

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550)
contains.

YIQ(68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550)	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(68.0340, -23.7030,
-5.4550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A4E55
RGB	42, 78, 85
RGB Percent	16%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.8354, 0.6941, 0.6668
CMYK	0.51, 0.08, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	190°, 34%, 25%
HSV	190°, 51%, 33%
XYZ	5.3181, 6.5982, 9.5823
YIQ	68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

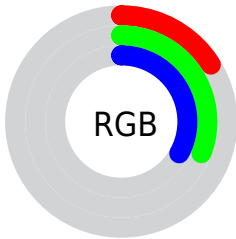
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 62, 85
Decimal	2772565
CIE _{Lab}	30.87, -10.80, -8.14
CIE _{LCh}	31, 13.530, 217.007
Yxy	6.5982, 0.2474, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280962645 (0xFF2A4E55)
YUV	68.0340, 8.3642, -22.8318
Hunter-Lab	25.6870, -7.9962, -4.1368

Details

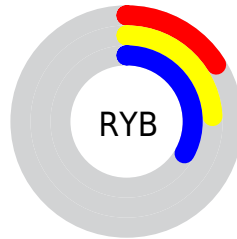
The YIQ color **68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **58.9660, 23.7030, 5.4550**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.1480, -24.0240, -5.1440**, and **24.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820**.

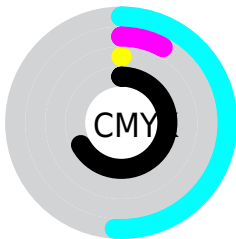
Distribution



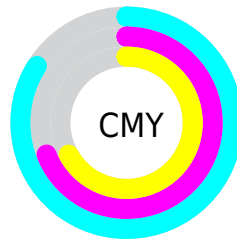
- Red (16%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550 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 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.0340, -23.7030,
-5.4550

■ 68.0340, -23.7030,
-5.4550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.4360, -24.8950,
-5.8790

■ 117.1480,
-24.0240, -5.1440

■ 24.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

■ 142.8490,
-24.6200, -5.3560

■ 6.3890, -8.3450,
2.5590

■ 169.5500,
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.5500,
-25.2160, -5.5680

■ 225.2510,
-25.8120, -5.7800

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 68.0340, -23.7030,
-5.4550

■ 68.0340, -23.7030,
-5.4550

■ 64.7560, -28.7920,
-6.8400

■ 71.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820

■ 61.1900, -33.0100,
-7.4900

■ 74.8780, -14.3960,
-3.4200

■ 57.9120, -38.0990,
-8.8750

■ 77.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 54.9330, -42.5920,
-10.0480

■ 81.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 51.3670, -46.8100,
-10.6980

■ 84.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 87.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 91.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 94.8230, 13.8000,
3.2080

■ 97.8020, 18.2930,
4.3810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



69.7510, -21.2280, -0.7480

Triad

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



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



74.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



72.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710

Complementary

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



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



58.9660, 23.7030, 5.4550

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.



72.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



74.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140

Square

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



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



73.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



73.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



70.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

Rectangle

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



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



71.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



73.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580



72.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Sweetspot

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



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



103.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



67.9250, -13.7510, -20.6230



51.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550



83.5100, -36.9070, -8.4510



55.7070, -17.9280, 5.5280



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



65.0280, -59.0970, -13.7930



142.4290, -129.6100, -29.9460

Inverse Universe

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



58.9610, 14.0720, 20.3120



69.4170, 21.9560, 31.6200



71.2930, 17.9280, -5.5280



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



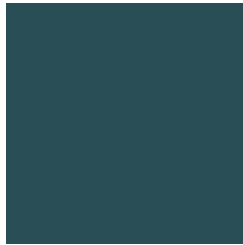
42.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



92.7230, 76.8230, 111.0870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

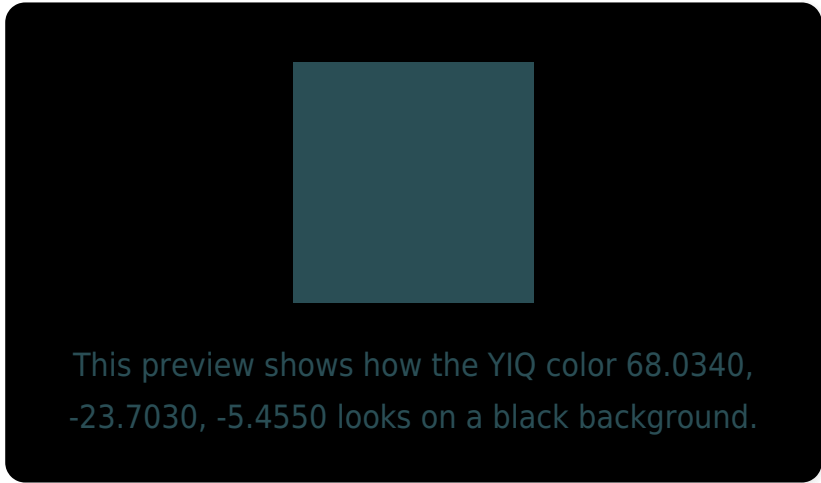
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

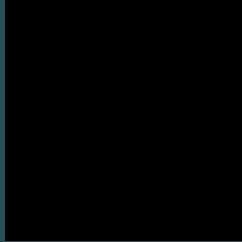
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

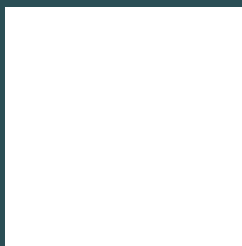
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0340, -23.7030,

-5.4550.

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

68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Protanopia

72.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Deuteranopia

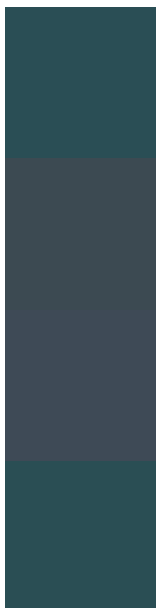
73.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000



Tritanopia

67.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Protanomaly

70.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Deuteranomaly

71.7800, -11.0040, 1.1880

Tritanomaly

67.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550 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(42, 78, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 78, 85)  
}
```

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(42, 78, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 78, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550 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(42, 78, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 78, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 78, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 78, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 78, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 78, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 78, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 78,  
85) }
```

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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