

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.9240, -29.2050,
-4.8610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26505D
RGB	38, 80, 93
RGB Percent	15%, 31%, 36%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6862, 0.6354
CMYK	0.59, 0.14, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	194°, 42%, 26%
HSV	194°, 59%, 36%
XYZ	5.6428, 6.9413, 11.3909
YIQ	68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

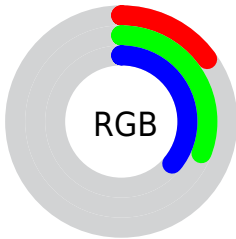
Format	Color
RYB	38, 62, 93
Decimal	2510941
CIELab	31.67, -10.43, -12.04
CIElCh	32, 15.934, 229.101
Yxy	6.9413, 0.2354, 0.2895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280701021 (0xFF26505D)
YUV	68.9240, 11.8695, -27.1203
Hunter-Lab	26.3463, -7.8754, -7.1917

Details

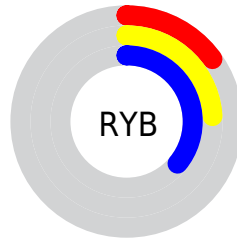
The YIQ color **68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.0760, 29.2050, 4.8610**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.3370, -28.9300, -4.3380**, and **25.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.0590, -34.0190, -5.7230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.7890, -24.3910, -3.9990**.

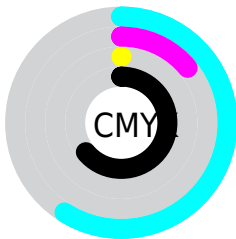
Distribution



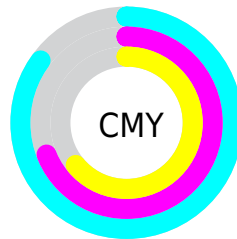
- Red (15%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610 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 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.9240, -29.2050,
-4.8610

68.9240, -29.2050,
-4.8610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.0160, -32.4600,
-6.4440

118.3370,
-28.9300, -4.3380

25.9030, -24.7120,
-3.6880

144.4510,
-29.2510, -4.0270

10.7090, -12.2420,
1.5980

171.1520,
-29.8470, -4.2390

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

199.1520,
-29.8470, -4.2390

226.9670,
-30.7640, -4.1400

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 68.9240, -29.2050,
-4.8610

■ 68.9240, -29.2050,
-4.8610

■ 65.0590, -34.0190,
-5.7230

■ 72.7890, -24.3910,
-3.9990

■ 60.8950, -39.4290,
-6.7970

■ 76.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250

■ 56.4430, -43.9680,
-7.1360

■ 81.4050, -14.4420,
-2.5860

■ 52.5780, -48.7820,
-7.9980

■ 85.2700, -9.6280,
-1.7240

■ 52.2790, -49.3780,
-8.2100

■ 89.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 93.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 97.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 101.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 105.7800, 15.3590,
2.4870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.9580, -26.5450, -9.0170



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



72.0330, -21.9620, 1.5420

Triad

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



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



76.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140



72.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870

Complementary

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



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



62.0760, 29.2050, 4.8610

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.



74.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



76.2800, 19.9430, 7.5190

Square

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



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



76.5910, 3.0700, 10.4460



75.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



71.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

Rectangle

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



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



73.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



75.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



73.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150

Sweetspot

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



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



110.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



71.7670, -19.2980, -24.7220



55.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



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.



68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



82.8450, -45.1600, -7.5600



53.0750, -21.7800, 9.2600



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



61.8480, -58.4100, -9.7220



133.2650, -125.8520, -20.9560

Inverse Universe

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



59.2330, 19.2980, 24.7220



67.8250, 29.7950, 38.2350



77.9250, 21.7800, -9.2600



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



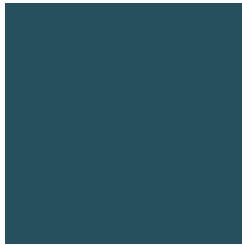
42.4660, 38.5960, 49.4440



91.4970, 83.1510, 106.5350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

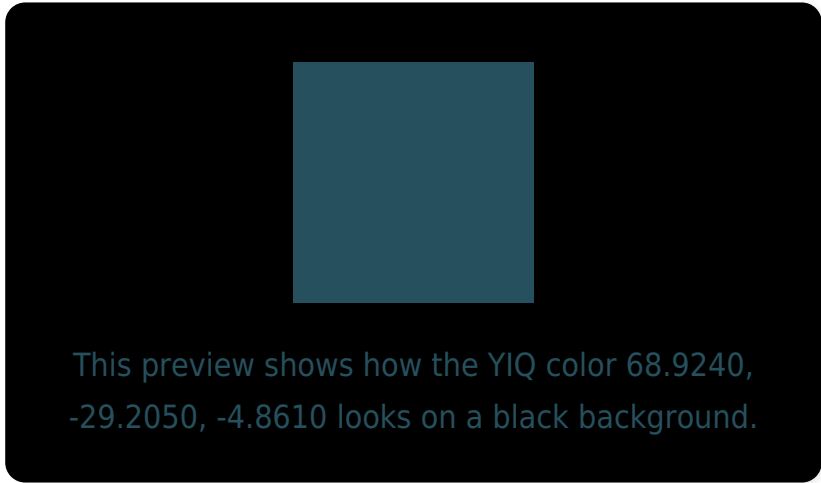
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

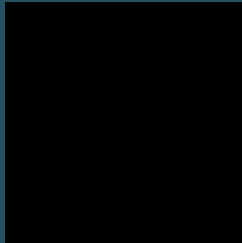
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9240, -29.2050,

-4.8610.

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

68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

Protanopia

74.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Deuteranopia

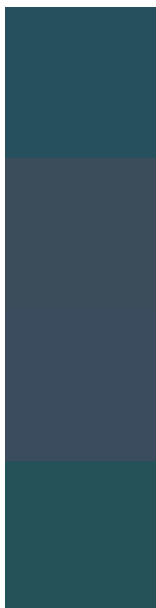
74.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



Tritanopia

68.2290, -28.7460, -7.6740

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

Protanomaly

72.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Deuteranomaly

72.9690, -15.9100, 1.9940

Tritanomaly

68.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610 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(38, 80, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 80, 93)  
}
```

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(38, 80, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 80, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610 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(38, 80, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 80, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 80, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 80, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 80, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 80, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 80, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 80,  
93) }
```

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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