

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.8420, -23.8830,
-24.2270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270)
contains.

YIQ(68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(68.8420, -23.8830,
-24.2270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5B36
RGB	31, 91, 54
RGB Percent	12%, 36%, 21%
CMY	0.8786, 0.6430, 0.7883
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.41, 0.64
HSL	143°, 49%, 24%
HSV	143°, 66%, 36%
XYZ	4.9725, 8.0433, 4.7784
YIQ	68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

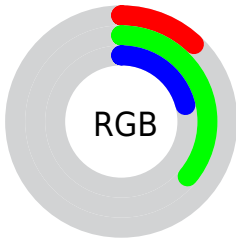
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 74, 91
Decimal	2054966
CIE _{Lab}	34.07, -28.83, 15.79
CIE _{LCh}	34, 32.868, 151.294
Yxy	8.0433, 0.2794, 0.4520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280245046 (0xFF1F5B36)
YUV	68.8420, -7.3171, -33.1874
Hunter-Lab	28.3607, -18.3348, 9.8630




Details

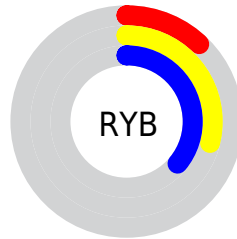
The YIQ color **68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3860, -22.5990, -25.4710**, and **26.9680, -15.3100, -19.9020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.4670, -27.3210, -28.0010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2170, -20.4450, -20.4530**.

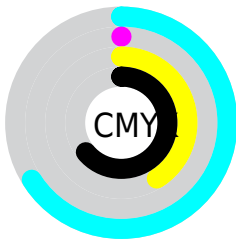
Distribution







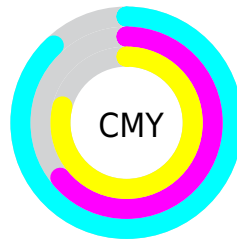
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (21%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (29%)
-  Blue (36%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (41%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.8420, -23.8830,
-24.2270

■ 68.8420, -23.8830,
-24.2270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.9770, -28.6970,
-25.0890

■ 119.3860,
-22.5990, -25.4710

■ 26.9680, -15.3100,
-19.9020

■ 145.2720,
-22.2780, -25.7820

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 172.4460,
-22.8280, -26.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.0330,
-23.1030, -27.3510

■ 228.6200,
-23.3780, -27.8740

■ 241.3580,

-16.2280, -14.2760

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

68.8420, -23.8830,
-24.2270

68.8420, -23.8830,
-24.2270

65.4670, -27.3210,
-28.0010

72.2170, -20.4450,
-20.4530

62.2060, -31.0800,
-31.4640

75.4780, -16.6860,
-16.9900

58.8310, -34.5180,
-35.2380

78.8530, -13.2480,
-13.2160

57.4070, -36.2600,
-36.7080

82.1140, -9.4890,
-9.7530

85.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

■ 89.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 92.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 95.7990, 5.1800,
5.2440

■ 99.1740, 8.6180,
9.0180

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



74.2770, 5.6890, -20.5110



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



63.7110, -51.2550, -23.7590

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



72.1410, -48.5090, 3.5790



79.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



53.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



80.5520, 34.3370, 21.9930



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



81.9180, -10.7320, 18.2920

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



66.4930, -64.6000, -7.6720



82.8520, 15.9970, 23.9730



79.0520, 37.7800, -1.8680

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



65.7630, -57.0330, -18.1610



82.8520, 15.9970, 23.9730



79.5000, 40.1150, 16.3950

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



108.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



77.5820, 6.1480, -23.3240



53.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270



82.9940, -36.5350, -37.2310



72.1480, -33.1920, -15.2080



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.3580, -43.7320, -44.4680



149.4930, -94.3860, -95.6500

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



53.1580, 23.8830, 24.2270



59.0060, 36.5350, 37.2310



49.8520, 33.1920, 15.2080



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



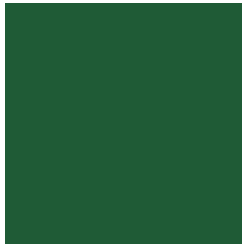
40.6420, 43.7320, 44.4680



87.5070, 94.3860, 95.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

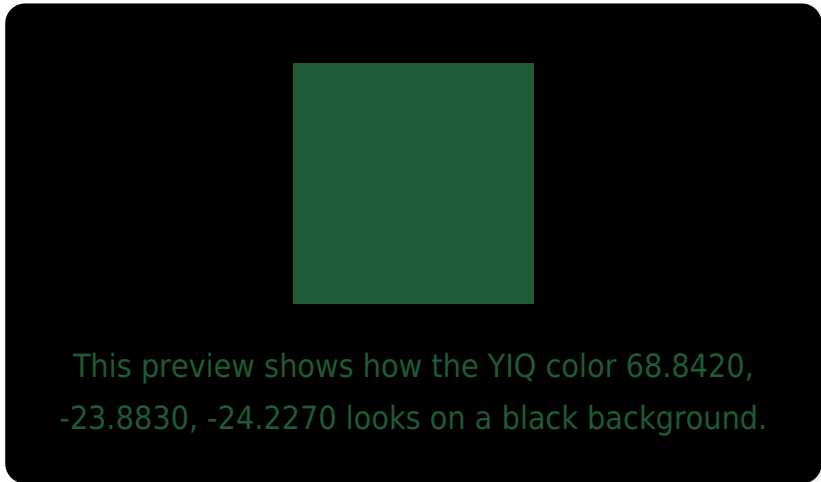
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

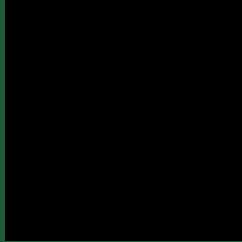
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8420, -23.8830,

-24.2270.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270

Protanopia

78.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

79.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



Tritanopia

74.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270

Protanomaly

75.1550, 0.4610, -13.8670

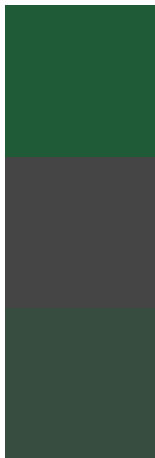
Deuteranomaly

75.4590, 2.6610, -9.6830

Tritanomaly

72.3230, -26.3150, -13.1870

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(31, 91, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 91, 54)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 91, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 91, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(31, 91, 54) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 91, 54) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 91, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 91, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 91, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 91, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.8420, -23.8830, -24.2270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 91, 54) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 91,  
54) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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