

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.3430, -2.7040,
-6.0640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F4A3E
RGB	63, 74, 62
RGB Percent	25%, 29%, 24%
CMY	0.7530, 0.7098, 0.7569
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.16, 0.71
HSL	115°, 9%, 27%
HSV	115°, 16%, 29%
XYZ	5.3679, 6.3024, 5.4909
YIQ	69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

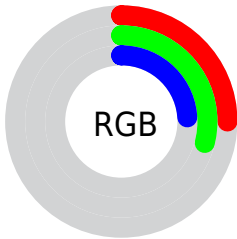
Format	Color
RYB	62, 74, 73
Decimal	4147774
CIELab	30.16, -7.14, 5.70
CIELCh	30, 9.140, 141.415
Yxy	6.3024, 0.3128, 0.3672
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282337854 (0xFF3F4A3E)
YUV	69.3430, -3.6201, -5.5628
Hunter-Lab	25.1047, -5.7660, 4.6052

Details

The YIQ color **69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980**, and **26.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030**.

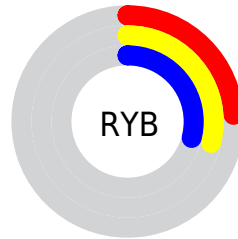
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (29%)

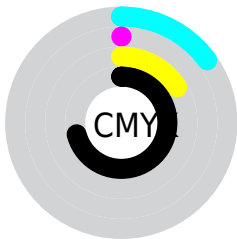
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (29%)

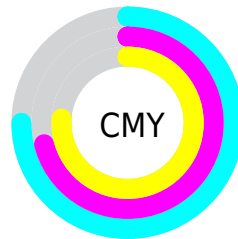


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640 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 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.3430, -2.7040,
-6.0640

■ 69.3430, -2.7040,
-6.0640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.7560, -2.4290,
-5.5410

■ 117.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 26.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 142.9300, -2.9790,
-6.5870

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 169.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 225.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 251.0550, -1.8330,

-5.3290

■ 69.3430, -2.7040,
-6.0640

■ 69.3430, -2.7040,
-6.0640

■ 66.4520, -4.6290,
-9.7250

■ 72.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 63.4470, -6.2330,
-13.6970

■ 75.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 60.8550, -7.5620,
-17.1460

■ 77.8310, 2.1540,
5.0180

■ 57.8500, -9.1660,
-21.1180

■ 80.8360, 3.7580,
8.9900

■ 54.9590, -11.0910,
-24.7790

■ 83.7270, 5.6830,
12.6510

■ 52.0680, -13.0160,
-28.4400

■ 86.6180, 7.6080,
16.3120

■ 49.0630, -14.6200,
-32.4120

■ 89.6230, 9.2120,
20.2840

■ 46.4710, -15.9490,
-35.8610

■ 92.2150, 10.5410,
23.7330

■ 45.2320, -16.7740,
-37.4300

■ 95.2200, 12.1450,
27.7050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



68.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940

Triad

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



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



70.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



71.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Complementary

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



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



66.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

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.



72.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



71.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

Square

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



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



68.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



72.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



71.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040

Rectangle

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



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



68.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



72.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



72.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Sweetspot

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



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



94.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



72.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



47.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



89.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



69.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



36.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



62.2660, -23.2820, -51.6500



140.6910, -51.9260, -116.2620

Inverse Universe

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



66.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



85.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130



66.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



39.7340, 23.2820, 51.6500



89.3090, 51.9260, 116.2620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

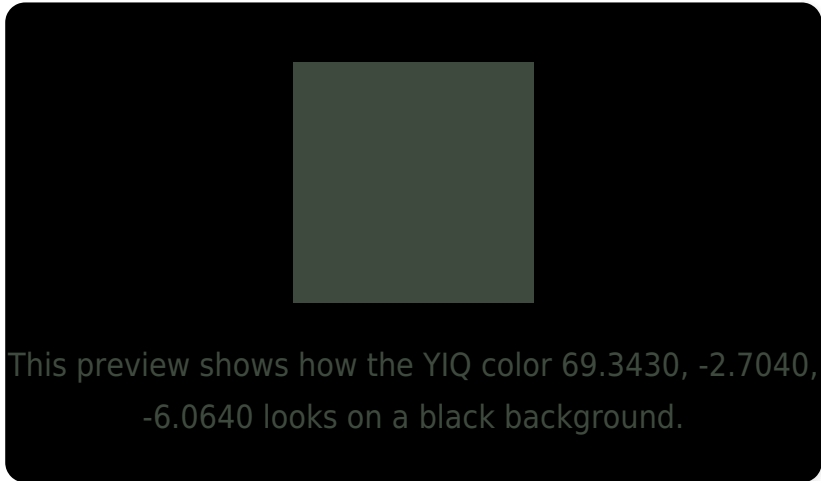
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

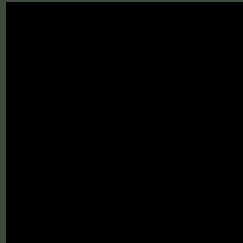
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

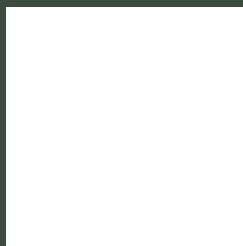
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640.



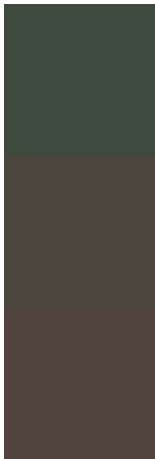
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640.

-6.0640.

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

69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

Protanopia

70.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

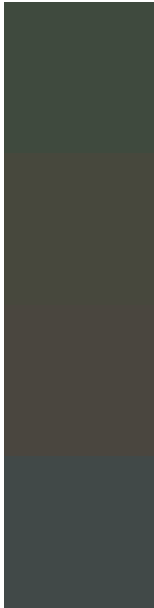
71.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



Tritanopia

70.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

Protanomaly

70.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330

Deuteranomaly

70.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Tritanomaly

70.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640 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(63, 74, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 74, 62)  
}
```

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(63, 74, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 74, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640 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(63, 74, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 74, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 74, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 74, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 74, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 74, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 74, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 74,  
62) }
```

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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