

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	444454
RGB	68, 68, 84
RGB Percent	27%, 27%, 33%
CMY	0.7333, 0.7333, 0.6706
CMYK	0.19, 0.19, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	240°, 11%, 30%
HSV	240°, 19%, 33%
XYZ	6.0511, 6.0032, 9.2256
YIQ	69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

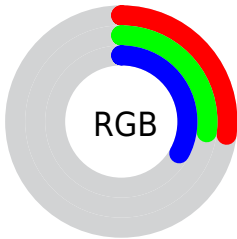
Format	Color
R_{YB}	68, 68, 84
Decimal	4473940
CIE Lab	29.42, 3.87, -9.53
CIE LCh	29, 10.288, 292.103
Yxy	6.0032, 0.2844, 0.2821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282664020 (0xFF444454)
YUV	69.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996
Hunter-Lab	24.5015, 1.2062, -5.1735

Details

The YIQ color **69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **82.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980**, and **26.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880**.

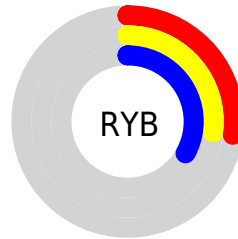
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (27%)

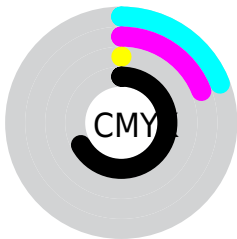
Blue (33%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (33%)

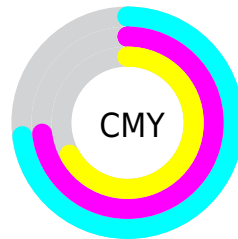


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760 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 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

■ 69.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 118.0520, -5.7780,
5.5980

■ 26.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 144.0520, -5.7780,
5.5980

■ 2.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 170.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.4650, -5.5030,
6.1210

■ 225.5790, -5.8240,
6.4320

■ 252.3420, -0.9630,

0.9330

■ 69.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

■ 69.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

■ 62.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

■ 76.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 54.7620, -10.5930,
10.2630

■ 84.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 47.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 91.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 39.7000, -16.0500,
15.5500

■ 99.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 32.6120, -18.6180,
18.0380

■ 107.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 25.5240, -21.1860,
20.5260

■ 114.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 17.5500, -24.0750,
23.3250

■ 122.0980, 13.8030,
-13.3730

■ 10.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

■ 129.1860, 16.3710,
-15.8610

■ 9.5760, -26.9640,
26.1240

■ 137.1600, 19.2600,
-18.6600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



70.4830, 3.2540, 7.1100

Triad

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



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



70.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



66.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410

Complementary

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



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



82.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

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.



67.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



69.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340

Square

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



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



70.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



68.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000



66.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010

Rectangle

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



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



70.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260



68.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000



66.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500

Sweetspot

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



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



103.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



79.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



52.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



86.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



72.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



11.9700, -33.7050, 32.6550



26.4480, -74.4720, 72.1520

Inverse Universe

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



74.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



94.7380, 7.1500, 13.5980



79.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



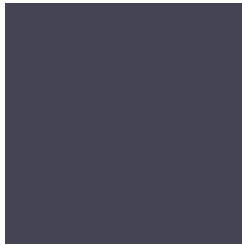
43.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



95.8160, 63.8000, 121.3360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

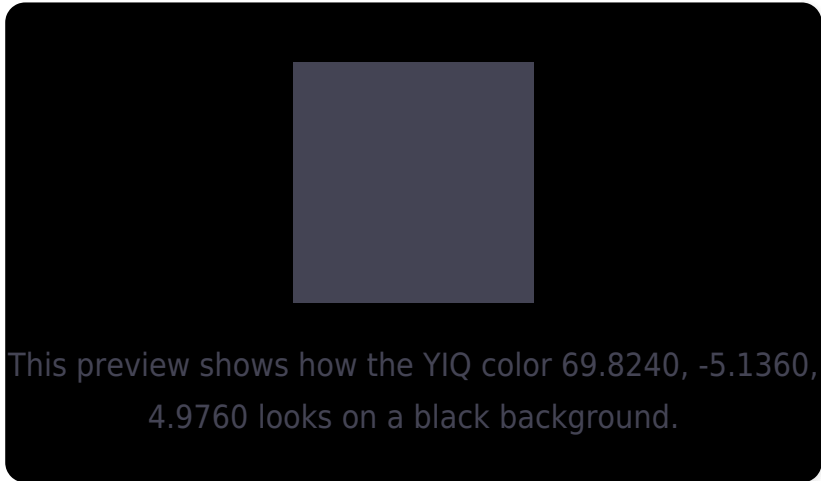
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

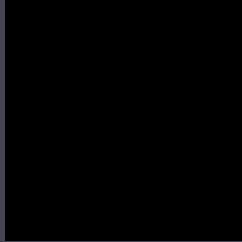
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760.



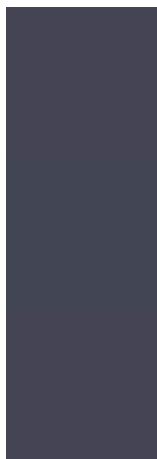
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8240, -5.1360,

4.9760.

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

69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Protanopia

69.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Deuteranopia

70.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



Tritanopia

69.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Protanomaly

70.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranomaly

70.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

Tritanomaly

69.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760 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(68, 68, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 68, 84)  
}
```

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(68, 68, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 68, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760 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(68, 68, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 68, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 68, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 68, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 68, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 68, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 68, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 68,  
84) }
```

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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