

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.8700, -38.2810,
-16.5930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.8700, -38.2810,
-16.5930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	165A53
RGB	22, 90, 83
RGB Percent	9%, 35%, 33%
CMY	0.9139, 0.6469, 0.6747
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.08, 0.65
HSL	174°, 61%, 22%
HSV	174°, 76%, 35%
XYZ	5.5484, 8.1112, 9.4492
YIQ	68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

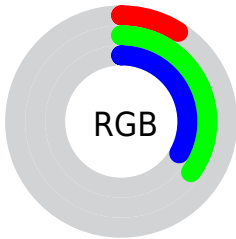
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 58, 90
Decimal	1464915
CIE _{Lab}	34.21, -22.48, -1.97
CIE _{LCh}	34, 22.563, 185.015
Yxy	8.1112, 0.2401, 0.3510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279654995 (0xFF165A53)
YUV	68.8700, 6.9661, -41.1050
Hunter-Lab	28.4802, -15.0655, 0.2647

Details

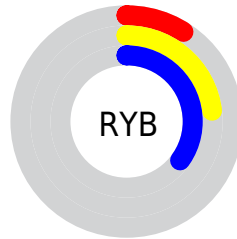
The YIQ color **68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **43.1300, 38.2810, 16.5930**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8380, -35.2550, -16.3670**, and **30.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0650, -43.3240, -18.8120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.6750, -33.2380, -14.3740**.

Distribution



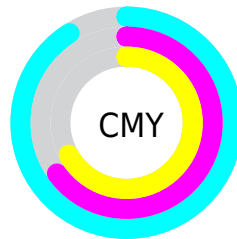
- Red (9%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930 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 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.8700, -38.2810,
-16.5930

■ 68.8700, -38.2810,
-16.5930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.5820, -37.4100,
-15.8580

■ 120.8380,
-35.2550, -16.3670

■ 30.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940

■ 146.8380,
-35.2550, -16.3670

■ 16.1400, -12.3780,
-6.9540

■ 173.8380,
-35.2550, -16.3670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.5390,
-35.8510, -16.5790

■ 230.1260,
-36.1260, -17.1020

■ 242.4420,

-25.0320, -8.9040

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

68.8700, -38.2810,
-16.5930

68.8700, -38.2810,
-16.5930

66.0650, -43.3240,
-18.8120

71.6750, -33.2380,
-14.3740

63.2600, -48.3670,
-21.0310

74.4800, -28.1950,
-12.1550

62.0640, -50.7510,
-21.8790

77.2850, -23.1520,
-9.9360

80.0900, -18.1090,
-7.7170

82.8950, -13.0660,
-5.4980

■ 85.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

■ 88.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 91.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 94.0010, 7.4270,
3.0670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.0050, -16.7320, -16.1560



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



63.6430, -56.5750, -15.4470

Triad

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



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



82.2790, -4.6790, 13.2170



80.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140

Complementary

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



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



43.1300, 38.2810, 16.5930

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.



81.5430, 29.3880, 7.0520



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



82.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290

Square

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



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



78.4120, -24.3470, 6.2210



82.0190, 25.3520, 14.1200



78.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880

Rectangle

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



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



68.2680, -50.8450, -9.1570



82.0190, 25.3520, 14.1200



80.4840, 27.8760, 1.4120

Sweetspot

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



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



108.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570



64.3080, -13.9320, -33.8680



53.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



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.



68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930



84.0520, -59.6450, -25.8930



54.4060, -33.3780, -0.8180



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



75.7420, -61.7080, -27.0520



163.4010, -133.5480, -57.7080

Inverse Universe

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



43.1300, 38.2810, 16.5930



43.9480, 59.6450, 25.8930



57.5940, 33.3780, 0.8180



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



34.1440, 62.0290, 26.7410



73.7130, 133.2270, 58.0190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

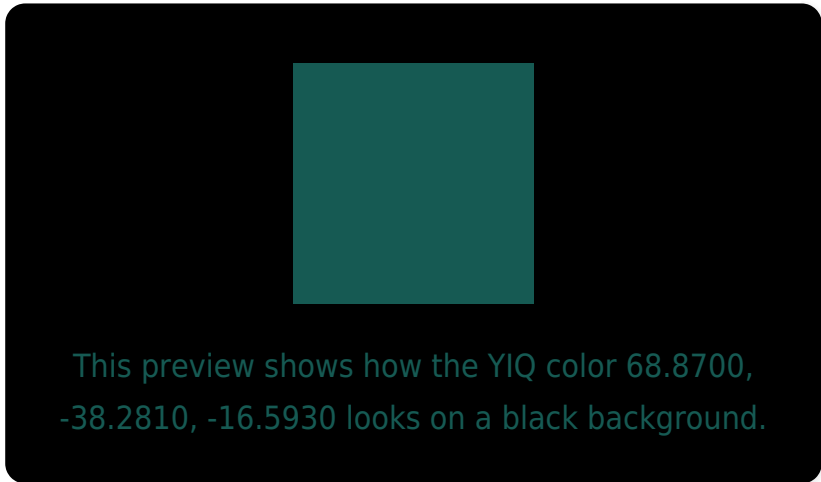
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

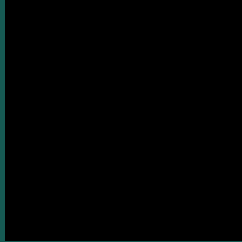
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8700, -38.2810,

-16.5930.

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

68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930

Protanopia

80.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

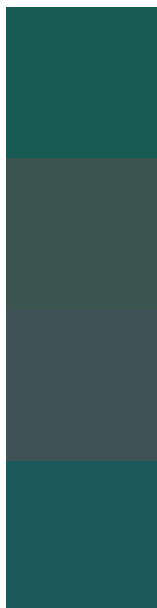
81.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



Tritanopia

71.4560, -36.8150, -10.1190

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930

Protanomaly

76.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

Deuteranomaly

76.6610, -12.2870, -3.0950

Tritanomaly

70.6900, -37.5940, -12.5220

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930 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(22, 90, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 90, 83)  
}
```

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(22, 90, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 90, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930 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(22, 90, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 90, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 90, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 90, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 90, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 90, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.8700, -38.2810, -16.5930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 90, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 90,  
83) }
```

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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