

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	424844
RGB	66, 72, 68
RGB Percent	26%, 28%, 27%
CMY	0.7412, 0.7176, 0.7333
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.06, 0.72
HSL	140°, 4%, 27%
HSV	140°, 8%, 28%
XYZ	5.6073, 6.2105, 6.3718
YIQ	69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

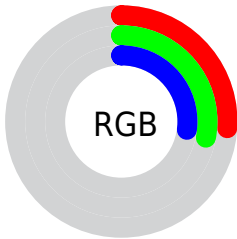
Format	Color
RYB	66, 71, 72
Decimal	4343876
CIELab	29.94, -3.36, 1.55
CIElCh	30, 3.703, 155.182
Yxy	6.2105, 0.3083, 0.3414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282533956 (0xFF424844)
YUV	69.7500, -0.8627, -3.2887
Hunter-Lab	24.9209, -3.4479, 2.2852

Details

The YIQ color **69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **68.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160**, and **26.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230**.

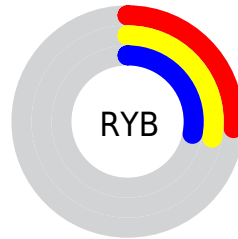
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (28%)

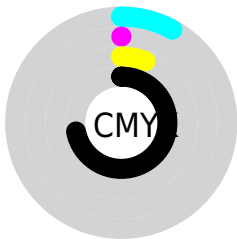
Blue (27%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (28%)

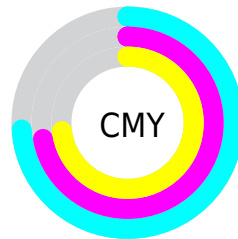


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160 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 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 69.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 117.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 26.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 143.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 197.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 225.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 252.8640, -2.6130,

-2.2050

■ 69.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 69.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 67.0870, -4.8590,
-5.5550

■ 72.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 64.4240, -7.4260,
-8.5940

■ 75.0760, 2.8420,
3.5620

■ 61.5760, -10.9100,
-11.5340

■ 77.9240, 6.3260,
6.5020

■ 58.9130, -13.4770,
-14.5730

■ 80.5870, 8.8930,
9.5410

■ 56.2500, -16.0440,
-17.6120

■ 83.2500, 11.4600,
12.5800

■ 53.5870, -18.6110,
-20.6510

■ 85.9130, 14.0270,
15.6190

■ 50.9240, -21.1780,
-23.6900

■ 88.5760, 16.5940,
18.6580

■ 48.0760, -24.6620,
-26.6300

■ 91.4240, 20.0780,
21.5980

■ 45.4130, -27.2290,
-29.6690

■ 94.0870, 22.6450,
24.6370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



69.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

Triad

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



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



70.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



71.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740

Complementary

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



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



68.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160

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.



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



71.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Square

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



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



69.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



71.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



70.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

Rectangle

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



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



69.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



71.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



71.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850

Sweetspot

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



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



93.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



70.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



47.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



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.



69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



90.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



70.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



61.8750, -37.8180, -41.5140



141.9130, -86.8210, -95.0850

Inverse Universe

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



68.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



67.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



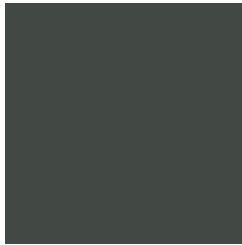
37.1250, 37.8180, 41.5140



85.0870, 86.8210, 95.0850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

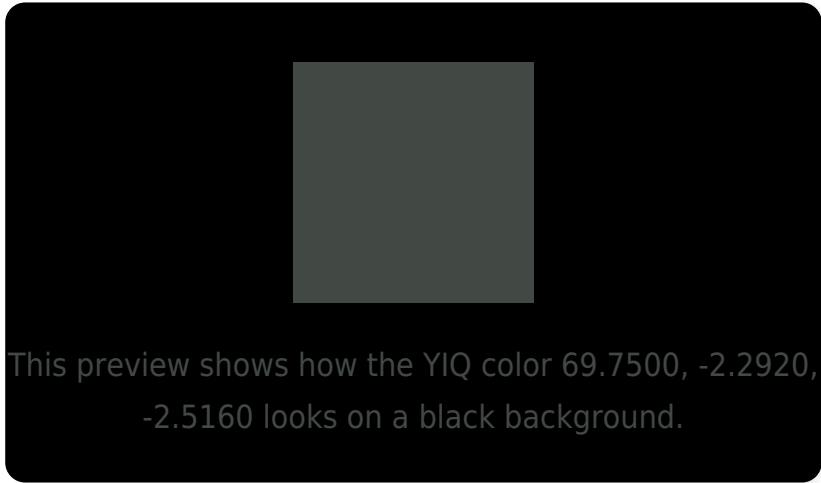
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

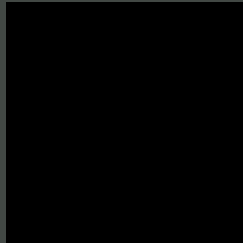
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

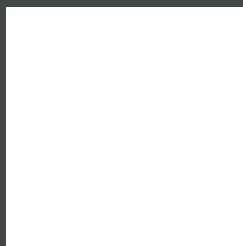
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160.

-2.5160.

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

69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Protanopia

70.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

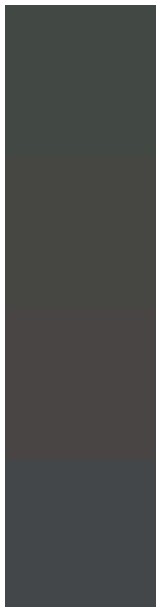
71.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



Tritanopia

70.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Protanomaly

70.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

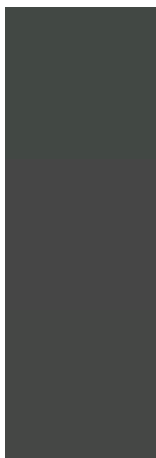
Deuteranomaly

70.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Tritanomaly

70.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160 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(66, 72, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 72, 68)  
}
```

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(66, 72, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 72, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

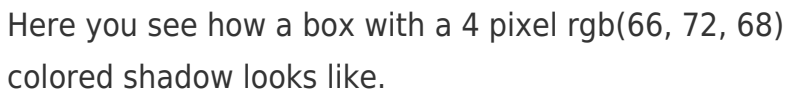
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(66, 72, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 72, 68) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 72, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 72, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 72, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 72, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 72, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 72,  
68) }
```

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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