

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.3810, -57.4520,
16.9800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1849A1
RGB	24, 73, 161
RGB Percent	9%, 29%, 63%
CMY	0.9059, 0.7136, 0.3689
CMYK	0.85, 0.55, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	219°, 74%, 36%
HSV	219°, 85%, 63%
XYZ	9.1866, 7.5324, 34.6530
YIQ	68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

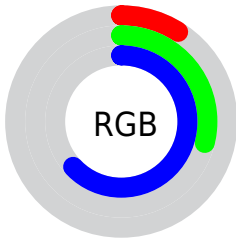
Format	Color
R _Y B	24, 60, 161
Decimal	1591713
CIE Lab	32.99, 18.30, -52.09
CIE LCh	33, 55.206, 289.359
Yxy	7.5324, 0.1788, 0.1466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279781793 (0xFF1849A1)
YUV	68.3810, 45.6612, -38.9221
Hunter-Lab	27.4452, 11.7194, -55.6496

Details

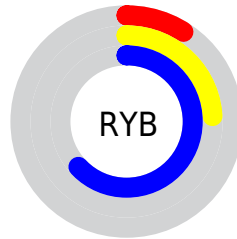
The YIQ color $[68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $3366CC$. A complement of this color would be $[116.6190, 57.4520, -16.9800]$, and the grayscale version is $[68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[123.8710, -46.9080, 24.1320]$, and $[30.5090, -43.1930, 17.3750]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[57.7270, -64.2380, 18.8180]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[79.0350, -50.6660, 15.1420]$.

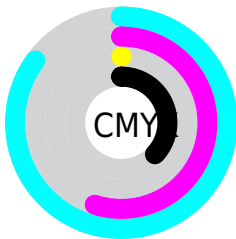
Distribution



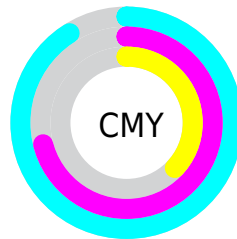
- Red (9%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800 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 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.3810, -57.4520,
16.9800

■ 68.3810, -57.4520,
16.9800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.2130, -57.0390,
15.0010

■ 123.7570,
-46.5870, 23.8210

■ 30.5090, -43.1930,
17.3750

■ 150.9960,
-45.7620, 25.3900

■ 14.1580, -28.8430,
21.6290

■ 176.0690,
-38.8380, 21.0500

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 200.8880,
-28.3830, 13.2890

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 225.9950,
-18.7990, 4.7930

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.9680

0.0000

■ 68.3810, -57.4520,
16.9800

■ 68.3810, -57.4520,
16.9800

■ 57.7270, -64.2380,
18.8180

■ 79.0350, -50.6660,
15.1420

■ 52.4000, -67.6310,
19.7370

■ 90.2760, -44.1550,
12.7810

■ 100.9300,
-37.3690, 10.9430

■ 111.5840,
-30.5830, 9.1050

■ 122.8250,
-24.0720, 6.7440

■ 133.7780,
-16.6900, 5.1180

■ 144.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 155.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

■ 166.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



78.5270, 10.2630, 39.7910

Triad

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



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



70.5240, 65.9300, 5.5940



62.6050, -45.3850, -31.0250

Complementary

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



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



116.6190, 57.4520, -16.9800

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.



55.1440, -28.5100, -45.0060



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



73.3820, 45.1180, -13.7140

Square

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



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



64.8770, 67.5750, 36.3670



69.9390, 18.0240, -29.3040



68.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530

Rectangle

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



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



71.8850, 38.7340, 46.9420



69.9390, 18.0240, -29.3040



60.3080, -40.2950, -35.1670

Sweetspot

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



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



172.3090, -22.5590, 6.8570



114.3370, -65.6020, -44.5940



82.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



67.8510, -87.7140, 25.7740



45.0000, -33.2490, 46.4230



75.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



47.0540, -60.8450, 17.8990



5.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

Inverse Universe

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



70.5490, 65.9230, 44.2830



71.0410, 100.4890, 67.6330



140.0000, 33.2490, -46.4230



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



49.2830, 69.7280, 46.9120



6.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

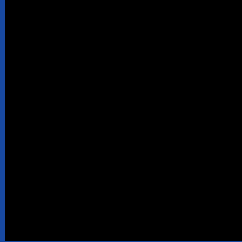
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3810, -57.4520,

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

68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800

Protanopia

62.1510, -71.6640, 10.2240

Deuteranopia

61.9910, -65.7020, 1.2900



Tritanopia

60.9700, -53.1820, -16.3660

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800

Protanomaly

64.3690, -66.3460, 12.9660

Deuteranomaly

64.5340, -62.6770, 7.0430

Tritanomaly

63.5760, -54.4680, -4.0680

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.2660, -21.0000, 6.1360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800 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(24, 73, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 73, 161)  
}
```

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(24, 73, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 73, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800 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(24, 73, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 73, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 73, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 73, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 73, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 73,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 73, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 73,  
161) }
```

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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