

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	484155
RGB	72, 65, 85
RGB Percent	28%, 25%, 33%
CMY	0.7176, 0.7451, 0.6667
CMYK	0.15, 0.24, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	261°, 13%, 29%
HSV	261°, 24%, 33%
XYZ	6.2026, 5.8140, 9.3883
YIQ	69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

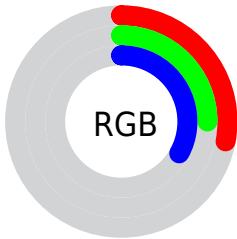
Format	Color
R_YB	72, 65, 85
Decimal	4735317
CIE Lab	28.94, 7.60, -10.88
CIE LCh	29, 13.270, 304.952
Yxy	5.8140, 0.2898, 0.2716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282925397 (0xFF484155)
YUV	69.3730, 7.7041, 2.3039
Hunter-Lab	24.1123, 3.7205, -6.2064

Details

The YIQ color **69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **80.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380**, and **25.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2960, -3.3490, 11.1390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920**.

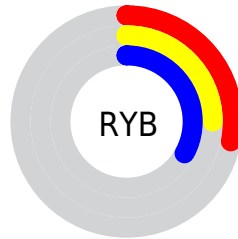
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (25%)

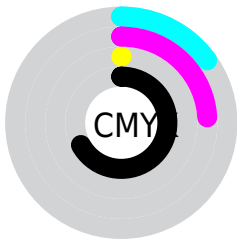
Blue (33%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (33%)

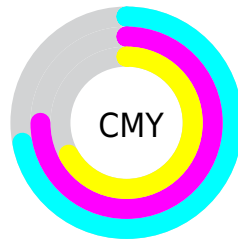


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040 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 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

■ 69.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.9600, -2.5230,
7.1810

■ 117.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

■ 25.8460, -2.2020,
6.8700

■ 143.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 2.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 170.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 224.8400, -2.0650,
9.8950

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,

3.6610

■ 69.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

■ 69.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

■ 62.2960, -3.3490,
11.1390

■ 75.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 56.1050, -4.1290,
14.2630

■ 82.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 49.6150, -5.5050,
17.1750

■ 89.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 42.8370, -6.0100,
20.8220

■ 95.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 36.3470, -7.3860,
23.7340

■ 102.3990, 2.8900,
-8.3260

■ 29.5690, -7.8910,
27.3810

■ 109.1770, 3.3950,
-11.9730

■ 23.0790, -9.2670,
30.2930

■ 115.6670, 4.7710,
-14.8850

■ 18.6600, -9.4050,
32.7950

■ 122.4450, 5.2760,
-18.5320

■ 128.9350, 6.6520,
-21.4440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



69.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170

Triad

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



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



68.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490



63.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400

Complementary

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



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



80.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

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.



64.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



67.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Square

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



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



69.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570



66.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



63.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430

Rectangle

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



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



69.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110



66.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



64.1180, -15.3120, -8.8480

Sweetspot

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



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



103.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



74.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



52.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



85.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



72.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



23.5600, -11.6990, 41.3330



51.3080, -26.5630, 90.4690

Inverse Universe

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



72.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830



90.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



77.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.9730, 41.3020, 44.4540



87.5930, 91.2680, 97.0920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

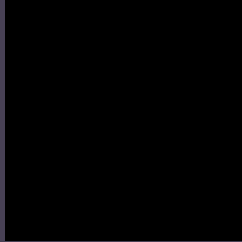
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040.

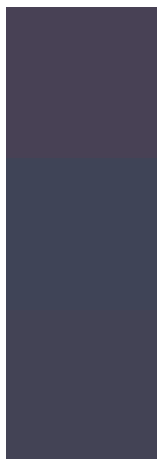


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3730, -2.2480,

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

69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040

Protanopia

68.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490

Deuteranopia

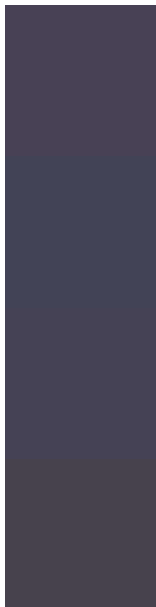
69.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



Tritanopia

68.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040

Protanomaly

68.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Deuteranomaly

69.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450

Tritanomaly

68.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040 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(72, 65, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 65, 85)  
}
```

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(72, 65, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 65, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040 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(72, 65, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 65, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 65, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 65, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 65, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 65, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 65, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 65,  
85) }
```

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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