

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	344A5F
RGB	52, 74, 95
RGB Percent	20%, 29%, 37%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7098, 0.6275
CMYK	0.45, 0.22, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	209°, 29%, 29%
HSV	209°, 45%, 37%
XYZ	5.9295, 6.4544, 11.7540
YIQ	69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

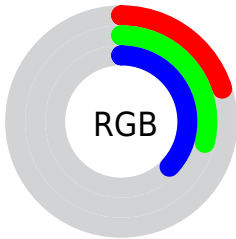
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 67, 95
Decimal	3426911
CIE _{Lab}	30.53, -2.26, -15.00
CIE _{LCh}	31, 15.173, 261.429
Yxy	6.4544, 0.2457, 0.2674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281616991 (0xFF344A5F)
YUV	69.8160, 12.4157, -15.6246
Hunter-Lab	25.4055, -2.7985, -9.6470

Details

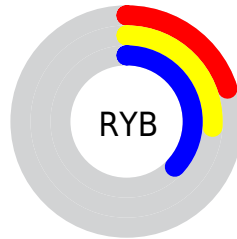
The YIQ color **69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **77.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.0440, -20.4950, 2.4890**, and **24.3920, -21.5950, 0.3970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4420, -15.8640, 1.1600**.

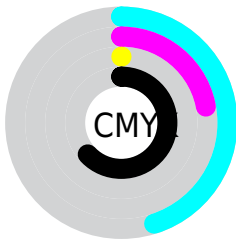
Distribution



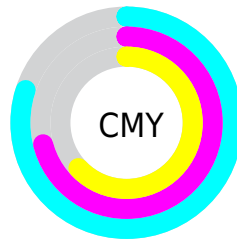
- Red (20%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 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 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 69.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.9900, -20.4030,
0.8210

■ 118.9300,
-20.1740, 2.1780

■ 24.3920, -21.5950,
0.3970

■ 144.1580,
-20.8160, 2.8000

■ 6.1270, -10.3630,
6.0930

■ 171.1580,
-20.8160, 2.8000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.2720,
-21.1370, 3.1110

■ 226.2720,
-21.1370, 3.1110

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 69.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 69.8160, -19.8530,
1.8670

■ 63.8910, -24.4380,
2.3620

■ 75.4420, -15.8640,
1.1600

■ 58.8520, -28.7020,
2.5460

■ 80.7800, -11.0040,
1.1880

■ 52.9270, -33.2870,
3.0410

■ 86.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

■ 47.3010, -37.2760,
3.7480

■ 92.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 42.2620, -41.5400,
3.9320

■ 97.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 39.5930, -43.9700,
3.9180

■ 103.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 108.3340, 10.6830,
-0.8770

■ 114.2590, 15.2680,
-1.3720

■ 119.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.8210, -27.4170, -4.2250



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



72.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520

Triad

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



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



73.5680, 19.0720, 6.7840



69.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480

Complementary

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



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



77.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670

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.



70.6660, 6.5120, -7.8880



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



72.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Square

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



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



73.4520, 13.7070, 10.4030



71.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



66.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060

Rectangle

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



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



73.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



71.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



69.6050, -0.6860, -9.5980

Sweetspot

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



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



112.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



79.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580



55.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



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.



69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670



83.4820, -30.5360, 2.7440



57.4890, -14.0780, 12.8500



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



46.2270, -51.6270, 5.0210



99.5610, -110.8650, 10.3110

Inverse Universe

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



67.3650, 18.5660, 15.9580



79.6100, 28.4220, 24.5660



89.5110, 14.0780, -12.8500



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



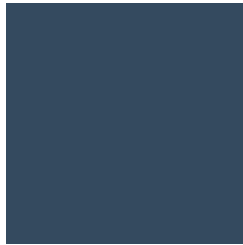
39.9860, 48.4550, 41.4710



85.7820, 103.5570, 89.1330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

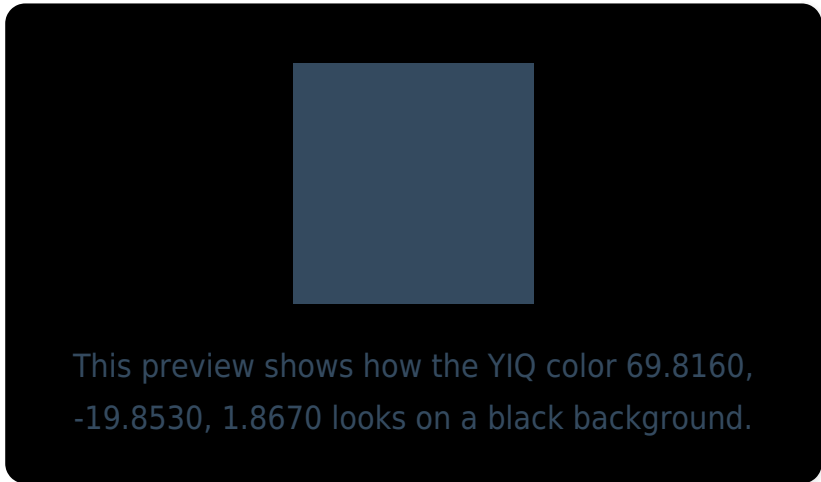
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

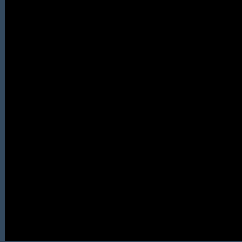
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

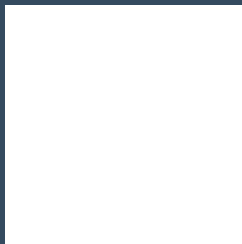
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670.

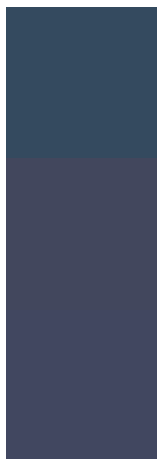


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8160, -19.8530,

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

69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Protanopia

72.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820

Deuteranopia

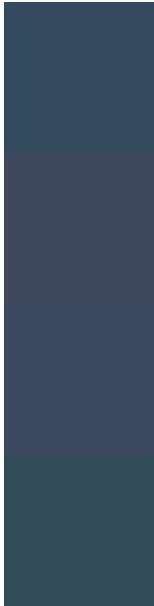
72.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



Tritanopia

68.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Protanomaly

71.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100

Deuteranomaly

71.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200

Tritanomaly

68.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 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(52, 74, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 74, 95)  
}
```

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(52, 74, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 74, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 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(52, 74, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 74, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 74, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 74, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 74, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 74, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 74, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 74,  
95) }
```

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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