

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	374D49
RGB	55, 77, 73
RGB Percent	22%, 30%, 29%
CMY	0.7844, 0.6980, 0.7138
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.05, 0.70
HSL	169°, 17%, 26%
HSV	169°, 29%, 30%
XYZ	5.4315, 6.6018, 7.2894
YIQ	69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

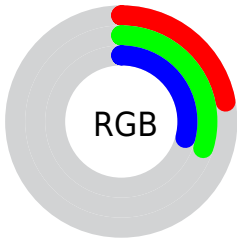
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 67, 77
Decimal	3624265
CIE Lab	30.88, -9.49, -0.38
CIE LCh	31, 9.499, 182.278
Yxy	6.6018, 0.2811, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281814345 (0xFF374D49)
YUV	69.9660, 1.4958, -13.1252
Hunter-Lab	25.6939, -7.2305, 1.1651

Details

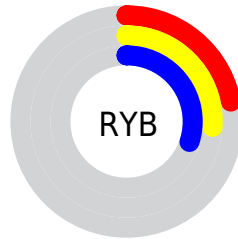
The YIQ color **69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310**, and **26.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010**.

Distribution



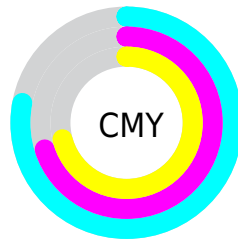
- Red (22%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080 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 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080

■ 69.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.3790, -11.5530,
-5.3850

■ 118.2540,
-12.6990, -6.6430

■ 26.3790, -11.5530,
-5.3850

■ 144.2540,
-12.6990, -6.6430

■ 3.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 170.9550,
-13.2950, -6.8550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.9550,
-13.2950, -6.8550

■ 225.6560,
-13.8910, -7.0670

■ 249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 69.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080

■ 69.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080

■ 67.4600, -16.2750,
-7.9150

■ 72.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 65.1390, -19.8050,
-10.0210

■ 74.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 62.6330, -24.2520,
-12.0280

■ 77.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 60.0130, -28.3780,
-14.3460

■ 79.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 57.5070, -32.8250,
-16.3530

■ 82.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

■ 55.3000, -36.6760,
-18.1480

■ 84.6320, 13.0200,
6.3320

■ 52.6800, -40.8020,
-20.4660

■ 87.2520, 17.1460,
8.6500

■ 52.3810, -41.3980,
-20.6780

■ 89.7580, 21.5930,
10.6570

■ 92.0790, 25.1230,
12.7630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



70.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550

Triad

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



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



73.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020



73.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420

Complementary

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



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



62.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080

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.



73.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



73.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

Square

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



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



72.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580



74.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



72.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Rectangle

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



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



70.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640



74.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



73.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160

Sweetspot

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



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



96.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



69.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580



49.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



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.



69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080



88.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



66.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.3360, -54.6930, -27.5330



156.4420, -123.5980, -61.8220

Inverse Universe

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



62.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080



76.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620



65.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.6640, 54.6930, 27.5330



73.5580, 123.5980, 61.8220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

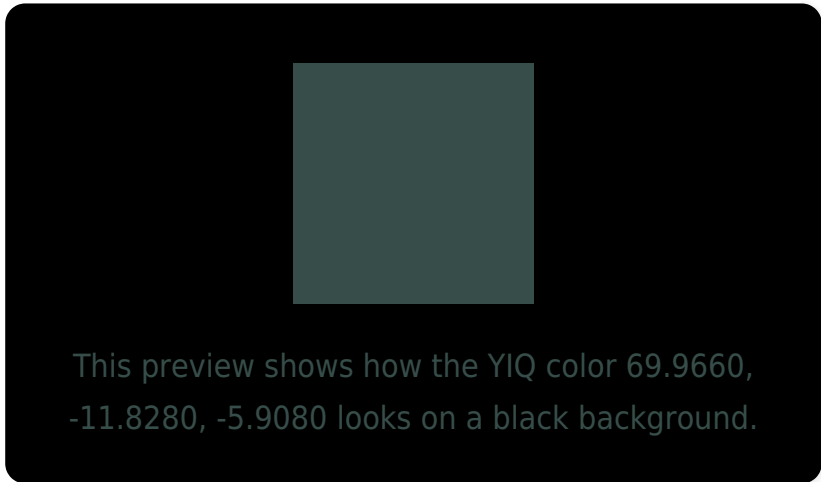
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

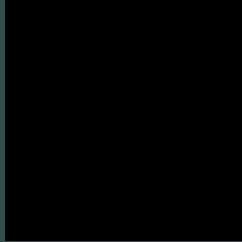
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

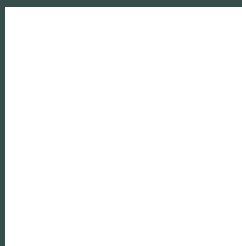
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9660, -11.8280,

-5.9080.

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

69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080

Protanopia

72.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

73.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



Tritanopia

71.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080

Protanomaly

71.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170

Deuteranomaly

72.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Tritanomaly

70.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080 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(55, 77, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 77, 73)  
}
```

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(55, 77, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 77, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080 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(55, 77, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 77, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 77, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 77, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 77, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 77, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9660, -11.8280, -5.9080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 77, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 77,  
73) }
```

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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