

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C484F
RGB	60, 72, 79
RGB Percent	24%, 28%, 31%
CMY	0.7647, 0.7176, 0.6902
CMYK	0.24, 0.09, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	202°, 14%, 27%
HSV	202°, 24%, 31%
XYZ	5.5917, 6.1602, 8.2894
YIQ	69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

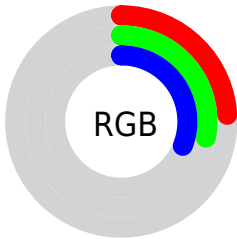
Format	Color
RYB	60, 67, 79
Decimal	3950671
CIELab	29.81, -3.01, -5.78
CIELCh	30, 6.513, 242.504
Yxy	6.1602, 0.2790, 0.3074
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282140751 (0xFF3C484F)
YUV	69.2100, 4.8265, -8.0772
Hunter-Lab	24.8198, -3.2200, -2.4280

Details

The YIQ color **69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **69.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560**, and **26.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400**.

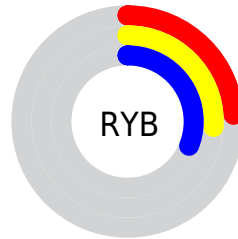
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (28%)

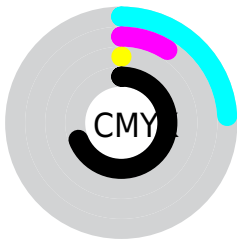
Blue (31%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (31%)

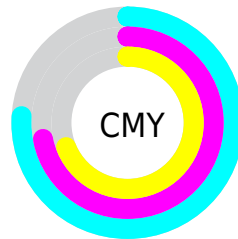


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670 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 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 69.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.0960, -9.0780,
-0.6780

■ 117.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

■ 26.0960, -9.0780,
-0.6780

■ 143.0250,
-10.3160, -0.2680

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 169.7260,
-10.9120, -0.4800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.7260,
-10.9120, -0.4800

■ 224.8400,
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

-2.7560

■ 69.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 69.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 65.0570, -13.3420,
-0.4940

■ 73.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 60.9040, -17.2850,
-0.6210

■ 77.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 56.7510, -21.2280,
-0.7480

■ 81.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 52.5980, -25.1710,
-0.8750

■ 85.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 48.4450, -29.1140,
-1.0020

■ 89.6760, 9.7200,
0.0560

■ 45.1780, -32.7360,
-1.4400

■ 93.2420, 13.9380,
0.7060

■ 41.0250, -36.6790,
-1.5670

■ 97.3950, 17.8810,
0.8330

■ 38.3560, -39.1090,
-1.5810

■ 101.5480, 21.8240,
0.9600

■ 105.7010, 25.7670,
1.0870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



69.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Triad

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



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



71.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010



69.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Complementary

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



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



69.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670

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.



70.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



70.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460

Square

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



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



70.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



70.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



69.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080

Rectangle

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



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



70.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



70.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



69.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Sweetspot

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



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



98.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



71.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600



49.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



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.



69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



86.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



63.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



49.7830, -50.6170, -2.2730



111.3350, -113.7050, -4.3050

Inverse Universe

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



67.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



83.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690



75.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



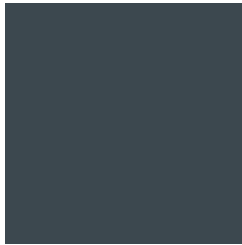
37.9080, 39.9270, 41.8390



85.3000, 90.5350, 93.8550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

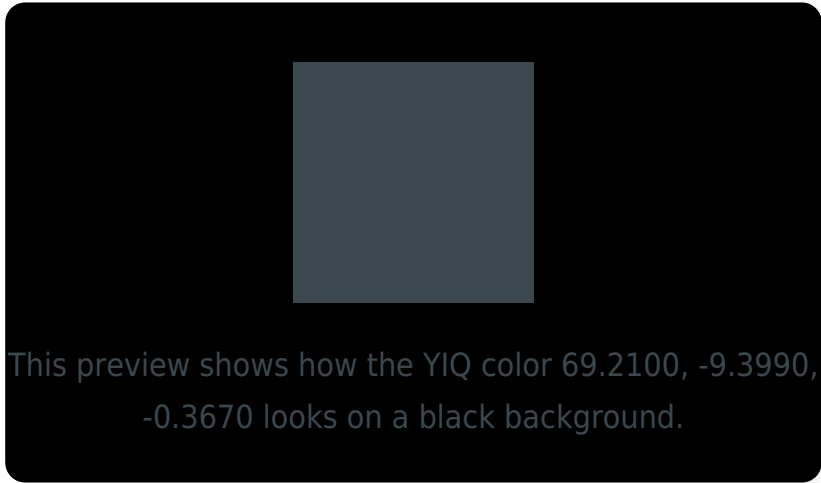
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

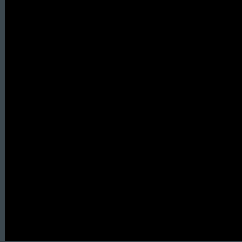
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670.



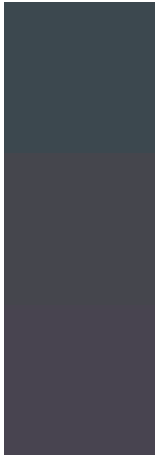
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2100, -9.3990,

-0.3670.

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

69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Protanopia

70.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Deuteranopia

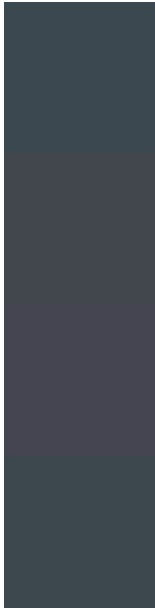
70.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



Tritanopia

69.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Protanomaly

70.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

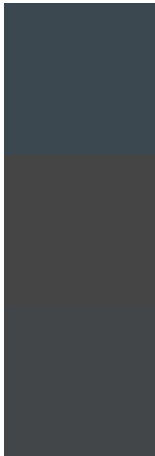
Deuteranomaly

69.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Tritanomaly

69.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670 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, 72, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 72, 79)  
}
```

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, 72, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 72, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670 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, 72, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 72, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 72, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 72, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 72, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 72, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 72, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 72,  
79) }
```

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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