

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.9410, 15.6830,  
-14.4050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B4A1B
RGB	75, 74, 27
RGB Percent	29%, 29%, 11%
CMY	0.7059, 0.7098, 0.8940
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.64, 0.71
HSL	59°, 47%, 20%
HSV	59°, 64%, 29%
XYZ	5.5480, 6.4723, 1.9953
YIQ	68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

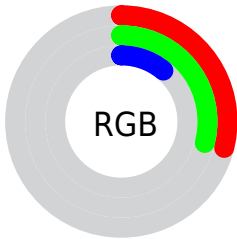
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 75, 27
Decimal	4934171
CIE Lab	30.57, -6.79, 27.57
CIE LCh	31, 28.396, 103.845
Yxy	6.4723, 0.3958, 0.4618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283124251 (0xFF4B4A1B)
YUV	68.9410, -20.6769, 5.3137
Hunter-Lab	25.4407, -5.5950, 13.1584

# Details

The YIQ color **68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **33.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.3110, 17.5170, -14.6030**, and **26.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.1430, 17.9300, -16.5820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8530, 13.1150, -11.9170**.

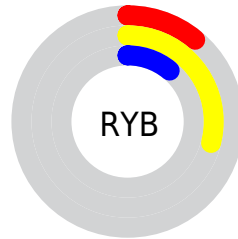
# Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (29%)

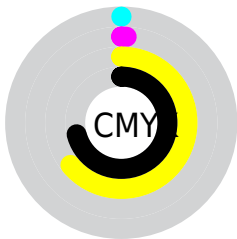
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (11%)

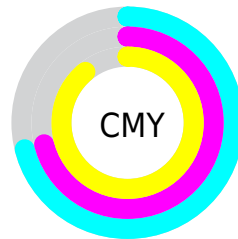


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050 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 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.9410, 15.6830,  
-14.4050

■ 68.9410, 15.6830,  
-14.4050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 46.1150, 15.1330,  
-15.4510

■ 117.3110, 17.5170,  
-14.6030

■ 26.2810, 9.0340,  
-9.5420

■ 143.3820, 18.7550,  
-15.0130

■ 2.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

■ 170.1540, 19.3970,  
-15.6350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.3390, 20.3140,  
-15.7340

■ 225.2250, 20.6350,  
-16.0450

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,

-16.1720

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

■ 68.9410, 15.6830,  
-14.4050

■ 68.9410, 15.6830,  
-14.4050

■ 68.1430, 17.9300,  
-16.5820

■ 69.8530, 13.1150,  
-11.9170

■ 67.2310, 20.4980,  
-19.0700

■ 70.6510, 10.8680,  
-9.7400

■ 66.4330, 22.7450,  
-21.2470

■ 71.5630, 8.3000,  
-7.2520

■ 65.2760, 24.6250,  
-22.2790

■ 72.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

■ 73.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 74.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 75.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 76.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 77.2800, -6.4200,  
6.2200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.0400, 28.8860, -5.8820



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



65.7690, -4.4440, -18.5880

# Triad

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



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



59.7620, -55.2920, -11.1640



73.9680, 21.3620, 20.3540

# Complementary

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



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



33.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050

# 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.



74.2630, 1.4180, 18.3620



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



58.7820, -58.0440, -5.3400

# Square

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



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



58.0690, -49.1470, -17.9070



70.6340, -24.8520, 9.8680



72.3790, 33.1460, 16.0420



# Rectangle

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



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



62.7330, -21.9580, -20.5660



70.6340, -24.8520, 9.8680



74.4450, 15.5850, 20.4250

# Sweetspot

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



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



94.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090



41.5800, 27.9660, 10.7980



46.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



87.2760, 24.6250, -22.2790



62.9500, 2.2960, -19.5920



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



89.1980, 33.2920, -30.6760



200.8450, 75.2050, -68.9150



# Inverse Universe

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



33.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050



31.7240, -24.6250, 22.2790



39.0500, -2.2960, 19.5920



35.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



12.8020, -33.2920, 30.6760



29.1550, -75.2050, 68.9150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

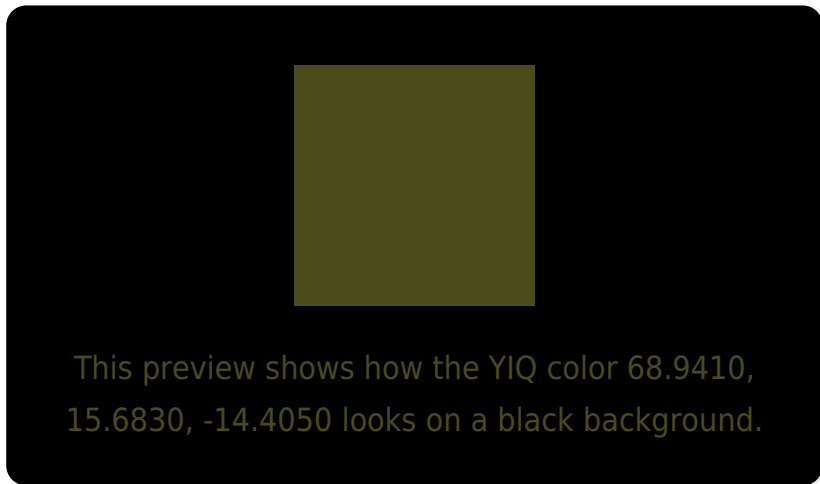
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

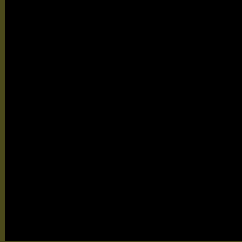
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9410, 15.6830,

-14.4050.

# 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

68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050

### Protanopia

69.2620, 19.2130, -12.2990

### Deuteranopia

70.1320, 25.6310, -7.4650



## Tritanopia

72.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050

## Protanomaly

69.2510, 17.7460, -13.2460

## Deuteranomaly

69.6970, 22.4220, -9.8820

## Tritanomaly

71.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050 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(75, 74, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 74, 27)  
}
```

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(75, 74, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 74, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050 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(75, 74, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 74, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 74, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 74, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 74, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 74, 27)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 74, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 74,  
27) }
```

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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