

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D4C3D
RGB	61, 76, 61
RGB Percent	24%, 30%, 24%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7019, 0.7608
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.70
HSL	120°, 11%, 27%
HSV	120°, 20%, 30%
XYZ	5.3509, 6.4984, 5.3870
YIQ	69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

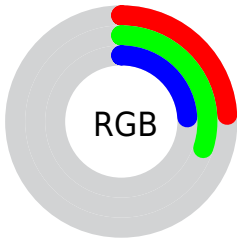
Format	Color
R _Y B	61, 76, 76
Decimal	4017213
CIE Lab	30.64, -9.39, 6.99
CIE LCh	31, 11.702, 143.347
Yxy	6.4984, 0.3104, 0.3770
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282207293 (0xFF3D4C3D)
YUV	69.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220
Hunter-Lab	25.4919, -7.1427, 5.3151

Details

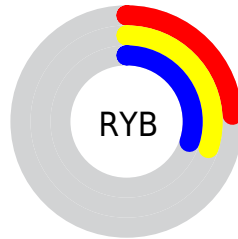
The YIQ color **69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **67.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.2780, -4.0790, -8.6790**, and **26.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610**.

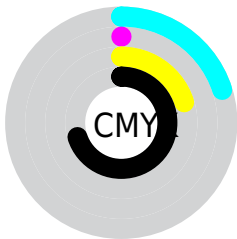
Distribution



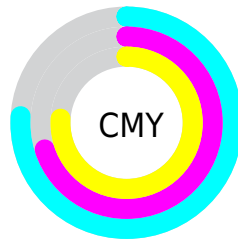
- Red (24%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450 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 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 69.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 118.2780, -4.0790,
-8.6790

■ 26.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 143.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 2.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 169.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 225.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 250.0440, -3.3000,

-6.2760

■ 69.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 69.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 66.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 73.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 63.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 76.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 79.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 57.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 82.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

■ 54.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 85.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

■ 50.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 88.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

■ 47.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 91.6940, 10.4500,
19.8740

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,
-39.7480

■ 94.9980, 12.6500,
24.0580

■ 97.8890, 14.5750,
27.7190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



68.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

Triad

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



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



71.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960



73.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

Complementary

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



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



67.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

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.



73.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



72.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210

Square

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



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



69.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140



73.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



72.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300

Rectangle

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



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



68.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590



73.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



73.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220

Sweetspot

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



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



96.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



74.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650



49.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



89.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



70.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



36.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



59.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



135.0100, -63.2500, -120.2900

Inverse Universe

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



67.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



85.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



66.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460



94.8760, 63.5710, 119.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

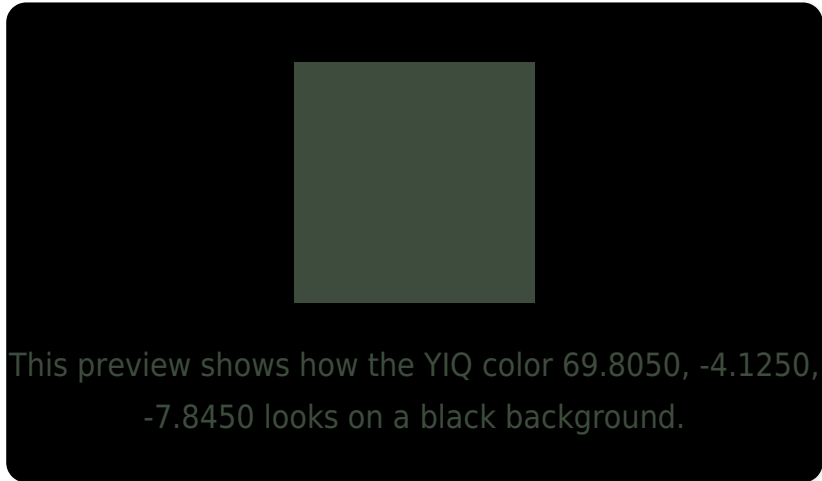
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

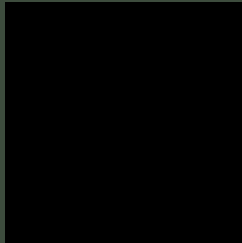
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450.



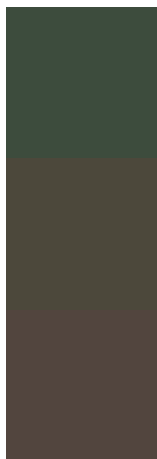
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450.

-7.8450.

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

69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Protanopia

71.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

72.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



Tritanopia

70.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Protanomaly

70.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

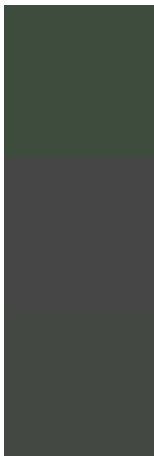
Deuteranomaly

71.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

Tritanomaly

70.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450 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(61, 76, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 76, 61)  
}
```

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(61, 76, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 76, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450 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(61, 76, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 76, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 76, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 76, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 76, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 76, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 76, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 76,  
61) }
```

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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