

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	454554
RGB	69, 69, 84
RGB Percent	27%, 27%, 33%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7294, 0.6706
CMYK	0.18, 0.18, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	240°, 10%, 30%
HSV	240°, 18%, 33%
XYZ	6.1825, 6.1615, 9.2493
YIQ	70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

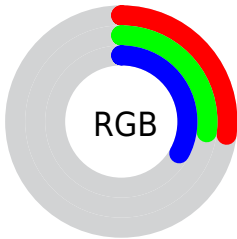
Format	Color
R_{YB}	69, 69, 84
Decimal	4539732
CIE _{Lab}	29.82, 3.60, -8.92
CIE _{LCh}	30, 9.623, 291.967
Yxy	6.1615, 0.2863, 0.2853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282729812 (0xFF454554)
YUV	70.7100, 6.5520, -1.4997
Hunter-Lab	24.8224, 1.0194, -4.7170

Details

The YIQ color **70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **82.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870**, and **27.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770**.

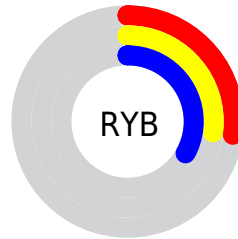
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (27%)

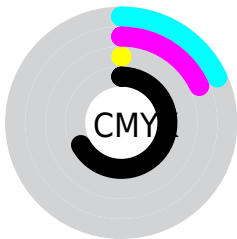
Blue (33%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (33%)

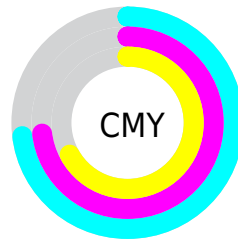


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650 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 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 70.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 118.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

■ 27.4820, -4.1730,
4.0430

■ 144.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

■ 2.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 171.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 226.4650, -5.5030,
6.1210

■ 253.2280, -0.6420,

0.6220

■ 70.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 70.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 63.6220, -7.3830,
7.1530

■ 77.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 55.6480, -10.2720,
9.9520

■ 85.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 48.5600, -12.8400,
12.4400

■ 92.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 40.5860, -15.7290,
15.2390

■ 100.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 33.4980, -18.2970,
17.7270

■ 107.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 26.4100, -20.8650,
20.2150

■ 115.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

■ 18.4360, -23.7540,
23.0140

■ 122.9840, 14.1240,
-13.6840

■ 11.3480, -26.3220,
25.5020

■ 130.0720, 16.6920,
-16.1720

■ 9.5760, -26.9640,
26.1240

■ 138.0460, 19.5810,
-18.9710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



71.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

Triad

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



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



71.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



67.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Complementary

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



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



82.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

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.



68.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



70.2090, 9.5370, -2.1350

Square

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



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



71.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520



68.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770



67.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

Rectangle

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



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



71.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



68.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770



67.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150

Sweetspot

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



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



104.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



79.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



53.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



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.



70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



89.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



72.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



11.9700, -33.7050, 32.6550



26.4480, -74.4720, 72.1520

Inverse Universe

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



75.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



96.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



79.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.3650, 28.8750, 54.9150



95.8160, 63.8000, 121.3360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

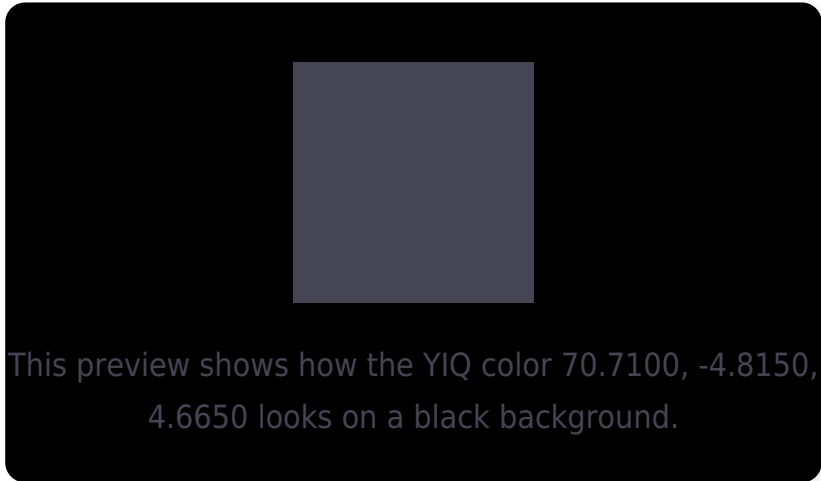
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

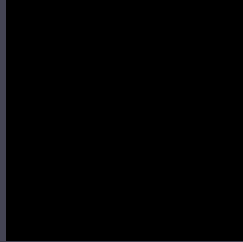
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650.

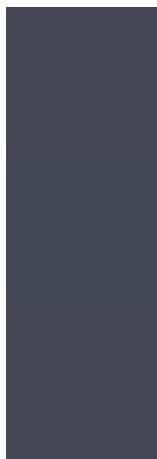


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7100, -4.8150,

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

70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Protanopia

70.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Deuteranopia

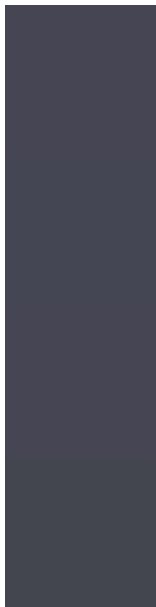
71.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



Tritanopia

70.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Protanomaly

70.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranomaly

71.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

Tritanomaly

70.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650 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(69, 69, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 69, 84)  
}
```

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(69, 69, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 69, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650 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(69, 69, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 69, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(69, 69, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 69, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 69, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 69, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 69, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 69,  
84) }
```

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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