

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.8060, -13.8930,
3.9870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B475C
RGB	59, 71, 92
RGB Percent	23%, 28%, 36%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7215, 0.6393
CMYK	0.36, 0.23, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	218°, 22%, 30%
HSV	218°, 36%, 36%
XYZ	5.9879, 6.2092, 11.0039
YIQ	69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

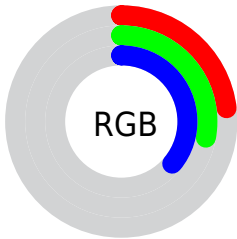
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 68, 92
Decimal	3884892
CIE Lab	29.93, 0.96, -13.96
CIE LCh	30, 13.995, 273.934
Yxy	6.2092, 0.2581, 0.2676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282074972 (0xFF3B475C)
YUV	69.8060, 10.9416, -9.4769
Hunter-Lab	24.9183, -0.7129, -8.7398

Details

The YIQ color **69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **81.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090**, and **25.8660, -14.1220, 2.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570**.

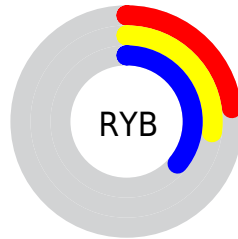
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (28%)

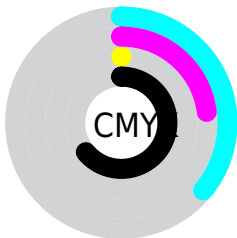
Blue (36%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (36%)

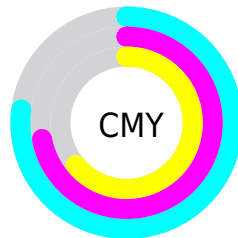


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870 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 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.8060, -13.8930,
3.9870

■ 69.8060, -13.8930,
3.9870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.2790, -13.8470,
3.1530

■ 118.0340,
-14.5350, 4.6090

■ 25.8660, -14.1220,
2.6300

■ 144.1480,
-14.8560, 4.9200

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 170.2620,
-15.1770, 5.2310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.9630,
-15.7730, 5.0190

■ 226.0770,
-16.0940, 5.3300

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 69.8060, -13.8930,
3.9870

■ 69.8060, -13.8930,
3.9870

■ 63.5930, -17.6070,
5.2170

■ 76.0190, -10.1790,
2.7570

■ 57.3800, -21.3210,
6.4470

■ 82.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 50.8680, -25.6310,
7.4650

■ 88.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 45.2420, -29.6200,
8.1720

■ 94.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 39.0290, -33.3340,
9.4020

■ 100.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

■ 32.8160, -37.0480,
10.6320

■ 106.7960, 9.2620,
-2.6580

■ 29.8590, -38.6070,
11.3530

■ 113.0090, 12.9760,
-3.8880

■ 119.5210, 17.2860,
-4.9060

■ 125.7340, 21.0000,
-6.1360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.1530, -22.4200, -1.1720



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



71.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

Triad

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



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



71.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810



67.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410

Complementary

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



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



81.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870

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.



68.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



70.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Square

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



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



72.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140



69.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470



65.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Rectangle

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



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



72.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



69.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470



67.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

Sweetspot

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



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



110.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



80.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280



55.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



85.0810, -21.9170, 6.2350



63.9580, -8.2090, 11.1110



42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



36.0200, -46.3100, 13.2900



77.5000, -99.7270, 28.7290

Inverse Universe

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



70.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280



85.7140, 24.8930, 16.9330



87.0420, 8.2090, -11.1110



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



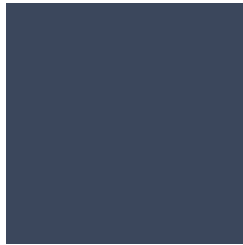
37.4500, 52.7200, 35.7600



80.6670, 113.6460, 76.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

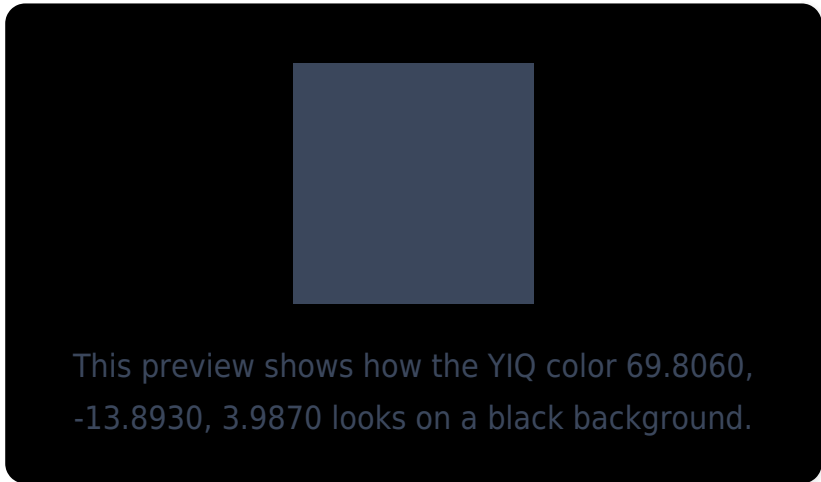
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

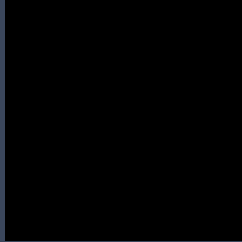
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

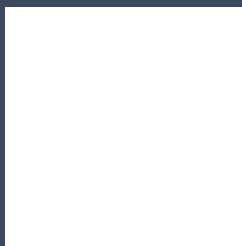
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870.

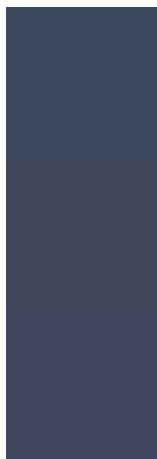


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8060, -13.8930,

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

69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

Protanopia

70.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

Deuteranopia

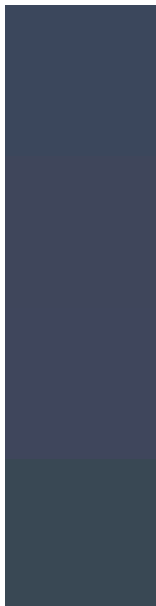
70.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050



Tritanopia

68.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

Protanomaly

70.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470

Deuteranomaly

70.4150, -11.2340, 5.3580

Tritanomaly

68.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870 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(59, 71, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 71, 92)  
}
```

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(59, 71, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 71, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870 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(59, 71, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 71, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 71, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 71, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 71, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 71, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 71, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 71,  
92) }
```

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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