

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C4D34
RGB	60, 77, 52
RGB Percent	24%, 30%, 20%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6980, 0.7961
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.32, 0.70
HSL	101°, 19%, 25%
HSV	101°, 32%, 30%
XYZ	5.1369, 6.5169, 4.2363
YIQ	69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

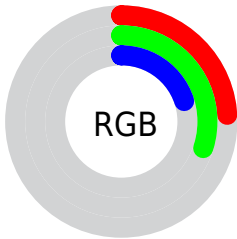
Format	Color
RYB	52, 77, 69
Decimal	3951924
CIELab	30.68, -12.17, 12.71
CIElCh	31, 17.599, 133.745
Yxy	6.5169, 0.3233, 0.4101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282142004 (0xFF3C4D34)
YUV	69.0670, -8.4140, -7.9518
Hunter-Lab	25.5283, -8.7560, 8.0309

Details

The YIQ color $[69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333300 . A complement of this color would be $[59.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790]$, and the grayscale version is $[69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[117.5400, -2.0610, -12.2130]$, and $[25.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[66.6600, -2.5190, -14.9270]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[71.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310]$.

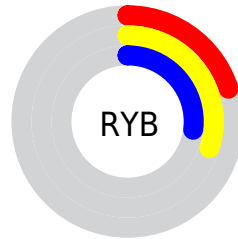
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (30%)

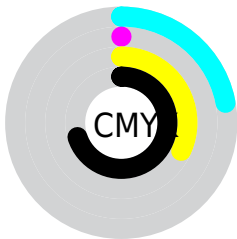
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (27%)

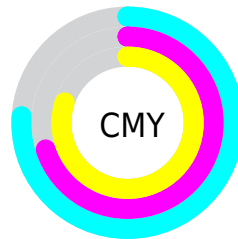


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790 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 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 69.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.5940, -2.1530,
-10.5450

■ 117.5400, -2.0610,
-12.2130

■ 25.5510, -0.5940,
-11.2660

■ 143.1270, -2.3360,
-12.7360

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 169.6000, -2.2900,
-13.5700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.6000, -2.2900,
-13.5700

■ 224.6000, -2.2900,
-13.5700

■ 248.7900, 0.2310,

-9.6970

■ 69.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 69.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 66.6600, -2.5190,
-14.9270

■ 71.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310

■ 64.3670, -3.2520,
-18.1640

■ 73.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 61.6610, -4.2600,
-21.9240

■ 76.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 59.2540, -4.6720,
-25.4720

■ 78.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 56.8470, -5.0840,
-29.0200

■ 81.2870, 0.8700,
6.2620

■ 54.5540, -5.8170,
-32.2570

■ 83.5800, 1.6030,
9.4990

■ 52.6740, -6.2750,
-34.9710

■ 86.2860, 2.6110,
13.2590

■ 88.6930, 3.0230,
16.8070

■ 90.9860, 3.7560,
20.0440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.4060, 10.1800, -8.2840



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



66.8250, -16.0450, -12.0850

Triad

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



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



68.3420, -27.3260, -0.3660



73.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880

Complementary

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



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



59.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790

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.



74.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



71.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Square

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



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



64.8200, -34.8440, -7.2920



73.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780



72.7270, 22.8780, 3.8860

Rectangle

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



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



65.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300



73.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780



74.0890, 19.1630, 10.6430

Sweetspot

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



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



96.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



69.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910



49.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



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.



69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790



86.8940, -3.2980, -17.3300



67.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



36.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



69.7410, -8.3820, -46.3500



156.8370, -19.7420, -104.8140

Inverse Universe

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



59.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790



73.1060, 3.2980, 17.3300



61.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



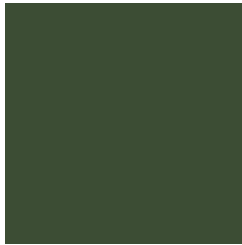
32.2590, 8.3820, 46.3500



72.8640, 19.1460, 104.6020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

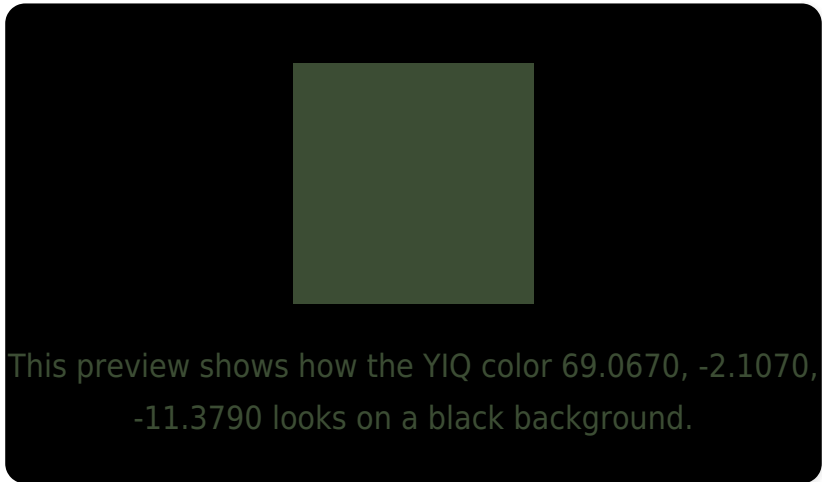
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790.

-11.3790.

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

69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790

Protanopia

71.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

Deuteranopia

72.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730



Tritanopia

71.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790

Protanomaly

70.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

Deuteranomaly

71.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Tritanomaly

70.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790 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(60, 77, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 77, 52)  
}
```

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(60, 77, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 77, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790 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(60, 77, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 77, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 77, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 77, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 77, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 77, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 77, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 77,  
52) }
```

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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