

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.8430, -42.8190,
-22.4590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.8430, -42.8190,
-22.4590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E5F4E
RGB	14, 95, 78
RGB Percent	5%, 37%, 31%
CMY	0.9453, 0.6273, 0.6943
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.18, 0.63
HSL	167°, 74%, 21%
HSV	167°, 85%, 37%
XYZ	5.6493, 8.8330, 8.6074
YIQ	68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

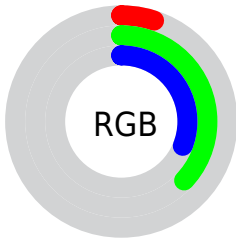
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 59, 95
Decimal	941902
CIE _{Lab}	35.66, -27.55, 3.23
CIE _{LCh}	36, 27.736, 173.303
Yxy	8.8330, 0.2447, 0.3826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279131982 (0xFF0E5F4E)
YUV	68.8430, 4.5144, -48.0973
Hunter-Lab	29.7203, -18.0810, 3.6331

Details

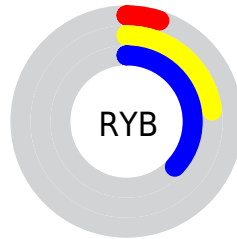
The YIQ color **68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **40.1570, 42.8190, 22.4590**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.3060, -36.8130, -21.1730**, and **32.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.6250, -48.1370, -25.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7620, -38.0970, -19.9290**.

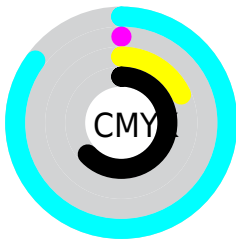
Distribution



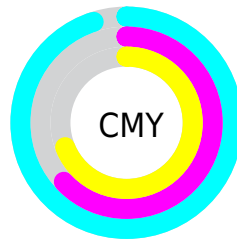
- Red (5%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590 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 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.8430, -42.8190,
-22.4590

68.8430, -42.8190,
-22.4590

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280

122.3060,
-36.8130, -21.1730

32.0520, -24.1140,
-14.5300

148.8930,
-37.0880, -21.6960

17.8040, -11.5520,
-10.9120

175.8930,
-37.0880, -21.6960

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

204.3660,
-37.0420, -22.5300

231.1920,
-36.4920, -21.4840

241.8440,

-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 68.8430, -42.8190,
-22.4590

■ 68.8430, -42.8190,
-22.4590

■ 65.6250, -48.1370,
-25.2010

■ 71.7620, -38.0970,
-19.9290

■ 64.3150, -50.2000,
-26.3600

■ 74.9800, -32.7790,
-17.1870

■ 77.8990, -28.0570,
-14.6570

■ 81.1170, -22.7390,
-11.9150

■ 84.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850

■ 87.2540, -12.6990,
-6.6430

■ 90.1730, -7.9770,
-4.1130

■ 93.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 96.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.1210, -11.3670, -19.7750



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



67.2790, -58.5460, -18.2740

Triad

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



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



84.5320, -15.6370, 13.5710



83.7190, 34.5240, 2.0760

Complementary

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



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



40.1570, 42.8190, 22.4590

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.



84.7550, 34.8430, 12.8190



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



86.9110, 8.3410, 19.5490

Square

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



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



76.7130, -44.4280, 1.2040



85.7790, 26.2680, 19.5480



82.4910, 25.9980, -8.6100

Rectangle

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



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



68.1740, -62.4440, -13.7080



85.7790, 26.2680, 19.5480



83.7240, 36.1280, 6.0480

Sweetspot

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



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



112.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380



66.9290, -11.5470, -38.5470



54.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720



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.



68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590



82.6720, -64.6870, -33.6390



57.2800, -41.9510, -5.1430



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



162.4260, -126.6690, -66.7410

Inverse Universe

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



40.1570, 42.8190, 22.4590



39.4420, 64.3660, 33.9500



51.7200, 41.9510, 5.1430



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



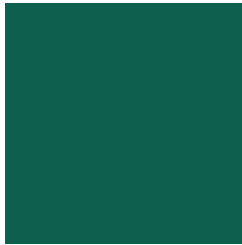
36.2240, 59.0480, 31.2080



77.4600, 126.9900, 66.4300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

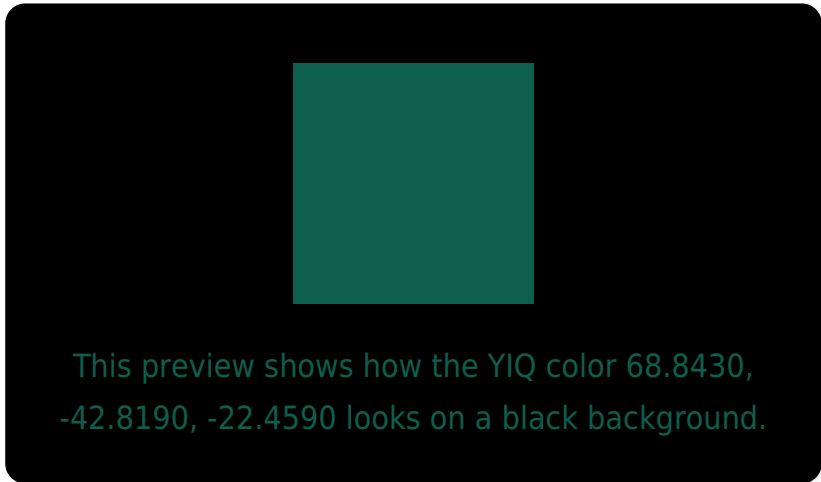
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

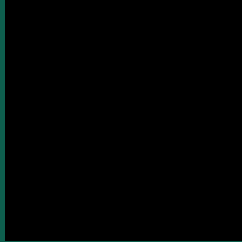
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8430, -42.8190,

-22.4590.

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

68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590

Protanopia

83.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Deuteranopia

84.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



Tritanopia

74.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590

Protanomaly

77.7440, -11.3230, -9.5550

Deuteranomaly

78.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300

Tritanomaly

72.2550, -40.8030, -14.9390

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590 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(14, 95, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 95, 78)  
}
```

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(14, 95, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 95, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590 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(14, 95, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 95, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 95, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 95, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 95, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 95, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.8430, -42.8190, -22.4590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 95, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 95,  
78) }
```

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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