

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	324D56
RGB	50, 77, 86
RGB Percent	20%, 30%, 34%
CMY	0.8040, 0.6980, 0.6628
CMYK	0.42, 0.10, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	195°, 26%, 27%
HSV	195°, 42%, 34%
XYZ	5.6482, 6.6586, 9.7872
YIQ	69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

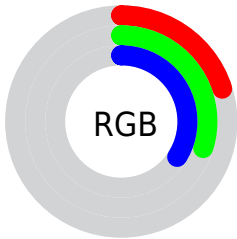
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 65, 86
Decimal	3296598
CIE _{Lab}	31.02, -7.54, -8.53
CIE _{LCh}	31, 11.384, 228.508
Yxy	6.6586, 0.2556, 0.3014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281486678 (0xFF324D56)
YUV	69.9530, 7.9112, -17.4988
Hunter-Lab	25.8043, -6.0864, -4.4249

Details

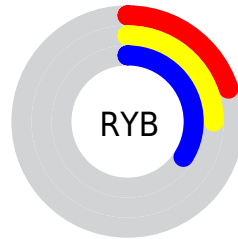
The YIQ color **69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260**, and **24.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630**.

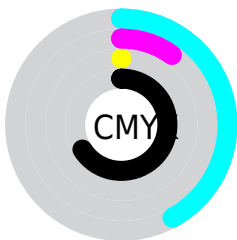
Distribution



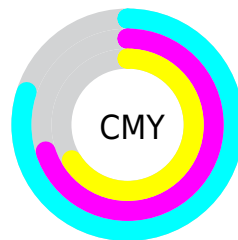
- Red (20%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250 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 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250

■ 69.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250

■ 118.7680,
-19.8980, -2.8260

■ 24.9420, -20.4480,
-3.8720

■ 144.7680,
-19.8980, -2.8260

■ 7.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

■ 171.4690,
-20.4940, -3.0380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.5830,
-20.8150, -2.7270

■ 226.2840,
-21.4110, -2.9390

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 69.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250

■ 69.9530, -18.9810,
-2.9250

■ 66.0880, -23.7950,
-3.7870

■ 73.8180, -14.1670,
-2.0630

■ 62.5220, -28.0130,
-4.4370

■ 77.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 58.6570, -32.8270,
-5.2990

■ 81.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 54.5040, -36.7700,
-5.4260

■ 85.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 50.6390, -41.5840,
-6.2880

■ 89.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 47.9590, -45.4810,
-7.2490

■ 93.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 96.6980, 12.6540,
1.9500

■ 100.5630, 17.4680,
2.8120

■ 104.1290, 21.6860,
3.4620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



71.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610

Triad

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



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



74.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



71.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

Complementary

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



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



66.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250

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.



72.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



74.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

Square

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



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



74.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



73.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640



71.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Rectangle

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



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



72.8450, -9.6290, 3.8030



73.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640



72.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500

Sweetspot

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



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



106.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



72.0440, -12.4680, -16.3400



52.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



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.



69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



87.0380, -29.5260, -4.5500



59.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



59.1580, -56.3470, -8.5630



130.1020, -123.8350, -18.9630

Inverse Universe

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



63.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290



77.5320, 19.8940, 24.9340



76.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



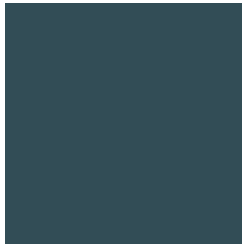
41.1130, 38.0920, 47.5640



90.3290, 83.5640, 104.5560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

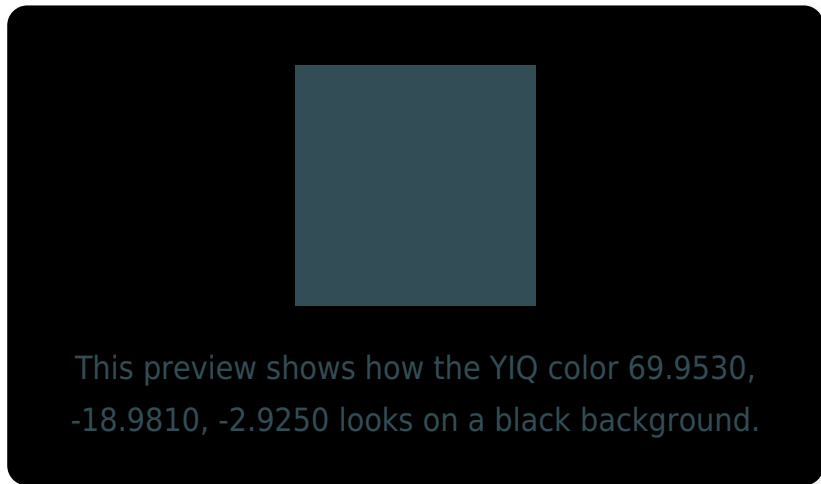
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

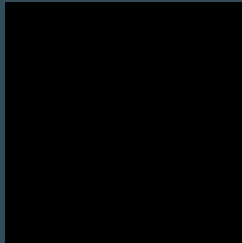
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9530, -18.9810,

-2.9250.

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

69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

Protanopia

72.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

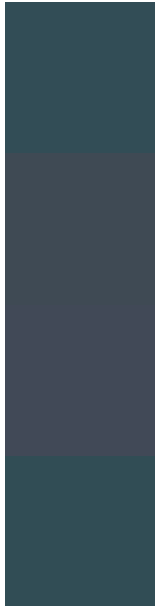
73.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000



Tritanopia

69.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

Protanomaly

71.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780

Deuteranomaly

72.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580

Tritanomaly

69.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250 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(50, 77, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 77, 86)  
}
```

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(50, 77, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 77, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250 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(50, 77, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 77, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 77, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 77, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 77, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 77, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 77, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 77,  
86) }
```

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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