

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.3420, -18.1580,
9.6980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A446A
RGB	58, 68, 106
RGB Percent	23%, 27%, 42%
CMY	0.7725, 0.7333, 0.5844
CMYK	0.45, 0.36, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	227°, 29%, 32%
HSV	227°, 45%, 42%
XYZ	6.4125, 6.0744, 14.4631
YIQ	69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

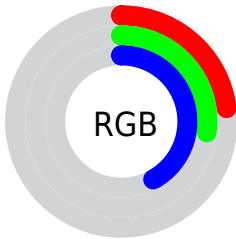
Format	Color
RYB	58, 66, 106
Decimal	3818602
CIELab	29.60, 7.00, -23.43
CIELCh	30, 24.450, 286.633
Yxy	6.0744, 0.2379, 0.2254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282008682 (0xFF3A446A)
YUV	69.3420, 18.0724, -9.9469
Hunter-Lab	24.6462, 3.3113, -17.5407

Details

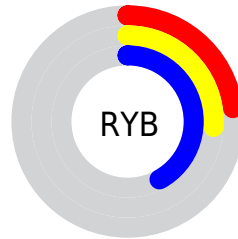
The YIQ color **69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **94.6580, 18.1580, -9.6980**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660**, and **23.6790, -20.7250, 6.6590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3570, -22.5140, 11.5500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.3270, -13.8020, 7.8460**.

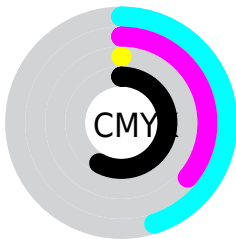
Distribution



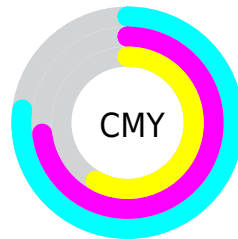
- Red (23%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980 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 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.3420, -18.1580,
9.6980

■ 69.3420, -18.1580,
9.6980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.5160, -18.7080,
8.6520

■ 118.2820,
-17.9290, 11.0550

■ 23.6790, -20.7250,
6.6590

■ 143.5100,
-18.5710, 11.6770

■ 4.2180, -11.8770,
11.5070

■ 170.6240,
-18.8920, 11.9880

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 198.1510,
-18.9380, 12.8220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 224.5550,
-14.4440, 8.4680

■ 249.3630, -5.4560,

-0.2400

■ 69.3420, -18.1580,
9.6980

■ 69.3420, -18.1580,
9.6980

■ 61.3570, -22.5140,
11.5500

■ 77.3270, -13.8020,
7.8460

■ 53.0840, -25.9990,
14.1370

■ 85.6000, -10.3170,
5.2590

■ 45.0990, -30.3550,
15.9890

■ 93.5850, -5.9610,
3.4070

■ 36.8260, -33.8400,
18.5760

■ 101.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 28.8410, -38.1960,
20.4280

■ 109.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 24.9980, -40.0760,
21.4600

■ 117.8280, 6.2360,
-2.8840

■ 126.1010, 9.7210,
-5.4710

■ 134.0860, 14.0770,
-7.3230

■ 141.7720, 17.8370,
-9.3870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.3060, -44.8400, -2.3440



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



72.1660, 3.0690, 15.9730

Triad

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



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



69.7340, 30.1680, 3.9280



59.4920, -28.4690, -18.2050

Complementary

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



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



94.6580, 18.1580, -9.6980

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.



64.4640, -4.9030, -15.7750



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



69.1150, 24.3010, -5.3870

Square

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



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



70.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670



67.1410, 12.2440, -12.6520



56.0800, -47.6800, -16.9600

Rectangle

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



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



72.1520, 14.8520, 17.1880



67.1410, 12.2440, -12.6520



61.5100, -19.7120, -17.2160

Sweetspot

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



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



122.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280



90.5080, -25.3980, -13.2860



60.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



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.



69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



80.9420, -28.4750, 14.9570



67.6580, -7.0640, 17.8960



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



27.4260, -44.1570, 23.8350



57.8670, -92.6700, 49.5220

Inverse Universe

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



73.4920, 25.3980, 13.2860



87.2490, 39.5640, 20.8760



96.3420, 7.0640, -17.8960



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.7190, 62.0280, 32.2680



79.0690, 129.6490, 67.8010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

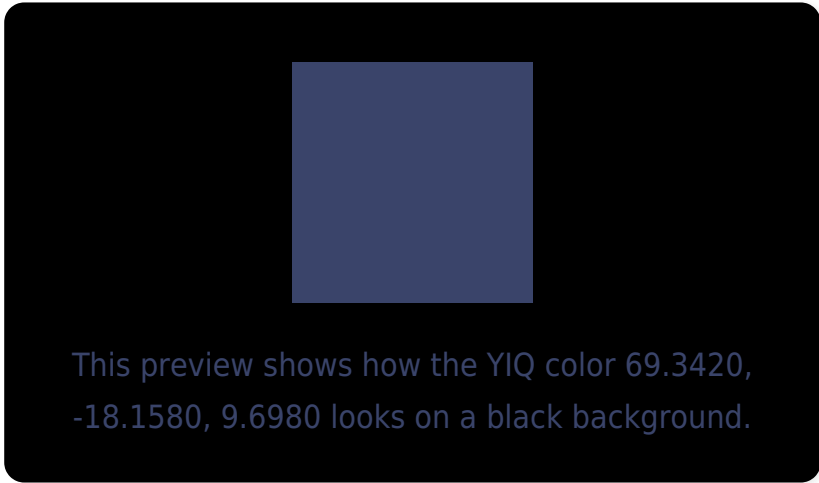
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

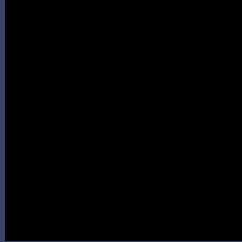
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3420, -18.1580,

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

69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Protanopia

68.7440, -19.3500, 9.2740

Deuteranopia

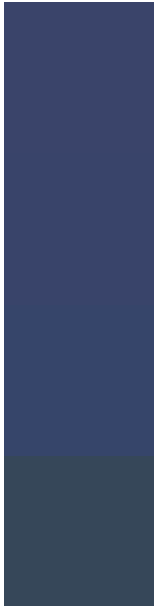
68.1350, -22.0090, 7.9030



Tritanopia

67.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Protanomaly

69.0430, -18.7540, 9.4860

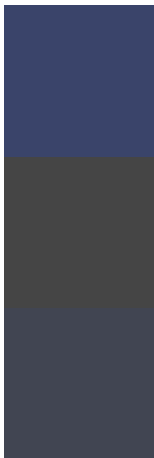
Deuteranomaly

68.7330, -20.8170, 8.3270

Tritanomaly

67.9690, -15.9100, 1.9940

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980 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(58, 68, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 68, 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(58, 68, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 68, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980 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(58, 68, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 68, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 68, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 68, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 68, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 68,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 68, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 68,  
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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