

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510)
contains.

YIQ(68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510)	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(68.9880, -26.0890,
4.7510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F496A
RGB	47, 73, 106
RGB Percent	18%, 29%, 42%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7137, 0.5844
CMYK	0.56, 0.31, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	214°, 39%, 30%
HSV	214°, 56%, 42%
XYZ	6.1549, 6.4105, 14.5397
YIQ	68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

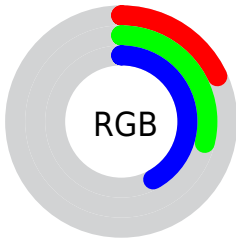
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 65, 106
Decimal	3098986
CIE _{Lab}	30.43, 0.67, -22.18
CIE _{LCh}	30, 22.192, 271.742
Yxy	6.4105, 0.2271, 0.2365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281289066 (0xFF2F496A)
YUV	68.9880, 18.2469, -19.2835
Hunter-Lab	25.3191, -0.9163, -16.3244




Details

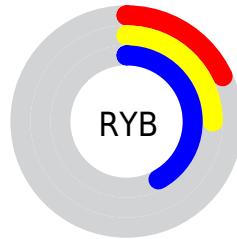
The YIQ color **68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **84.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9280, -25.8600, 6.1080**, and **24.2220, -26.8680, 2.3480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.1770, -30.9950, 5.5570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.7990, -21.1830, 3.9450**.

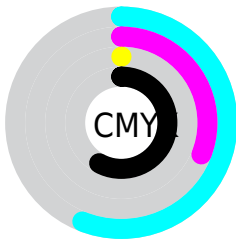
Distribution







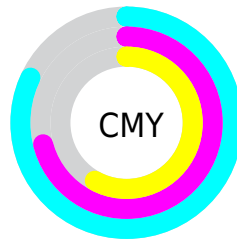
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (42%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (42%)



-  Cyan (56%)
-  Magenta (31%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510 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 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.9880, -26.0890,
4.7510

■ 68.9880, -26.0890,
4.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.5640, -27.8310,
3.2810

■ 117.9280,
-25.8600, 6.1080

■ 24.2220, -26.8680,
2.3480

■ 144.0420,
-26.1810, 6.4190

■ 5.9790, -12.7020,
9.9380

■ 171.1560,
-26.5020, 6.7300

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 198.3840,
-27.1440, 7.3520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 224.7880,
-22.6500, 2.9980

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 68.9880, -26.0890,
4.7510

■ 68.9880, -26.0890,
4.7510

■ 62.1770, -30.9950,
5.5570

■ 75.7990, -21.1830,
3.9450

■ 55.6650, -35.3050,
6.5750

■ 82.3110, -16.8730,
2.9270

■ 48.8540, -40.2110,
7.3810

■ 89.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 42.3420, -44.5210,
8.3990

■ 95.6340, -7.6570,
1.1030

■ 39.6730, -46.9510,
8.3850

■ 102.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 109.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 115.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

■ 121.9920, 11.6460,
-1.8100

■ 128.5040, 15.9560,
-2.8280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.8060, -49.4240, -7.3760



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



73.2680, -6.1460, 12.2700

Triad

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



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



72.4720, 28.1500, 7.4620



65.5000, -13.7520, -15.0960

Complementary

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



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



84.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510

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.



68.5360, 3.7620, -13.1180



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



71.6470, 25.8590, -0.5810

Square

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



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



73.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950



70.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420



59.9410, -37.0430, -17.0030

Rectangle

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



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



74.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420



70.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420



66.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440

Sweetspot

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



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



123.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



85.2810, -26.4970, -20.9050



60.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



79.6690, -41.1280, 7.4800



54.6230, -17.1510, 18.9850



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



43.8620, -51.8570, 9.1910



91.3260, -108.3450, 19.7110

Inverse Universe

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



67.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940



77.4810, 42.2670, 32.4670



98.3770, 17.1510, -18.9850



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



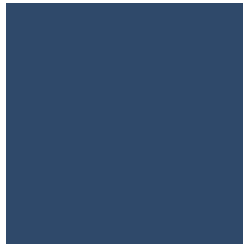
40.9110, 53.0400, 40.9760



85.5670, 111.3520, 85.5280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

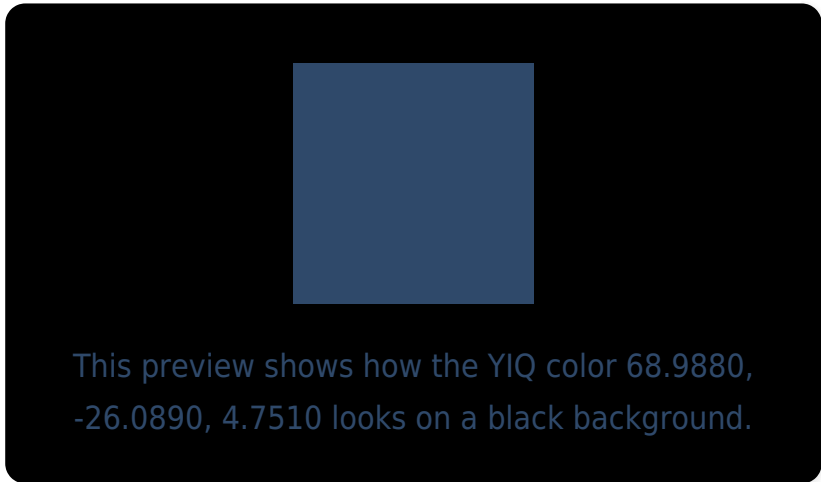
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

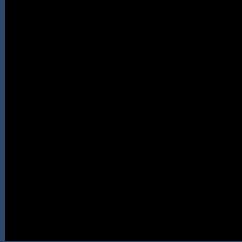
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

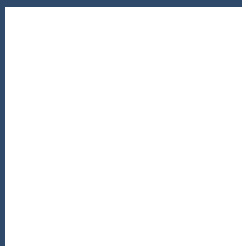
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510.

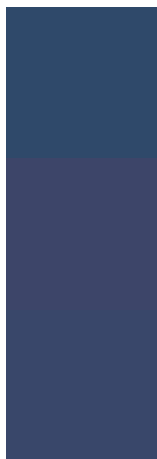


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.9880, -26.0890,

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

68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510

Protanopia

71.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Deuteranopia

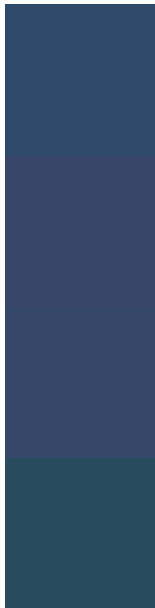
70.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



Tritanopia

66.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510

Protanomaly

70.3910, -19.8540, 7.3940

Deuteranomaly

70.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

Tritanomaly

67.3590, -25.9960, -2.4440

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510 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, 73, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 73, 106)  
}
```

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, 73, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 73, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510 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, 73, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 73, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 73, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 73, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 73, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 73,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 73, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 73,  
106) }
```

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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