

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.2620, 45.5760,
-11.0000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A4000
RGB	106, 64, 0
RGB Percent	42%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.5843, 0.7491, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 1.00, 0.58
HSL	36°, 100%, 21%
HSV	36°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	7.7784, 6.7300, 0.8907
YIQ	69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

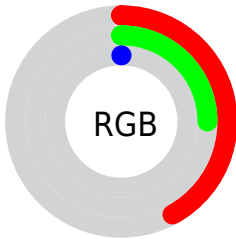
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 106, 0
Decimal	6963200
CIE Lab	31.18, 13.70, 41.03
CIE LCh	31, 43.252, 71.534
Yxy	6.7300, 0.5051, 0.4370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285153280 (0xFF6A4000)
YUV	69.2620, -34.1462, 32.2192
Hunter-Lab	25.9423, 8.1215, 16.1238

Details

The YIQ color **69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **36.7380, -45.5760, 11.0000**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.8820, 49.7020, -8.6820**, and **28.1740, 25.8130, 0.2530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.8640, 40.9450, -9.6710**.

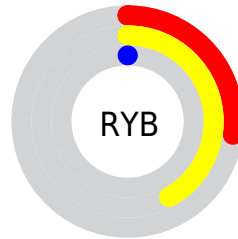
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (25%)

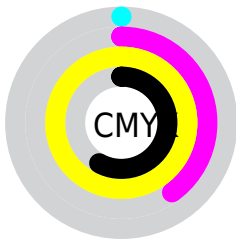
Blue (0%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (0%)

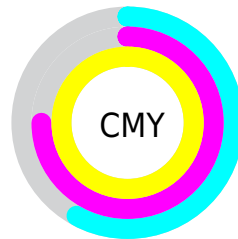


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000 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 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.2620, 45.5760,
-11.0000

69.2620, 45.5760,
-11.0000

252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

48.2750, 35.5340,
-5.2180

119.8820, 49.7020,
-8.6820

28.1740, 25.8130,
0.2530

146.0780, 52.0860,
-7.8340

8.9700, 17.8800,
6.3600

172.8610, 54.1950,
-7.5090

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

201.1170, 56.3500,
-8.0180

221.5390, 43.2380,
-12.6820

241.6400, 26.5960,

-19.4520

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,
-14.9280

■ 69.2620, 45.5760,
-11.0000

■ 72.8640, 40.9450,
-9.6710

■ 76.3520, 36.6350,
-8.6530

■ 80.5410, 31.7290,
-7.8470

■ 84.0290, 27.4190,
-6.8290

■ 87.6310, 22.7880,
-5.5000

■ 91.2330, 18.1570,
-4.1710

■ 94.7210, 13.8470,
-3.1530

■ 98.9100, 8.9410,
-2.3470

■ 102.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.8570, 51.9910, 10.4150



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



67.6350, 24.9920, -23.4240

Triad

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



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



62.0470, -52.0810, -19.8010



75.3910, -1.5180, 27.5220

Complementary

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



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



36.7380, -45.5760, 11.0000

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.



61.5020, -59.6510, 7.2690



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



65.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Square

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



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



57.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



64.4530, -67.1230, -0.4910



72.3750, 30.9420, 33.9660

Rectangle

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



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



63.9640, 7.7080, -29.5720



64.4530, -67.1230, -0.4910



74.6280, -15.5470, 22.9570

Sweetspot

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



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



123.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



36.4820, 49.6940, 35.5340



60.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



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.



69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000



89.9830, 59.4230, -14.1530



90.6270, 27.4700, -35.2980



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



76.6600, 50.2070, -12.3290



160.1310, 105.3200, -25.4640

Inverse Universe

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



36.7380, -45.5760, 11.0000



48.0170, -59.4230, 14.1530



15.3730, -27.4700, 35.2980



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



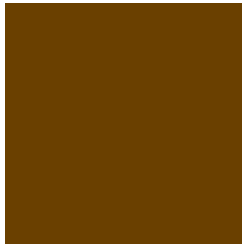
40.9270, -50.4820, 11.8060



84.8690, -105.3200, 25.4640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000 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

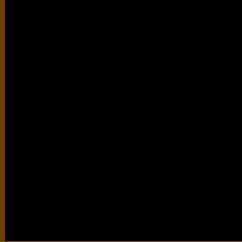
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2620, 45.5760,

-11.0000.

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

69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000

Protanopia

69.4660, 27.1460, -18.4060

Deuteranopia

69.1960, 36.7740, -16.6820



Tritanopia

74.2210, 27.5990, 11.9430

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000

Protanomaly

69.1680, 33.9770, -15.5510

Deuteranomaly

69.2180, 39.7080, -14.7880

Tritanomaly

72.4740, 33.8360, 3.5320

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000 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(106, 64, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 64, 0)  
}
```

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(106, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 64, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000 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(106, 64, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 64, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 64, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 64, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 64, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.2620, 45.5760, -11.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 64, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 64,  
0) }
```

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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