

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.7940, -22.7870,
-0.0270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4B5E
RGB	47, 75, 94
RGB Percent	18%, 29%, 37%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7058, 0.6315
CMYK	0.50, 0.20, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	204°, 33%, 28%
HSV	204°, 50%, 37%
XYZ	5.7077, 6.4454, 11.5266
YIQ	68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

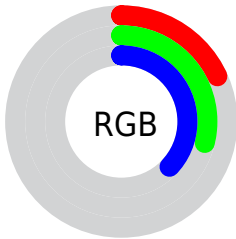
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 65, 94
Decimal	3099486
CIE _{Lab}	30.51, -4.67, -14.42
CIE _{LCh}	31, 15.161, 252.048
Y _{xy}	6.4454, 0.2410, 0.2722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281289566 (0xFF2F4B5E)
YUV	68.7940, 12.4266, -19.1133
Hunter-Lab	25.3879, -4.2984, -9.1474

Details

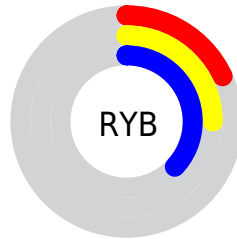
The YIQ color **68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **72.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9080, -23.1080, 0.2840**, and **23.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8330, -18.5230, -0.2110**.

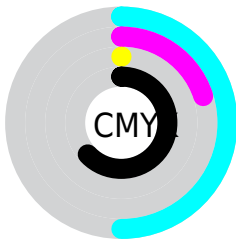
Distribution



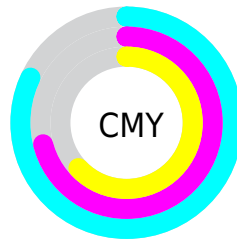
- Red (18%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 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 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.7940, -22.7870,
-0.0270

68.7940, -22.7870,
-0.0270

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500

117.9080,
-23.1080, 0.2840

23.6690, -23.9330,
-1.2850

143.4350,
-23.1540, 1.1180

6.0130, -10.0420,
5.7820

170.1360,
-23.7500, 0.9060

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.8370,
-24.3460, 0.6940

225.9510,
-24.6670, 1.0050

247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 68.7940, -22.7870,
-0.0270

■ 68.7940, -22.7870,
-0.0270

■ 63.7550, -27.0510,
0.1570

■ 73.8330, -18.5230,
-0.2110

■ 58.4170, -31.9110,
0.1290

■ 79.1710, -13.6630,
-0.1830

■ 53.9650, -36.4500,
-0.2100

■ 83.6230, -9.1240,
0.1560

■ 48.6270, -41.3100,
-0.2380

■ 88.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 43.5880, -45.5740,
-0.0540

■ 94.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 99.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 104.3770, 9.1240,
-0.1560

■ 108.8290, 13.6630,
0.1830

■ 114.1670, 18.5230,
0.2110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



71.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800

Triad

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



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



73.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400



69.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Complementary

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



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



72.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270

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.



70.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



72.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600

Square

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



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



73.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890



72.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930



67.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020

Rectangle

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



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



73.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



72.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930



69.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

Sweetspot

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



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



112.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



76.7550, -19.0240, -18.6720



55.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270



83.1500, -35.5330, -0.3090



55.2930, -16.4620, 12.0020



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



50.6950, -53.1850, 0.2150



109.7850, -114.8520, -0.0360

Inverse Universe

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



64.2450, 19.0240, 18.6720



75.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600



85.7070, 16.4620, -12.0020



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



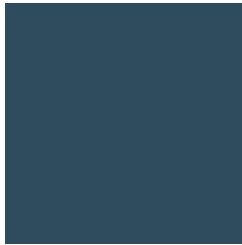
40.3000, 44.6950, 43.5350



86.9370, 95.9910, 94.0950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

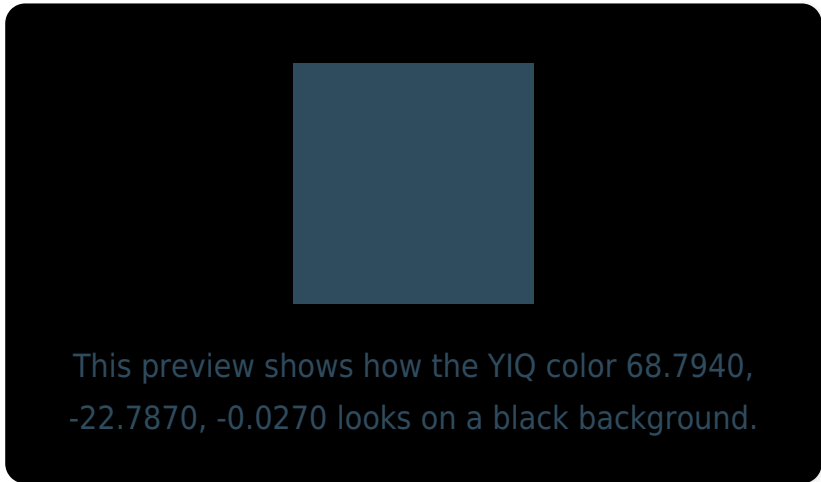
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

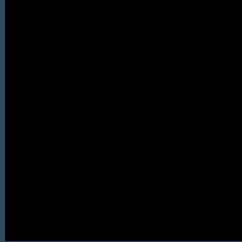
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

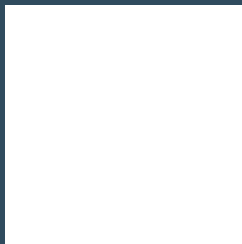
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7940, -22.7870,

-0.0270.

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

68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

Protanopia

72.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Deuteranopia

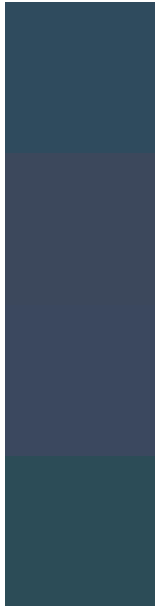
72.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



Tritanopia

67.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

Protanomaly

70.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Deuteranomaly

70.7350, -15.1310, 4.3970

Tritanomaly

67.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 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, 75, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 75, 94)  
}
```

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, 75, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 75, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 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, 75, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 75, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 75, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 75, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 75, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 75, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7940, -22.7870, -0.0270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 75, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 75,  
94) }
```

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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