

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.9870, -35.7980,
-56.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.9870, -35.7980,
-56.1020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00730D
RGB	0, 115, 13
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5488, 0.9491
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.89, 0.55
HSL	127°, 100%, 23%
HSV	127°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	6.2088, 12.3015, 2.4274
YIQ	68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

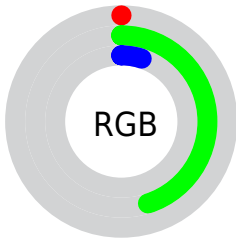
Format	Color
RYB	0, 103, 115
Decimal	29453
CIELab	41.69, -47.30, 43.18
CIELCh	42, 64.045, 137.608
Yxy	12.3015, 0.2965, 0.5875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219533 (0xFF00730D)
YUV	68.9870, -27.6016, -60.5016
Hunter-Lab	35.0734, -29.7801, 20.4480

Details

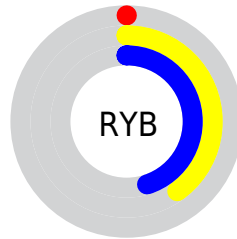
The YIQ color **68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **46.0130, 35.7980, 56.1020**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.2770, -21.8150, -50.7030**, and **38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7150, -31.8560, -50.4480**.

Distribution



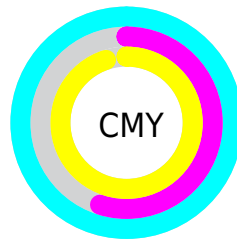
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020 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 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.9870, -35.7980,
-56.1020

■ 68.9870, -35.7980,
-56.1020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 129.2770,
-21.8150, -50.7030

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 157.0490,
-21.1730, -51.3250

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 184.8210,
-20.5310, -51.9470

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 213.4790,
-19.5680, -52.8800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 226.1030,
-12.0970, -39.5930

■ 237.9660, -3.8010,

-24.7370

■ 250.2420, 4.7700,
-9.3580

■ 68.9870, -35.7980,
-56.1020

■ 73.7150, -31.8560,
-50.4480

■ 78.1440, -28.5100,
-45.0060

■ 82.9860, -24.8890,
-39.0410

■ 87.4150, -21.5430,
-33.5990

■ 92.1430, -17.6010,
-27.9450

■ 96.5720, -14.2550,
-22.5030

■ 101.3000,
-10.3130, -16.8490

■ 105.8430, -7.2880,
-11.0960

■ 110.5710, -3.3460,
-5.4420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.8440, 25.3610, -35.6230



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



78.8760, -56.7540, -39.7460

Triad

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



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



88.1850, -95.3670, 4.7690



83.2750, 81.3740, 45.1020

Complementary

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



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



46.0130, 35.7980, 56.1020

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.



88.3870, 58.1720, 58.1080



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



82.4630, -81.1100, 16.2180

Square

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



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



89.9170, -89.2210, -7.5010



99.9710, 9.2530, 47.0850



89.8740, 79.6840, 9.6360

Rectangle

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



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



83.6810, -68.9060, -28.7620



99.9710, 9.2530, 47.0850



82.2780, 77.2920, 53.0040

Sweetspot

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



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



131.9850, -13.9800, -21.9800



98.6010, 30.3590, -38.0970



65.7780, -8.6630, -13.7110



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020



89.9880, -46.7070, -73.1630



75.3710, -53.7740, -38.6860



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



73.2100, -38.0440, -59.4520



149.9420, -77.7380, -122.0420

Inverse Universe

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



46.0130, 35.7980, 56.1020



60.0120, 46.7070, 73.1630



39.6290, 53.7740, 38.6860



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



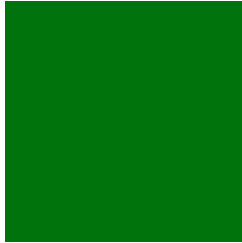
48.9040, 37.7230, 59.7630



100.0580, 77.7380, 122.0420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

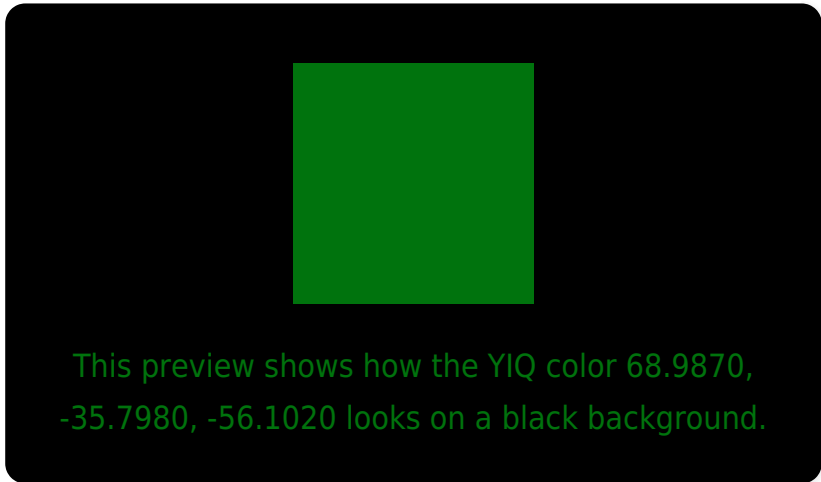
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9870, -35.7980,

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

68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020

Protanopia

91.9860, 37.0050, -26.3790

Deuteranopia

94.5600, 38.7450, -13.8550



Tritanopia

90.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020

Protanomaly

83.8900, 10.5520, -37.0640

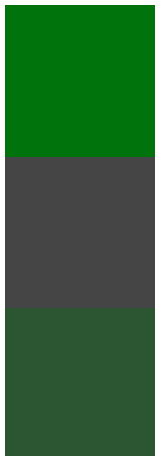
Deuteranomaly

85.2310, 11.3300, -29.1340

Tritanomaly

82.8450, -37.1330, -26.3890

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.2240, -13.1550, -20.4110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020 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(0, 115, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 115, 13)  
}
```

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(0, 115, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 115, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020 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(0, 115, 13) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 115, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 115, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 115, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 13)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.9870, -35.7980, -56.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 115, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 115,  
13) }
```

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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