

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060)
contains.

YIQ(69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(69.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	435309
RGB	67, 83, 9
RGB Percent	26%, 33%, 4%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6745, 0.9646
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.89, 0.67
HSL	73°, 80%, 18%
HSV	73°, 89%, 33%
XYZ	5.4565, 7.3998, 1.4000
YIQ	69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

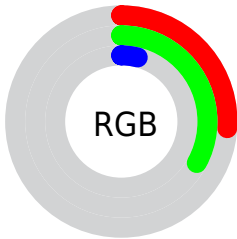
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 83, 25
Decimal	4412169
CIE _{Lab}	32.70, -17.03, 37.11
CIE _{LCh}	33, 40.833, 114.652
Yxy	7.3998, 0.3827, 0.5191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282602249 (0xFF435309)
YUV	69.7800, -29.9645, -2.4381
Hunter-Lab	27.2026, -11.7998, 15.9904

Details

The YIQ color **69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **22.2200, -14.2180, 26.4060**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.4920, 15.0890, -25.6710**, and **27.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2700, 15.5940, -29.3180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2900, 12.8420, -23.4940**.

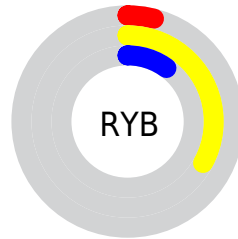
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (33%)

Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (10%)

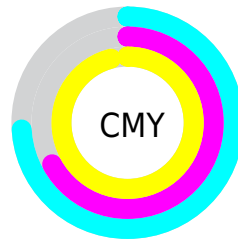


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060 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 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060

69.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

48.3760, 9.7240,
-22.0520

119.4920, 15.0890,
-25.6710

27.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

145.9650, 15.1350,
-26.5050

9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

172.7370, 15.7770,
-27.1270

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

199.9220, 16.6940,
-27.2260

228.6940, 17.3360,
-27.8480

247.4760, 21.1860,

-20.5260

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

■ 69.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060

■ 69.7800, 14.2180,
-26.4060

■ 68.2700, 15.5940,
-29.3180

■ 71.2900, 12.8420,
-23.4940

■ 68.1560, 15.9150,
-29.6290

■ 72.9140, 11.1450,
-20.2710

■ 74.1250, 9.1730,
-17.5710

■ 75.6350, 7.7970,
-14.6590

■ 77.2590, 6.1000,
-11.4360

■ 78.7690, 4.7240,
-8.5240

■ 80.2790, 3.3480,
-5.6120

■ 81.4900, 1.3760,
-2.9120

■ 83.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.3810, 37.6910, -16.7810



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



62.4410, -24.4320, -30.8000

Triad

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



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



66.9490, -65.8840, -6.4280



75.1600, 38.7370, 30.3610

Complementary

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



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



22.2200, -14.2180, 26.4060

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.



78.8720, 13.2450, 29.7970



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



64.2080, -67.8110, 0.9650

Square

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



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



65.7460, -58.3630, -16.0830



76.9150, -23.8450, 19.1550



74.1700, 49.9720, 19.4760

Rectangle

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



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



60.1430, -43.9640, -29.2440



76.9150, -23.8450, 19.1550



76.6800, 31.4010, 31.1530

Sweetspot

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



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



101.9000, 5.7330, -10.2910



40.5180, 39.7040, 7.3200



50.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460



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.



69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060



87.9250, 20.6390, -38.1530



58.7170, -7.8340, -34.2500



40.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



86.1530, 19.9970, -37.5310



190.6020, 44.6720, -82.7520

Inverse Universe

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



22.2200, -14.2180, 26.4060



19.0750, -20.6390, 38.1530



33.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



37.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



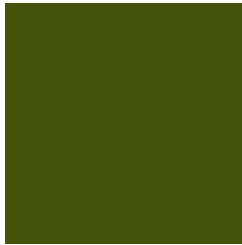
18.8470, -19.9970, 37.5310



41.3980, -44.6720, 82.7520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060 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 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7800, 14.2180,

-26.4060.

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

69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060

Protanopia

72.0100, 28.4300, -19.6500

Deuteranopia

73.7920, 32.2800, -12.3280



Tritanopia

76.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060

Protanomaly

71.2050, 23.3870, -21.8690

Deuteranomaly

72.5090, 25.5870, -17.6850

Tritanomaly

73.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1280, 5.0910, -9.6690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060 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(67, 83, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 83, 9)  
}
```

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(67, 83, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 83, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060 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(67, 83, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 83, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 83, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 83, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 83, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 83, 9) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 83, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 83,  
9) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor