

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4E3F52
RGB	78, 63, 82
RGB Percent	31%, 25%, 32%
CMY	0.6941, 0.7530, 0.6784
CMYK	0.05, 0.23, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	287°, 13%, 28%
HSV	287°, 23%, 32%
XYZ	6.4430, 5.7837, 8.7593
YIQ	69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

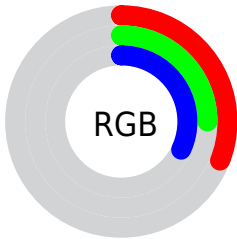
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	78, 63, 82
Decimal	5128018
CIE Lab	28.86, 10.51, -8.99
CIE LCh	29, 13.830, 319.443
Yxy	5.7837, 0.3070, 0.2756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283318098 (0xFF4E3F52)
YUV	69.6510, 6.0881, 7.3221
Hunter-Lab	24.0494, 5.7351, -4.7600

# Details

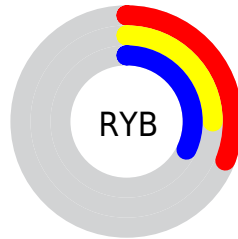
The YIQ color **69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **75.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120**, and **26.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3570, 3.8490, 12.8490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290**.

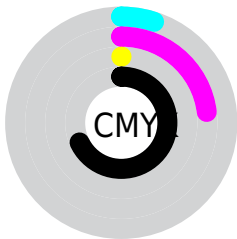
# Distribution



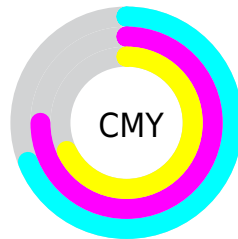
- Red (31%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890 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 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.6510, 2.8410,  
9.0890

69.6510, 2.8410,  
9.0890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.2380, 2.5660,  
8.5660

118.0640, 3.1160,  
9.6120

26.4120, 2.0160,  
7.5200

143.4770, 3.3910,  
10.1350

3.9170, -0.9640,  
6.4600

169.8900, 3.6660,  
10.6580

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

197.3030, 3.9410,  
11.1810

225.3030, 3.9410,  
11.1810

249.7170, 2.4750,

4.7070

■ 69.6510, 2.8410,  
9.0890

■ 69.6510, 2.8410,  
9.0890

■ 64.3570, 3.8490,  
12.8490

■ 74.9450, 1.8330,  
5.3290

■ 59.3620, 5.4530,  
16.8210

■ 79.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 53.4810, 6.7360,  
21.1040

■ 85.8210, -1.0540,  
-2.9260

■ 48.1870, 7.7440,  
24.8640

■ 91.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

■ 42.8930, 8.7520,  
28.6240

■ 96.4090, -3.0700,  
-10.4460

■ 37.8980, 10.3560,  
32.5960

■ 101.4040, -4.6740,  
-14.4180

■ 32.6040, 11.3640,  
36.3560

■ 106.6980, -5.6820,  
-18.1780

■ 28.7830, 12.4180,  
39.2820

■ 112.5790, -6.9650,  
-22.4610

■ 117.5740, -8.5690,  
-26.4330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



70.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

# Triad

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



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



67.7210, 13.8470, -3.1530



63.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330

# Complementary

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



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



75.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890

# 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.



64.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



67.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540

# Square

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



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



68.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670



65.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



63.7890, -24.3910, -3.9990



# Rectangle

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



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



69.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030



65.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



63.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530

# Sweetspot

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



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



102.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



67.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170



50.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



87.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180



70.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820



38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.7870, 15.7630, 50.2510



81.1650, 34.5960, 110.9480



# Inverse Universe

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



69.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720



86.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



74.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.9030, 55.5180, 29.1020



74.9540, 122.5430, 64.4230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890 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 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890 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 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890.

# 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

69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890

### Protanopia

68.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

### Deuteranopia

68.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660



## Tritanopia

68.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890

## Protanomaly

68.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340

## Deuteranomaly

69.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370

## Tritanomaly

69.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890 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(78, 63, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 63, 82)  
}
```

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(78, 63, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 63, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890 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(78, 63, 82) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 63, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 63, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 63, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 63, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 63, 82)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 63, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 63,  
82) }
```

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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