

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	345041
RGB	52, 80, 65
RGB Percent	20%, 31%, 25%
CMY	0.7962, 0.6862, 0.7451
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.19, 0.69
HSL	148°, 21%, 26%
HSV	148°, 35%, 31%
XYZ	5.2386, 6.8501, 6.0458
YIQ	69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

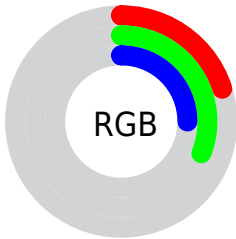
Format	Color
RYB	52, 71, 80
Decimal	3428417
CIELab	31.46, -14.30, 5.53
CIElCh	31, 15.335, 158.851
Yxy	6.8501, 0.2889, 0.3777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281618497 (0xFF345041)
YUV	69.9180, -2.4246, -15.7141
Hunter-Lab	26.1728, -10.0750, 4.6253

Details

The YIQ color **69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.5050, -12.1480, -11.1240**, and **25.5590, -12.2400, -9.4560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610**.

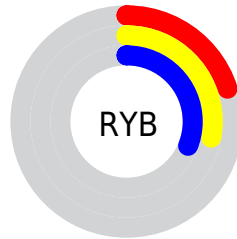
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (31%)

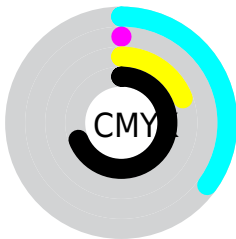
Blue (25%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (31%)

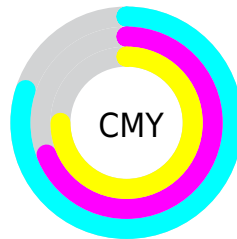


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010 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 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010

■ 69.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.3310, -11.5980,
-10.0780

■ 118.5050,
-12.1480, -11.1240

■ 25.4450, -11.9190,
-9.7670

■ 144.0920,
-12.4230, -11.6470

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 170.7930,
-13.0190, -11.8590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.3800,
-13.2940, -12.3820

■ 225.9670,
-13.5690, -12.9050

■ 247.9230,

-10.2690, -6.6290

■ 69.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010

■ 69.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010

■ 67.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410

■ 72.7660, -8.3890,
-7.6610

■ 64.1080, -18.5200,
-16.7920

■ 75.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

■ 61.2600, -22.0040,
-19.7320

■ 78.5760, -1.7420,
-1.4700

■ 58.4120, -25.4880,
-22.6720

■ 81.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

■ 55.5640, -28.9720,
-25.6120

■ 84.2720, 5.2260,
4.4100

■ 52.6020, -32.1350,
-28.8630

■ 87.2340, 8.3890,
7.6610

■ 51.1780, -33.8770,
-30.3330

■ 90.0820, 11.8730,
10.6010

■ 92.9300, 15.3570,
13.5410

■ 95.8920, 18.5200,
16.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



68.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

Triad

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



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



73.7460, -13.6640, 5.3440



75.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830

Complementary

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



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



62.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010

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.



75.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



75.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

Square

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



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



70.7830, -24.2540, -0.9740



75.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



73.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580

Rectangle

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



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



67.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



75.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



75.2260, 20.0350, 5.8510

Sweetspot

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



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



100.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



72.9210, 1.2400, -11.4640



51.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



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.



69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010



89.1080, -18.5200, -16.7920



71.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



39.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



67.2210, -44.6040, -39.6760



148.4960, -98.4680, -87.7480

Inverse Universe

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



62.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010



76.7780, 18.8410, 16.4810



60.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



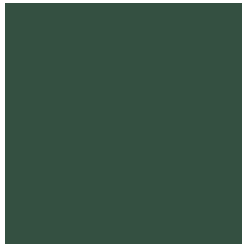
37.7790, 44.6040, 39.6760



83.5040, 98.4680, 87.7480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

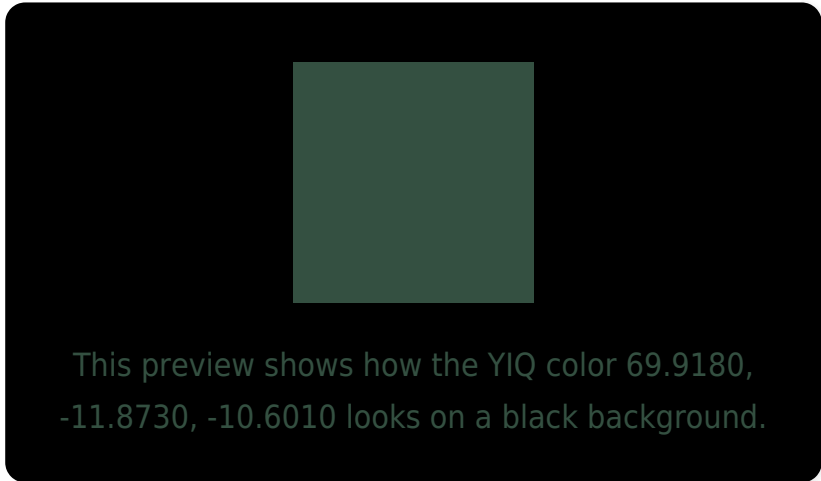
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010.



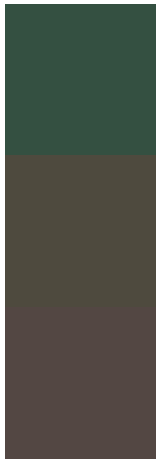
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9180, -11.8730,

-10.6010.

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

69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010

Protanopia

73.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

Deuteranopia

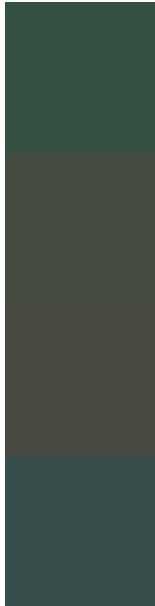
74.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



Tritanopia

71.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010

Protanomaly

72.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270

Deuteranomaly

72.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120

Tritanomaly

71.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010 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, 80, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 80, 65)  
}
```

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, 80, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 80, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010 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, 80, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 80, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 80, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 80, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 80, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 80, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9180, -11.8730, -10.6010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 80, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 80,  
65) }
```

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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