

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C453B
RGB	76, 69, 59
RGB Percent	30%, 27%, 23%
CMY	0.7019, 0.7294, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.22, 0.70
HSL	35°, 13%, 26%
HSV	35°, 22%, 30%
XYZ	5.8983, 6.1084, 5.0071
YIQ	69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

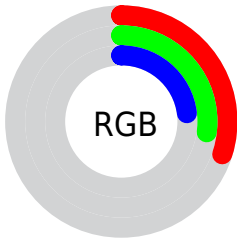
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 76, 59
Decimal	4998459
CIE Lab	29.68, 1.04, 7.11
CIE LCh	30, 7.188, 81.679
Yxy	6.1084, 0.3467, 0.3590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283188539 (0xFF4C453B)
YUV	69.9530, -5.3998, 5.3032
Hunter-Lab	24.7151, -0.6520, 5.2888

Details

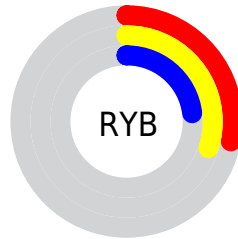
The YIQ color **69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **65.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250**, and **26.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070**.

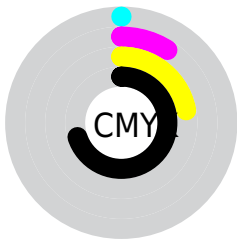
Distribution



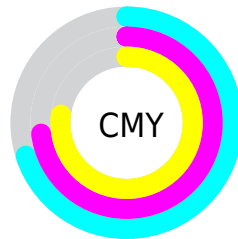
- Red (30%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260 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, 7.3820, -1.6260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

■ 69.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.6540, 6.7860,
-1.8380

■ 118.1380, 8.2990,
-1.7250

■ 26.7680, 6.4650,
-1.5270

■ 144.0240, 8.6200,
-2.0360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.3230, 9.2160,
-1.8240

■ 197.3230, 9.2160,
-1.8240

■ 225.3230, 9.2160,
-1.8240

■ 252.1160, 5.3650,

-3.6190

■ 69.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

■ 69.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

■ 67.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450

■ 72.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 64.7210, 13.8470,
-3.1530

■ 75.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 62.0480, 17.2400,
-4.0720

■ 77.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 58.9020, 20.5870,
-4.1570

■ 81.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 56.2290, 23.9800,
-5.0760

■ 83.6770, -9.2160,
1.8240

■ 53.5560, 27.3730,
-5.9950

■ 86.3500, -12.6090,
2.7430

■ 50.9970, 30.4450,
-6.6030

■ 88.9090, -15.6810,
3.3510

■ 49.1390, 32.9210,
-7.4230

■ 91.5820, -19.0740,
4.2700

■ 94.1410, -22.1460,
4.8780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



69.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330

Triad

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



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



68.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



70.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

Complementary

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



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



65.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260

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.



70.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



68.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Square

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



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



67.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350



69.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020



70.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340

Rectangle

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



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



69.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



69.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020



70.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820

Sweetspot

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



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



97.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



64.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810



49.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



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.



69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



89.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330



73.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



36.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



65.7180, 44.2920, -9.7560



148.0150, 99.9550, -21.8450

Inverse Universe

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



65.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260



82.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330



61.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



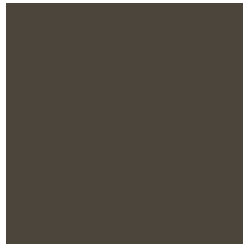
36.2820, -44.2920, 9.7560



81.9850, -99.9550, 21.8450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

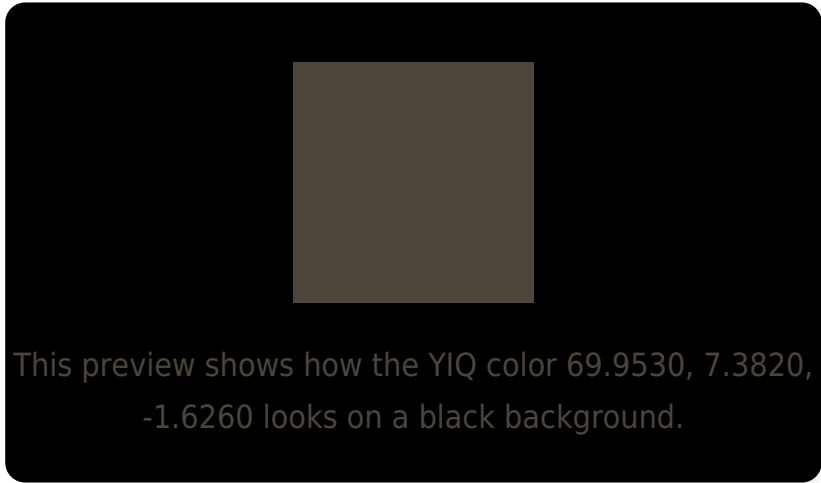
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

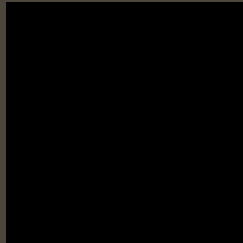
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260.



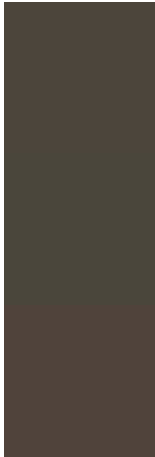
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9530, 7.3820,

-1.6260.

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, 7.3820, -1.6260

Protanopia

69.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

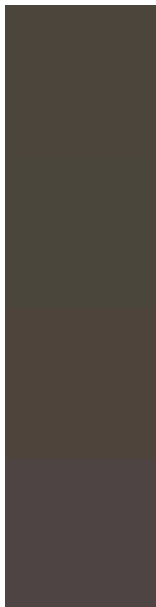
69.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



Tritanopia

70.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Protanomaly

70.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Deuteranomaly

70.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670

Tritanomaly

70.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260 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(76, 69, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 69, 59)  
}
```

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(76, 69, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 69, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260 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(76, 69, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 69, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 69, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 69, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 69, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 69, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 69, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 69,  
59) }
```

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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