

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284F66
RGB	40, 79, 102
RGB Percent	16%, 31%, 40%
CMY	0.8432, 0.6901, 0.6001
CMYK	0.61, 0.23, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	202°, 44%, 28%
HSV	202°, 61%, 40%
XYZ	6.0680, 7.0037, 13.5932
YIQ	69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

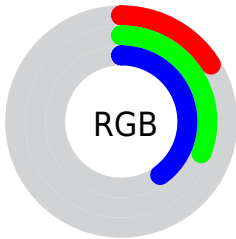
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 64, 102
Decimal	2641766
CIE _{Lab}	31.82, -6.27, -17.52
CIE _{LCh}	32, 18.604, 250.321
Yxy	7.0037, 0.2276, 0.2627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280831846 (0xFF284F66)
YUV	69.9610, 15.7952, -26.2758
Hunter-Lab	26.4644, -5.3848, -11.9286

Details

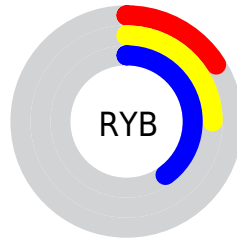
The YIQ color **69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **72.0390, 30.6270, 1.1150**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.7870, -30.0770, -0.0690**, and **26.8150, -27.2800, -1.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6230, -35.4870, -1.1430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870**.

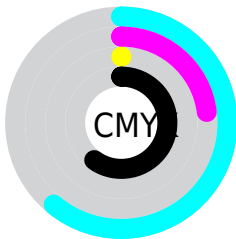
Distribution



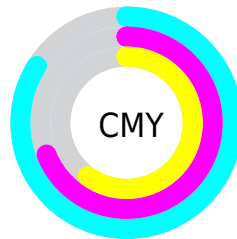
- Red (16%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150 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 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

■ 69.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.0530, -33.8820,
-2.6980

■ 119.7870,
-30.0770, -0.0690

■ 26.8150, -27.2800,
-1.2000

■ 145.9010,
-30.3980, 0.2420

■ 11.5070, -14.4890,
3.7750

■ 172.9010,
-30.3980, 0.2420

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 200.1290,
-31.0400, 0.8640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.6900,
-28.4260, -2.4580

■ 246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 69.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

■ 69.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

■ 64.6230, -35.4870,
-1.1430

■ 75.2990, -25.7670,
-1.0870

■ 59.2850, -40.3470,
-1.1710

■ 80.6370, -20.9070,
-1.0590

■ 54.2350, -46.0780,
-1.9340

■ 85.6870, -15.1760,
-0.2960

■ 49.1960, -50.3420,
-1.7500

■ 91.0250, -10.3160,
-0.2680

■ 96.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 101.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 106.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 112.0890, 9.9950,
0.5790

■ 117.4270, 14.8550,
0.6070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.9120, -38.0990, -8.8750



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



74.6040, -16.1400, 6.1640

Triad

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



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



76.6440, 21.9140, 10.3460



72.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

Complementary

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



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



72.0390, 30.6270, 1.1150

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.



73.7760, 12.0140, -8.4820



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



75.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330

Square

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



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



76.8480, 12.6520, 13.0040



74.9560, 20.4950, -2.4890



69.2980, -15.9990, -12.9190

Rectangle

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



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



76.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



74.9560, 20.4950, -2.4890



72.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

Sweetspot

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



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



120.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



79.0160, -24.4330, -25.2730



58.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530



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.



69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



82.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



51.7640, -22.1020, 15.0980



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



55.3740, -56.7150, -1.8910



117.3990, -119.7570, -4.7570

Inverse Universe

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



62.9840, 24.4330, 25.2730



71.9570, 38.2310, 39.5350



90.2360, 22.1020, -15.0980



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



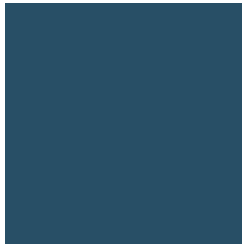
42.5930, 45.4280, 46.7720



89.8000, 95.1190, 98.8870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

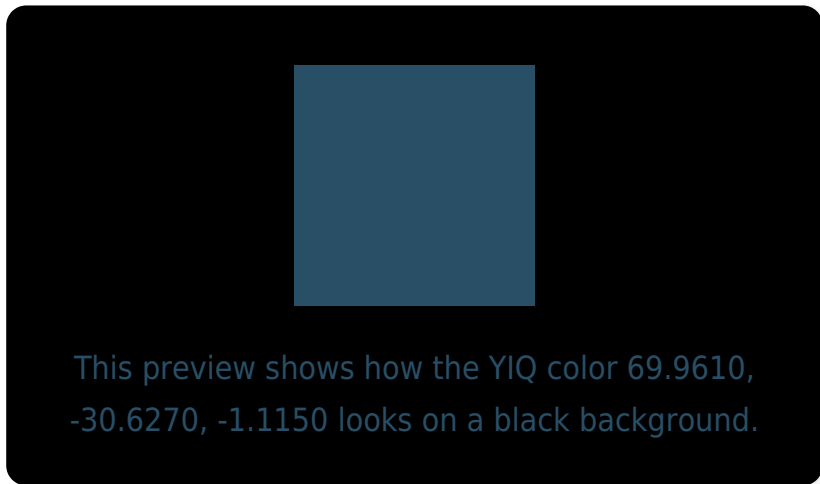
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

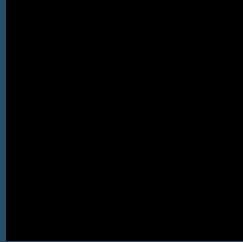
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

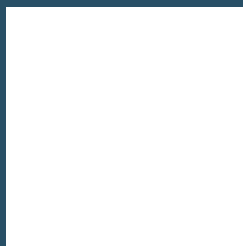
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150.



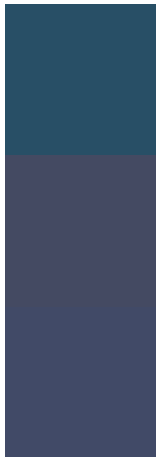
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9610, -30.6270,

-1.1150.

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

69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150

Protanopia

74.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920

Deuteranopia

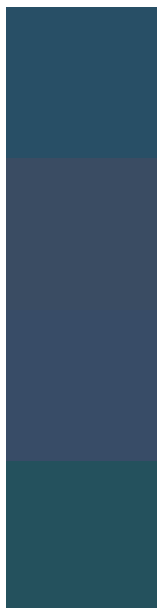
74.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



Tritanopia

68.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150

Protanomaly

73.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370

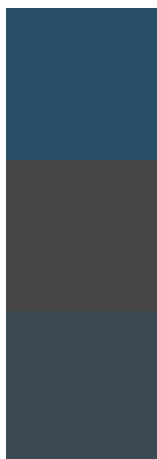
Deuteranomaly

73.0980, -20.5870, 4.1570

Tritanomaly

68.9130, -30.6720, -5.8080

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150 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(40, 79, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 79, 102)  
}
```

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(40, 79, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 79, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150 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(40, 79, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 79, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 79, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 79, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 79, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 79,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 79, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 79,  
102) }
```

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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