

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	304B56
RGB	48, 75, 86
RGB Percent	19%, 29%, 34%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7058, 0.6628
CMYK	0.44, 0.13, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	197°, 28%, 26%
HSV	197°, 44%, 34%
XYZ	5.4139, 6.3333, 9.7365
YIQ	68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

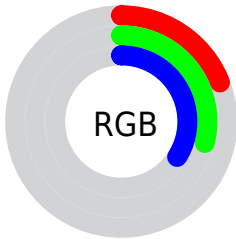
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 64, 86
Decimal	3165014
CIE _{Lab}	30.24, -6.92, -9.71
CIE _{LCh}	30, 11.929, 234.530
Yxy	6.3333, 0.2520, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281355094 (0xFF304B56)
YUV	68.1810, 8.7848, -17.6987
Hunter-Lab	25.1660, -5.6400, -5.3227

Details

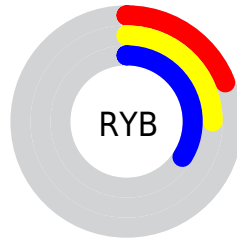
The YIQ color **68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **65.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.9960, -20.5400, -2.2040**, and **23.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410**.

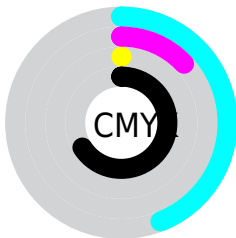
Distribution



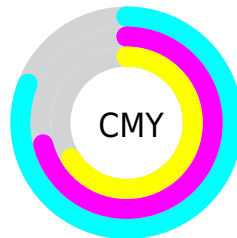
- Red (19%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030 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 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

68.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

116.9960,
-20.5400, -2.2040

23.1700, -21.0900,
-3.2500

142.9960,
-20.5400, -2.2040

4.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

169.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

196.8110,
-21.4570, -2.1050

224.5120,
-22.0530, -2.3170

247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 68.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

■ 68.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

■ 64.3160, -24.4370,
-3.1650

■ 72.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 60.1630, -28.3800,
-3.2920

■ 76.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 56.2980, -33.1940,
-4.1540

■ 80.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 52.1450, -37.1370,
-4.2810

■ 84.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 48.2800, -41.9510,
-5.1430

■ 88.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 45.6110, -44.3810,
-5.1570

■ 92.5340, 7.2440,
0.8760

■ 96.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 100.5520, 16.0010,
1.8650

■ 104.1180, 20.2190,
2.5150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



70.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

Triad

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



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



73.0880, 11.7360, 7.5760



69.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450

Complementary

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



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



65.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030

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.



71.0520, 11.4170, -3.1670



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



72.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

Square

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



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



72.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



71.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190



68.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

Rectangle

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



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



70.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610



71.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190



70.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

Sweetspot

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



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



105.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760



71.5600, -13.9810, -16.4530



52.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



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.



68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



84.3800, -30.4890, -3.6170



57.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



56.8100, -55.2470, -6.4710



124.8190, -121.3600, -14.2560

Inverse Universe

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



62.4400, 13.9810, 16.4530



75.4290, 21.6820, 25.5700



76.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



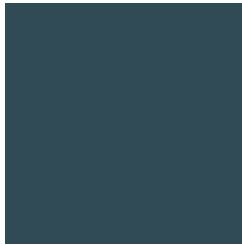
40.6570, 39.3760, 46.3200



89.3030, 86.4530, 101.7570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

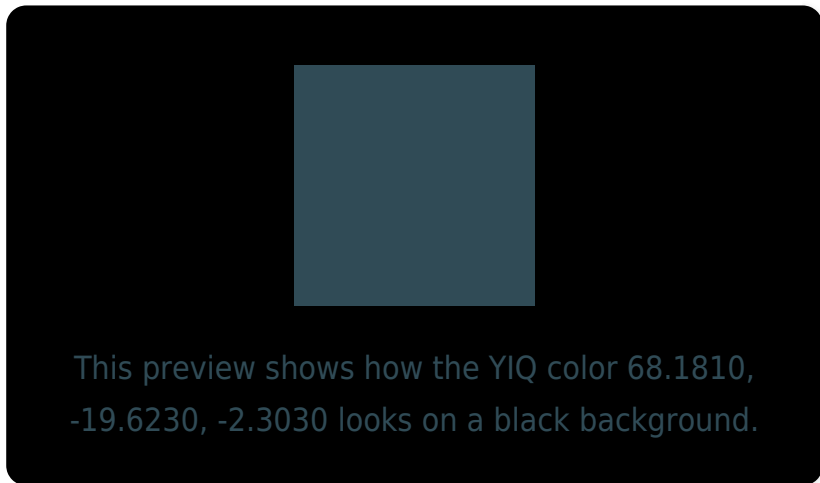
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

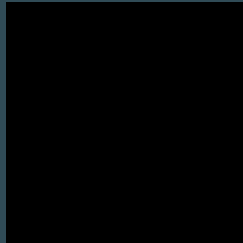
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

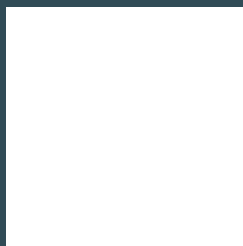
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1810, -19.6230,

-2.3030.

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

68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Protanopia

71.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

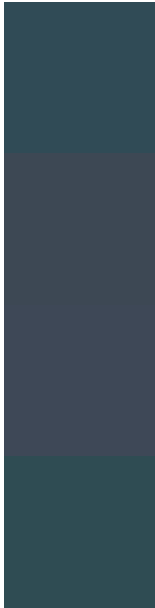
71.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



Tritanopia

68.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Protanomaly

70.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

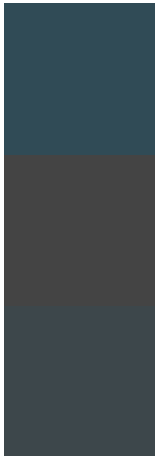
Deuteranomaly

70.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450

Tritanomaly

68.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030 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(48, 75, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 75, 86)  
}
```

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(48, 75, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 75, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030 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(48, 75, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 75, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 75, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 75, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 75, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 75, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 75, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 75,  
86) }
```

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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