

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7440, -64.0490,
-12.1530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530)
contains.

YIQ(68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(68.7440, -64.0490,
-12.1530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005E77
RGB	0, 94, 119
RGB Percent	0%, 37%, 47%
CMY	0.9999, 0.6312, 0.5336
CMYK	1.00, 0.21, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	193°, 100%, 23%
HSV	193°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	7.3318, 9.3427, 18.8477
YIQ	68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

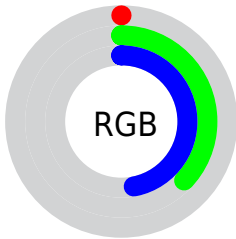
Format	Color
RYB	0, 53, 119
Decimal	24183
CIELab	36.64, -14.04, -20.71
CIELCh	37, 25.019, 235.876
Yxy	9.3427, 0.2064, 0.2630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214263 (0xFF005E77)
YUV	68.7440, 24.7762, -60.2885
Hunter-Lab	30.5658, -10.6734, -15.1637

Details

The YIQ color **68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.2560, 64.0490, 12.1530**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.4470, -49.7910, -6.2310**, and **36.1560, -35.6700, -3.3340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0930, -57.7220, -11.1780**.

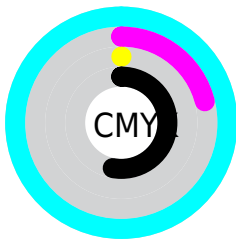
Distribution



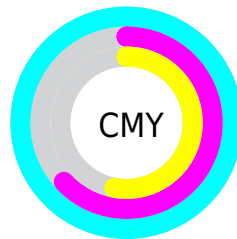
- Red (0%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530 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 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.7440, -64.0490,
-12.1530

68.7440, -64.0490,
-12.1530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

51.8060, -49.4240,
-7.3760

127.0340,
-50.0660, -6.7540

36.1560, -35.6700,
-3.3340

153.8600,
-49.5160, -5.7080

21.9080, -23.1080,
0.2840

181.2730,
-49.2410, -5.1850

3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

209.2730,
-49.2410, -5.1850

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 68.7440, -64.0490,
-12.1530

■ 74.0930, -57.7220,
-11.1780

■ 78.8550, -51.1200,
-9.6800

■ 84.2040, -44.7930,
-8.7050

■ 88.9660, -38.1910,
-7.2070

■ 93.4290, -32.1850,
-5.9210

■ 98.7780, -25.8580,
-4.9460

■ 103.5400,
-19.2560, -3.4480

■ 108.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 113.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.6810, -59.7380, -18.6980



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



81.5570, -35.1210, 3.2390

Triad

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



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



87.8280, 24.5720, 17.2440



82.6350, 7.7970, -14.6590

Complementary

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



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



50.2560, 64.0490, 12.1530

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.



85.0500, 22.9260, -8.0020



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



87.0320, 32.5050, 11.1370

Square

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



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



89.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820



86.3380, 31.2230, 1.3270



80.2890, -11.7800, -17.7960

Rectangle

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



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



85.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310



86.3380, 31.2230, 1.3270



83.6250, 13.7570, -12.5390

Sweetspot

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



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



136.0770, -25.2620, -4.7340



72.5890, -40.4290, -54.7730



67.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



89.9850, -83.9010, -15.8130



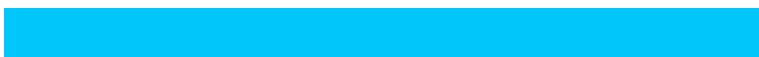
34.6980, -48.0990, 18.1810



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



70.8470, -65.8370, -12.7890



144.7260, -134.7000, -25.8040

Inverse Universe

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



46.2970, 40.7500, 54.4620



60.6660, 53.4930, 71.3250



84.3020, 48.0990, -18.1810



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.5360, 41.5750, 56.0310



97.3220, 85.4420, 114.5780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530 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 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

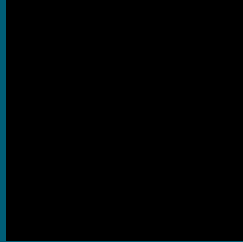
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530.



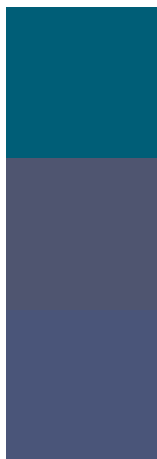
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7440, -64.0490,

-12.1530.

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

68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530

Protanopia

86.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

Deuteranopia

85.8150, -18.1120, 8.8640



Tritanopia

68.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530

Protanomaly

79.7160, -31.3150, 0.3410

Deuteranomaly

79.3890, -34.7080, 1.2600

Tritanomaly

68.1910, -61.1140, -15.7860

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530 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(0, 94, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 94, 119)  
}
```

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(0, 94, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 94, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530 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(0, 94, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 94, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 94, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 94, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 94, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 94, 119)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 94, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 94,  
119) }
```

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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