

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.6840, -45.4840,
9.3320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F4B87
RGB	31, 75, 135
RGB Percent	12%, 29%, 53%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7058, 0.4708
CMYK	0.77, 0.44, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	215°, 63%, 33%
HSV	215°, 77%, 53%
XYZ	7.4510, 7.0734, 23.8729
YIQ	68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

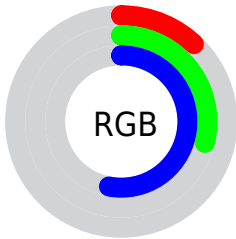
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 62, 135
Decimal	2050951
CIE Lab	31.97, 7.21, -37.89
CIE LCh	32, 38.566, 280.774
Yxy	7.0734, 0.1941, 0.1842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280241031 (0xFF1F4B87)
YUV	68.6840, 32.6938, -33.0489
Hunter-Lab	26.5958, 3.4654, -34.6028




Details

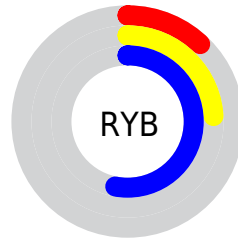
The YIQ color **68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **97.3160, 45.4840, -9.3320**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9560, -40.2580, 13.7420**, and **28.4740, -36.0850, 9.6990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8020, -51.6280, 10.5480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.2670, -39.9360, 7.9040**.

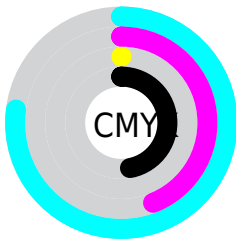
Distribution







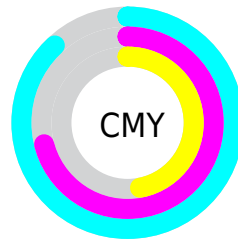
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (53%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (53%)



-  Cyan (77%)
-  Magenta (44%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (47%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320 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 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.6840, -45.4840,
9.3320

■ 68.6840, -45.4840,
9.3320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.5370, -49.5640,
6.1800

■ 120.9560,
-40.2580, 13.7420

■ 28.4740, -36.0850,
9.6990

■ 147.7820,
-39.7080, 14.7880

■ 11.0630, -21.5060,
15.3100

■ 174.8960,
-40.0290, 15.0990

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 200.5560,
-33.3800, 10.2360

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 225.3640,
-24.3920, 1.5280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 68.6840, -45.4840,
9.3320

■ 68.6840, -45.4840,
9.3320

■ 59.8020, -51.6280,
10.5480

■ 77.2670, -39.9360,
7.9040

■ 51.2190, -57.1760,
11.9760

■ 86.1490, -33.7920,
6.6880

■ 48.8490, -59.0100,
12.1740

■ 94.1450, -27.9690,
5.7830

■ 103.0270,
-21.8250, 4.5670

■ 111.6100,
-16.2770, 3.1390

■ 120.4920,
-10.1330, 1.9230

■ 128.4880, -4.3100,
1.0180

■ 137.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 145.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.3560, -65.4720, -2.8800



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



77.3970, -1.6550, 24.4970

Triad

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



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



72.9920, 47.1770, 9.5530



57.8120, -41.5340, -29.2300

Complementary

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



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



97.3160, 45.4840, -9.3320

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.



66.3250, -3.4340, -25.8820



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



72.6190, 40.2570, -8.2150

Square

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



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



73.3960, 43.6440, 24.0280



69.8030, 24.5790, -21.4450



62.6340, -52.3560, -20.3240

Rectangle

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



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



76.5690, 18.4720, 28.6800



69.8030, 24.5790, -21.4450



57.5800, -35.0690, -30.7570

Sweetspot

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



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



150.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370



98.7740, -47.5390, -36.0430



73.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320



72.9710, -70.9770, 14.2950



44.9490, -29.2120, 33.8280



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



47.1050, -56.8550, 11.6650



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



67.1120, 47.8600, 35.7320



70.3040, 74.4030, 55.8030



121.0510, 29.2120, -33.8280



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



45.1400, 59.8250, 44.6650



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320 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 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

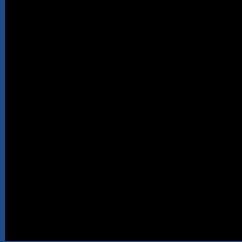
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.6840, -45.4840,

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

68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320

Protanopia

72.0660, -34.7560, 13.1480

Deuteranopia

64.1880, -55.8910, 5.2050



Tritanopia

58.9810, -51.7150, -15.4190

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320

Protanomaly

70.9730, -38.9280, 11.6640

Deuteranomaly

65.9820, -52.3150, 6.4770

Tritanomaly

62.3330, -49.4700, -6.5420

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320 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(31, 75, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 75, 135)  
}
```

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(31, 75, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 75, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320 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(31, 75, 135) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 75, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 75, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 75, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 75, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 75,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.6840, -45.4840, 9.3320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 75, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 75,  
135) }
```

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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