

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.7480, -17.1460,
-8.6500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4F49
RGB	47, 79, 73
RGB Percent	18%, 31%, 29%
CMY	0.8158, 0.6901, 0.7138
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.08, 0.69
HSL	169°, 25%, 25%
HSV	169°, 41%, 31%
XYZ	5.1704, 6.6786, 7.3171
YIQ	68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

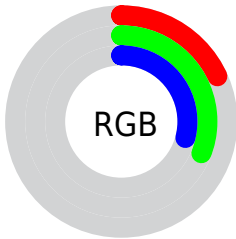
Format	Color
RYB	47, 65, 79
Decimal	3100489
CIELab	31.06, -13.41, -0.17
CIElCh	31, 13.411, 180.718
Yxy	6.6786, 0.2698, 0.3485
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281290569 (0xFF2F4F49)
YUV	68.7480, 2.0962, -19.0730
Hunter-Lab	25.8430, -9.5129, 1.3028

Details

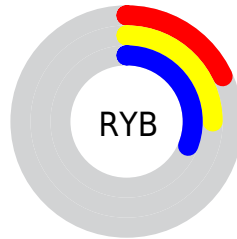
The YIQ color **68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **57.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.3350, -17.4210, -9.1730**, and **23.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430**.

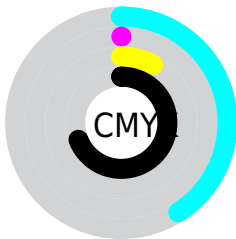
Distribution



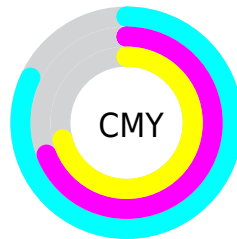
- Red (18%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500 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 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.7480, -17.1460,
-8.6500

68.7480, -17.1460,
-8.6500

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.8620, -17.4670,
-8.3390

117.3350,
-17.4210, -9.1730

23.9760, -17.7880,
-8.0280

143.0360,
-18.0170, -9.3850

4.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

169.7370,
-18.6130, -9.5970

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.3240,
-18.8880, -10.1200

225.0250,
-19.4840, -10.3320

247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 68.7480, -17.1460,
-8.6500

■ 68.7480, -17.1460,
-8.6500

■ 66.1280, -21.2720,
-10.9680

■ 71.2540, -12.6990,
-6.6430

■ 63.6220, -25.7190,
-12.9750

■ 73.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 61.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820

■ 76.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 58.4960, -34.2920,
-17.3000

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 55.9900, -38.7390,
-19.3070

■ 81.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

■ 53.6690, -42.2690,
-21.4130

■ 83.8270, 7.9770,
4.1130

■ 86.3330, 12.4240,
6.1200

■ 88.9530, 16.5500,
8.4380

■ 91.4590, 20.9970,
10.4450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



68.6920, -22.7400, -6.3880

Triad

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



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



73.8890, -3.7610, 7.5910



73.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140

Complementary

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



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



57.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

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.



74.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



74.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270

Square

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



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



72.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640



74.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



72.4110, 11.7840, -4.3120

Rectangle

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



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



69.3870, -23.1990, -3.5750



74.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



73.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670

Sweetspot

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



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



98.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



67.5780, -5.2240, -15.4640



48.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500



86.0240, -26.9110, -13.3990



63.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.3360, -54.6930, -27.5330



156.2140, -122.9560, -62.4440

Inverse Universe

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



57.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500



67.9760, 26.9110, 13.3990



62.4380, 16.3220, 1.5540



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.6640, 54.6930, 27.5330



73.6720, 123.2770, 62.1330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

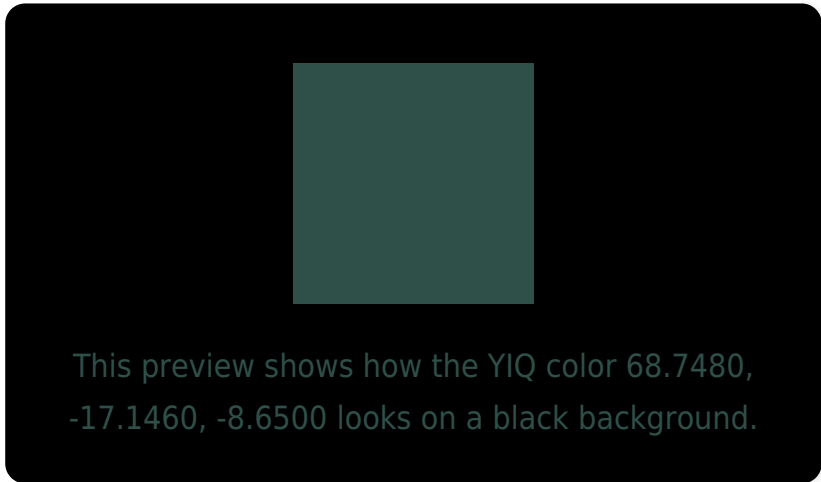
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7480, -17.1460,

-8.6500.

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

68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500

Protanopia

73.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

73.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



Tritanopia

69.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500

Protanomaly

71.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

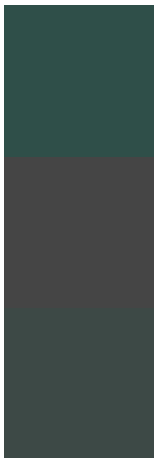
Deuteranomaly

71.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840

Tritanomaly

69.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500 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(47, 79, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 79, 73)  
}
```

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(47, 79, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 79, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500 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(47, 79, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 79, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 79, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 79, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 79, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 79, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7480, -17.1460, -8.6500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 79, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 79,  
73) }
```

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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