

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30476F
RGB	48, 71, 111
RGB Percent	19%, 28%, 44%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7215, 0.5648
CMYK	0.57, 0.36, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	218°, 40%, 31%
HSV	218°, 57%, 44%
XYZ	6.3398, 6.2828, 15.9075
YIQ	68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

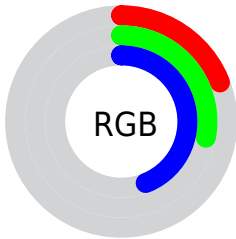
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 65, 111
Decimal	3164015
CIE _{Lab}	30.12, 4.00, -25.83
CIE _{LCh}	30, 26.136, 278.810
Yxy	6.2828, 0.2222, 0.2202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281354095 (0xFF30476F)
YUV	68.6830, 20.8623, -18.1390
Hunter-Lab	25.0656, 1.2826, -20.0815

Details

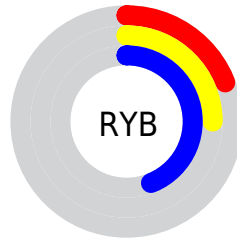
The YIQ color **68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **90.3170, 26.5480, -7.5640**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.0360, -26.0440, 9.4440**, and **23.6180, -27.9230, 4.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2850, -31.1790, 8.8930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.0810, -21.9170, 6.2350**.

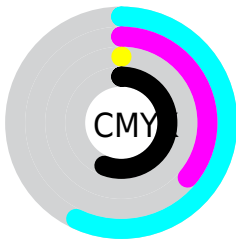
Distribution



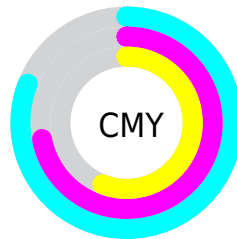
- Red (19%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640 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 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640

■ 68.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.8460, -28.5650,
5.5710

■ 118.0360,
-26.0440, 9.4440

■ 23.6180, -27.9230,
4.9490

■ 144.1500,
-26.3650, 9.7550

■ 4.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 170.6770,
-26.4110, 10.5890

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 197.9050,
-27.0530, 11.2110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.6250,
-20.6330, 4.9910

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 68.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640

■ 68.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640

■ 61.2850, -31.1790,
8.8930

■ 76.0810, -21.9170,
6.2350

■ 53.8870, -35.8100,
10.2220

■ 83.4790, -17.2860,
4.9060

■ 46.4890, -40.4410,
11.5510

■ 90.8770, -12.6550,
3.5770

■ 39.0910, -45.0720,
12.8800

■ 98.2750, -8.0240,
2.2480

■ 36.7210, -46.9060,
13.0780

■ 105.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

■ 113.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 120.7680, 6.4650,
-1.5270

■ 128.1660, 11.0960,
-2.8560

■ 135.5640, 15.7270,
-4.1850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.5110, -55.8430, -6.6830



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



72.6430, -2.7080, 16.0440

Triad

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



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



71.2830, 33.0560, 6.6560



61.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000

Complementary

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



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



90.3170, 26.5480, -7.5640

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.



66.2750, 0.0030, -16.5810



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



70.3220, 28.1520, -3.5920

Square

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



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



71.8130, 28.9280, 15.3920



68.5930, 16.7830, -12.3130



56.2110, -46.6710, -18.7270

Rectangle

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



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



72.9390, 11.1380, 18.4180



68.5930, 16.7830, -12.3130



63.3210, -14.8060, -18.0220

Sweetspot

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



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



129.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570



89.5410, -30.1650, -20.5090



64.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640



79.3040, -41.3580, 11.6500



57.5740, -15.4550, 21.2890



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



39.5080, -50.6200, 14.3080



80.9880, -104.0370, 29.7470

Inverse Universe

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



69.4590, 30.1650, 20.5090



80.4060, 46.8520, 31.9720



101.4260, 15.4550, -21.2890



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



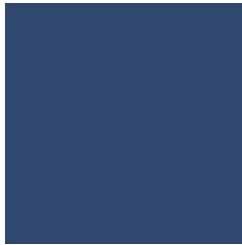
40.8960, 57.3960, 39.1240



84.1130, 118.3220, 80.3540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

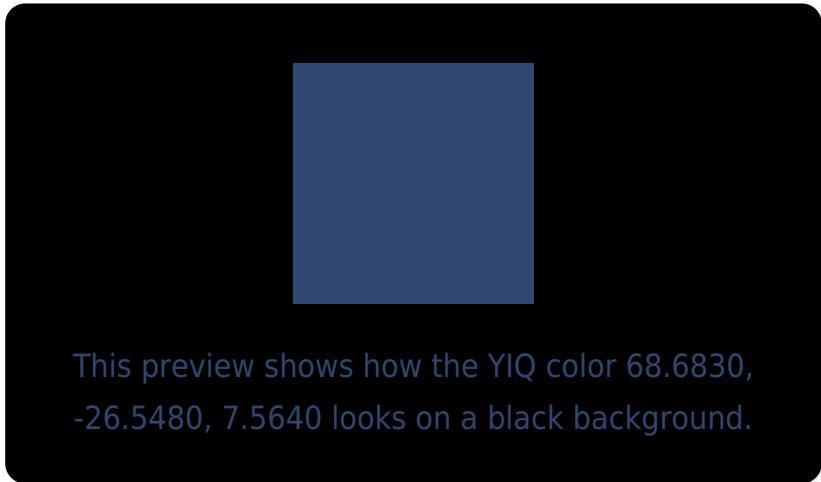
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

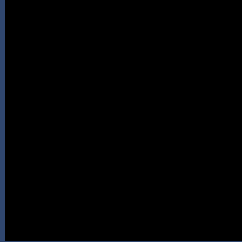
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640.

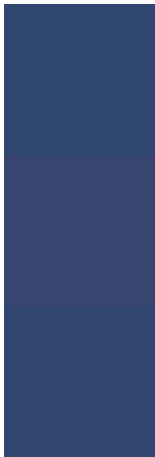


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.6830, -26.5480,

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

68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640

Protanopia

69.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950

Deuteranopia

68.9820, -25.9520, 7.7760



Tritanopia

65.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640

Protanomaly

69.4770, -22.9720, 8.8360

Deuteranomaly

68.9820, -25.9520, 7.7760

Tritanomaly

66.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640 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, 71, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 71, 111)  
}
```

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, 71, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 71, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640 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, 71, 111) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 71, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 71, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 71, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 71, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 71,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.6830, -26.5480, 7.5640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 71, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 71,  
111) }
```

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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