

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.1420, -14.7190,
7.9450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B4362
RGB	59, 67, 98
RGB Percent	23%, 26%, 38%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7372, 0.6158
CMYK	0.40, 0.32, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	228°, 25%, 31%
HSV	228°, 40%, 38%
XYZ	6.0146, 5.8260, 12.3576
YIQ	68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

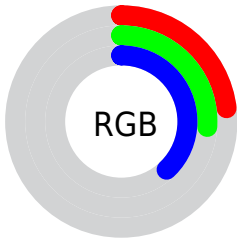
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 66, 98
Decimal	3883874
CIE _{Lab}	28.97, 5.42, -19.30
CIE _{LCh}	29, 20.045, 285.673
Yxy	5.8260, 0.2486, 0.2408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282073954 (0xFF3B4362)
YUV	68.1420, 14.7200, -8.0175
Hunter-Lab	24.1371, 2.2398, -13.4591

Details

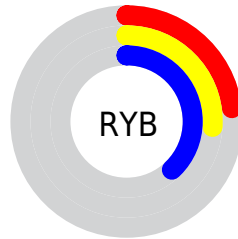
The YIQ color **68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **88.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900**, and **24.0770, -16.0940, 5.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810**.

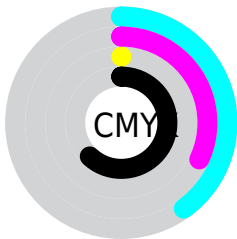
Distribution



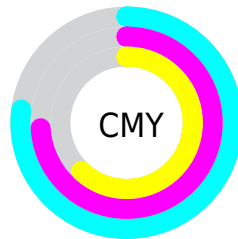
- Red (23%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450 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 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.1420, -14.7190,
7.9450

■ 68.1420, -14.7190,
7.9450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.6150, -14.6730,
7.1110

■ 116.7830,
-15.0860, 9.0900

■ 24.0770, -16.0940,
5.3300

■ 142.3100,
-15.1320, 9.9240

■ 4.0070, -9.9050,
8.8070

■ 169.0110,
-15.7280, 9.7120

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 196.1250,
-16.0490, 10.0230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.6690,
-14.7650, 8.7790

■ 248.7760, -5.1810,

0.2830

■ 68.1420, -14.7190,
7.9450

■ 68.1420, -14.7190,
7.9450

■ 60.4560, -18.4790,
10.0090

■ 75.8280, -10.9590,
5.8810

■ 52.7700, -22.2390,
12.0730

■ 83.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

■ 45.9700, -25.6780,
13.8260

■ 90.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 38.2840, -29.4380,
15.8900

■ 98.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.5980, -33.1980,
17.9540

■ 105.6860, 3.7600,
-2.0640

■ 22.9120, -36.9580,
20.0180

■ 113.3720, 7.5200,
-4.1280

■ 121.0580, 11.2800,
-6.1920

■ 127.8580, 14.7190,
-7.9450

■ 135.5440, 18.4790,
-10.0090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.0040, -32.1860, -0.3940



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



69.9870, 2.0150, 13.0470

Triad

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



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



68.9830, 25.0330, 3.3770



61.3190, -20.4920, -14.0920

Complementary

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



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



88.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

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.



64.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



67.9020, 20.5870, -4.1570

Square

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



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



69.4270, 24.0230, 10.6710



66.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520



56.5540, -40.2070, -14.7270

Rectangle

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



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



70.1900, 11.6890, 13.9370



66.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520



62.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400

Sweetspot

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



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



115.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070



85.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560



57.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



80.6990, -23.4770, 12.4830



66.7350, -5.9630, 14.4610



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



26.2690, -42.2770, 22.8030



56.1230, -90.5150, 49.0130

Inverse Universe

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



71.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560



86.0200, 32.7790, 17.1870



90.2650, 5.9630, -14.4610



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



36.1100, 59.3690, 30.8970



77.3460, 127.3110, 66.1190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

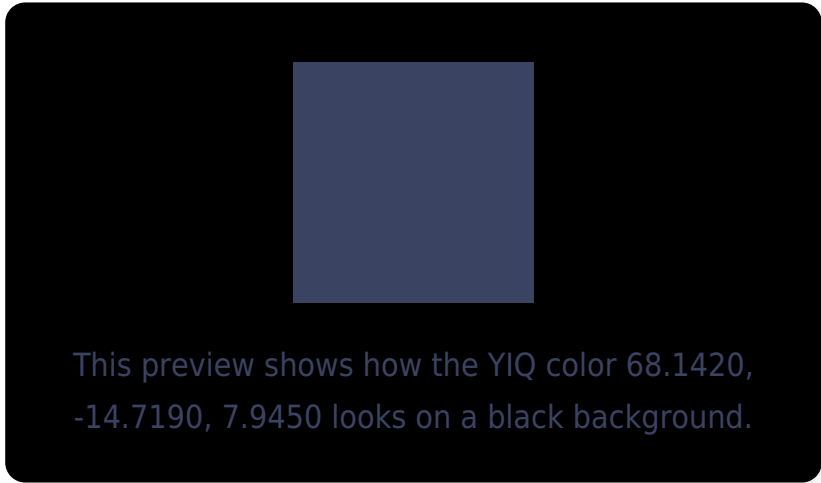
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

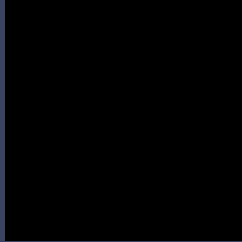
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450.



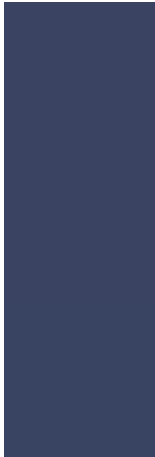
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1420, -14.7190,

7.9450.

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

68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

Protanopia

67.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330

Deuteranopia

68.1310, -16.1860, 6.9980



Tritanopia

66.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

Protanomaly

67.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330

Deuteranomaly

68.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100

Tritanomaly

67.5240, -13.1590, 1.6970

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450 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(59, 67, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 67, 98)  
}
```

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(59, 67, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 67, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450 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(59, 67, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 67, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 67, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 67, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 67, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 67, 98)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 67, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 67,  
98) }
```

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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