

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9540, -47.0850,
-11.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.9540, -47.0850,
-11.2210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	125A67
RGB	18, 90, 103
RGB Percent	7%, 35%, 40%
CMY	0.9295, 0.6469, 0.5963
CMYK	0.83, 0.13, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	189°, 70%, 24%
HSV	189°, 83%, 40%
XYZ	6.3531, 8.4239, 14.1099
YIQ	69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

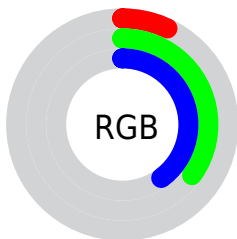
Format	Color
RYB	18, 57, 103
Decimal	1202791
CIELab	34.85, -16.27, -13.54
CIELCh	35, 21.161, 219.764
Yxy	8.4239, 0.2199, 0.2916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279392871 (0xFF125A67)
YUV	69.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637
Hunter-Lab	29.0240, -11.7200, -8.5068

Details

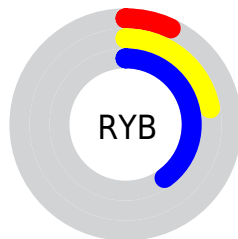
The YIQ color **69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **51.0460, 47.0850, 11.2210**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900**, and **32.2120, -30.0760, -5.5960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7900, -52.4950, -12.2950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1180, -41.6750, -10.1470**.

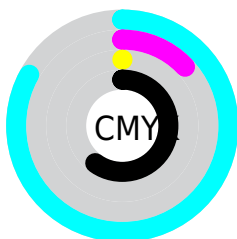
Distribution



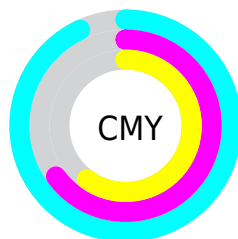
- Red (7%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210 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 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.9540, -47.0850,
-11.2210

■ 69.9540, -47.0850,
-11.2210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.7480, -43.5090,
-9.9490

■ 123.0580,
-41.4460, -8.7900

■ 32.2120, -30.0760,
-5.5960

■ 150.0580,
-41.4460, -8.7900

■ 18.6650, -18.1100,
-2.1900

■ 177.0580,
-41.4460, -8.7900

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 204.8730,
-42.3630, -8.6910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.3200,
-39.4280, -12.3240

■ 243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

69.9540, -47.0850,
-11.2210

69.9540, -47.0850,
-11.2210

65.7900, -52.4950,
-12.2950

74.1180, -41.6750,
-10.1470

62.8110, -56.9880,
-13.4680

77.9940, -35.3940,
-8.3380

82.1580, -29.9840,
-7.2640

85.7350, -24.2990,
-5.6670

89.8990, -18.8890,
-4.5930

■ 93.7750, -12.6080,
-2.7840

■ 97.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 102.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 105.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.4080, -36.8600, -14.8120



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



75.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900

Triad

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



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



84.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



80.5050, 14.2150, -9.8250

Complementary

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



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



51.0460, 47.0850, 11.2210

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.



81.8100, 23.8420, -2.5740



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



83.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400

Square

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



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



84.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320



83.0050, 27.9670, 5.2710



78.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570

Rectangle

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



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



79.7600, -25.4470, 4.1290



83.0050, 27.9670, 5.2710



80.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190

Sweetspot

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



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



119.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930



69.3770, -27.5480, -40.4120



58.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210



81.7920, -73.1720, -17.5240



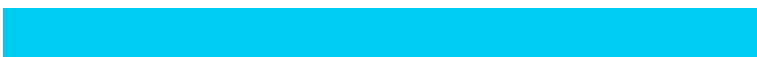
45.3000, -35.5350, 10.7450



48.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



70.0490, -63.5900, -14.9660



147.9230, -134.0570, -31.9530

Inverse Universe

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



51.6230, 27.5480, 40.4120



53.2360, 42.7200, 62.8160



75.7000, 35.5350, -10.7450



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



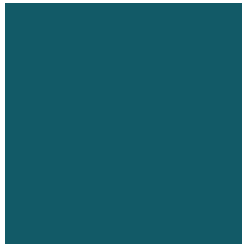
45.4430, 37.4030, 54.5470



95.7280, 78.4270, 115.0590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210 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 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210 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 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9540, -47.0850,

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

69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210

Protanopia

82.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Deuteranopia

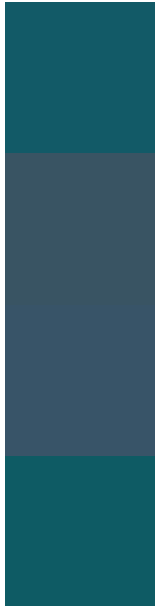
81.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390



Tritanopia

67.8780, -49.9270, -14.7830

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210

Protanomaly

77.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590

Deuteranomaly

77.9080, -23.1080, 0.2840

Tritanomaly

69.0030, -48.7810, -13.5250

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210 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(18, 90, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 90, 103)  
}
```

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(18, 90, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 90, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210 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(18, 90, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 90, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 90, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 90, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 90, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 90,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9540, -47.0850, -11.2210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 90, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 90,  
103) }
```

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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