

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(69.9520, 17.1500,  
-13.4580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4E4A1C
RGB	78, 74, 28
RGB Percent	31%, 29%, 11%
CMY	0.6941, 0.7098, 0.8901
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.64, 0.69
HSL	55°, 47%, 21%
HSV	55°, 64%, 31%
XYZ	5.8001, 6.6008, 2.0687
YIQ	69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

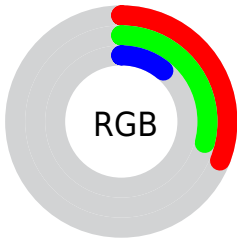
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	32, 78, 28
Decimal	5130780
CIELab	30.88, -5.22, 27.46
CIELCh	31, 27.953, 100.763
Yxy	6.6008, 0.4008, 0.4562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283320860 (0xFF4E4A1C)
YUV	69.9520, -20.6823, 7.0581
Hunter-Lab	25.6920, -4.6639, 13.2105

# Details

The YIQ color **69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **36.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6210, 19.5800, -13.4440**, and **27.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4530, 19.9930, -15.4230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4510, 14.3070, -11.4930**.

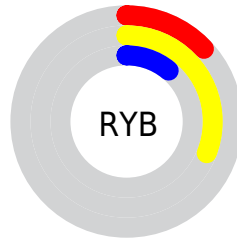
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (29%)

Blue (11%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (11%)

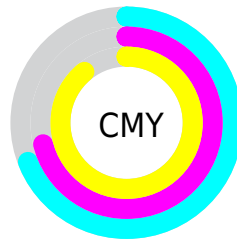


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580 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 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.9520, 17.1500,  
-13.4580

69.9520, 17.1500,  
-13.4580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.1260, 16.6000,  
-14.5040

118.6210, 19.5800,  
-13.4440

27.7650, 10.5470,  
-9.4290

144.3930, 20.2220,  
-14.0660

3.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

171.1650, 20.8640,  
-14.6880

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.3500, 21.7810,  
-14.7870

226.5350, 22.6980,  
-14.8860

249.1860, 16.3710,

-15.8610

252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

69.9520, 17.1500,  
-13.4580

69.9520, 17.1500,  
-13.4580

68.4530, 19.9930,  
-15.4230

71.4510, 14.3070,  
-11.4930

67.5410, 22.5610,  
-17.9110

72.3630, 11.7390,  
-9.0050

66.1560, 25.0830,  
-19.5650

73.7480, 9.2170,  
-7.3510

65.5860, 26.6880,  
-21.1200

74.6600, 6.6490,  
-4.8630

76.1590, 3.8060,  
-2.8980

■ 77.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 78.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 79.9550, -4.1270,  
3.2090

■ 81.4540, -6.9700,  
5.1740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.2790, 29.7110, -4.3130



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



67.4380, -2.0140, -18.5740

# Triad

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



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



60.2350, -55.2460, -11.9980



74.5980, 19.5280, 20.5520

# Complementary

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



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



36.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

# 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.



75.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



59.3690, -58.3190, -5.8630

# Square

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



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



58.4280, -48.7800, -19.0520



70.3240, -26.9150, 8.7090



73.3080, 31.9080, 16.4520



# Rectangle

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



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



64.1140, -18.6570, -19.8170



70.3240, -26.9150, 8.7090



74.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000

# Sweetspot

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



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



98.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



43.4060, 28.5160, 11.8440



49.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



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.



69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580



89.4720, 27.0090, -21.4310



66.0210, 3.5340, -20.0020



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



85.6760, 34.9420, -27.5380



192.6270, 79.0550, -61.5930



# Inverse Universe

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



36.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580



36.1150, -27.2840, 20.9080



39.9790, -3.5340, 20.0020



35.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



16.3240, -34.9420, 27.5380

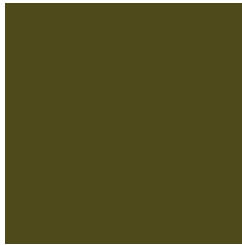


36.7860, -78.7800, 62.1160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

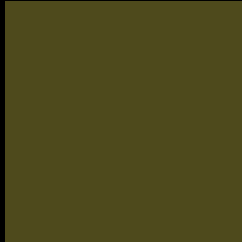
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

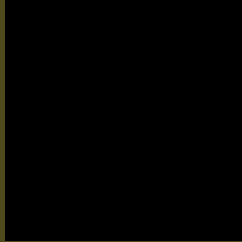
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580.



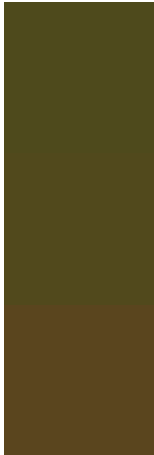
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580.

-13.4580.

# 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

69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

### Protanopia

70.2620, 19.2130, -12.2990

### Deuteranopia

70.8330, 25.0350, -7.6770



## Tritanopia

73.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

## Protanomaly

69.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

## Deuteranomaly

70.6970, 22.4220, -9.8820

## Tritanomaly

72.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580 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(78, 74, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 74, 28)  
}
```

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(78, 74, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 74, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580 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(78, 74, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 74, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 74, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 74, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 74, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 74, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 74, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 74,  
28) }
```

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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