

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.9590, -29.4270,
-44.9070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.9590, -29.4270,
-44.9070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D6A19
RGB	13, 106, 25
RGB Percent	5%, 42%, 10%
CMY	0.9493, 0.5842, 0.9020
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.76, 0.58
HSL	128°, 78%, 23%
HSV	128°, 88%, 42%
XYZ	5.4983, 10.4713, 2.6503
YIQ	68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

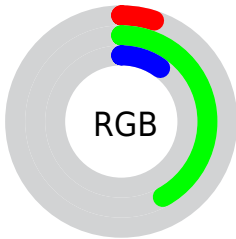
Format	Color
RYB	13, 95, 106
Decimal	879129
CIELab	38.68, -42.29, 36.31
CIElCh	39, 55.740, 139.357
Yxy	10.4713, 0.2953, 0.5624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279069209 (0xFF0D6A19)
YUV	68.9590, -21.6718, -49.0760
Hunter-Lab	32.3593, -26.2990, 17.7956

Details

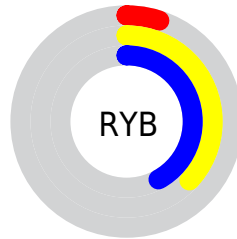
The YIQ color **68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **50.0410, 29.4270, 44.9070**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.2050, -21.3120, -43.2960**, and **33.4590, -15.6750, -29.8110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6440, -33.0940, -50.0380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2740, -25.7600, -39.7760**.

Distribution



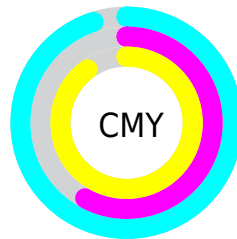
- Red (5%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070 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 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.9590, -29.4270,
-44.9070

■ 68.9590, -29.4270,
-44.9070

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.5470, -22.2750,
-42.3630

■ 124.2050,
-21.3120, -43.2960

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 151.8630,
-20.3490, -44.2290

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 179.3360,
-20.3030, -45.0630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.1080,
-19.6610, -45.6850

■ 226.1890,
-15.2150, -38.1510

■ 238.0520, -6.9190,

-23.2950

■ 250.0290, 1.0560,
-8.1280

■ 68.9590, -29.4270,
-44.9070

■ 68.9590, -29.4270,
-44.9070

■ 64.6440, -33.0940,
-50.0380

■ 73.2740, -25.7600,
-39.7760

■ 63.8180, -33.6440,
-51.0840

■ 77.2900, -22.6890,
-34.8570

■ 81.7190, -19.3430,
-29.4150

■ 85.7350, -16.2720,
-24.4960

■ 90.0500, -12.6050,
-19.3650

■ 94.3650, -8.9380,
-14.2340

■ 98.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 102.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 106.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.3430, 22.5180, -33.6580



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



72.8920, -53.6830, -34.8270

Triad

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



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



79.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



82.1930, 69.5010, 34.5010

Complementary

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



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



50.0410, 29.4270, 44.9070

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.



85.2300, 50.8840, 47.0120



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



84.7130, -52.4550, 20.0330

Square

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



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



82.1090, -81.0140, -7.5580



93.0540, 10.2170, 40.6250



85.4210, 67.7180, 6.2300

Rectangle

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



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



77.1270, -64.2300, -25.3980



93.0540, 10.2170, 40.6250



82.1420, 65.5110, 40.7350

Sweetspot

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



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



123.7020, -11.5050, -17.2730



92.1090, 23.2970, -31.2550



60.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070



83.0580, -43.7280, -66.5760



74.0890, -43.8720, -30.9120



51.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



70.3890, -36.9900, -56.5260



147.4630, -77.6470, -118.1830

Inverse Universe

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



50.0410, 29.4270, 44.9070



54.9420, 43.7280, 66.5760



44.9110, 43.8720, 30.9120



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



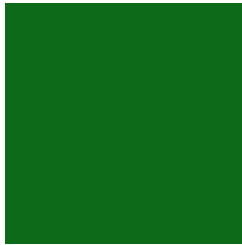
46.6110, 36.9900, 56.5260



97.5370, 77.6470, 118.1830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

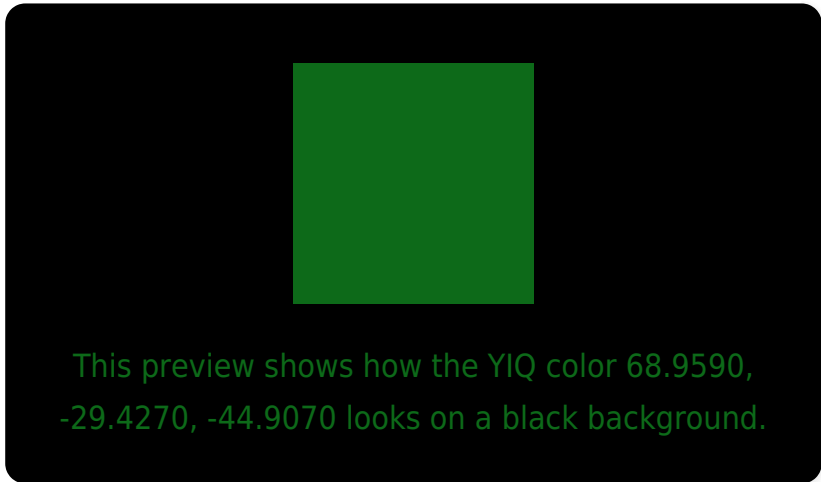
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

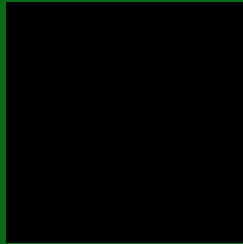
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9590, -29.4270,

-44.9070.

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

68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070

Protanopia

86.3090, 29.0260, -19.4380

Deuteranopia

88.0310, 33.1050, -10.7590



Tritanopia

83.7660, -34.7520, -8.9600

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070

Protanomaly

79.7900, 8.2580, -28.5260

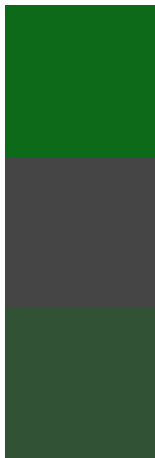
Deuteranomaly

81.0340, 10.6870, -22.9850

Tritanomaly

78.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.8270, -10.3590, -16.0150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070 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(13, 106, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 106, 25)  
}
```

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(13, 106, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 106, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070 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(13, 106, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 106, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 106, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 106, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 106, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 106,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.9590, -29.4270, -44.9070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 106, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 106,  
25) }
```

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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