

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	444943
RGB	68, 73, 67
RGB Percent	27%, 29%, 26%
CMY	0.7333, 0.7137, 0.7373
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.08, 0.71
HSL	110°, 4%, 27%
HSV	110°, 8%, 29%
XYZ	5.7794, 6.3994, 6.2408
YIQ	70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

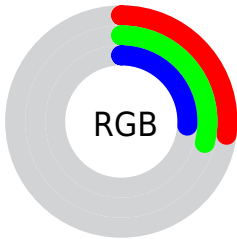
Format	Color
RYB	67, 73, 72
Decimal	4475203
CIELab	30.40, -3.38, 2.89
CIELCh	30, 4.442, 139.498
Yxy	6.3994, 0.3138, 0.3474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282665283 (0xFF444943)
YUV	70.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740
Hunter-Lab	25.2971, -3.4893, 3.0810

Details

The YIQ color **70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **69.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490**, and **27.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230**.

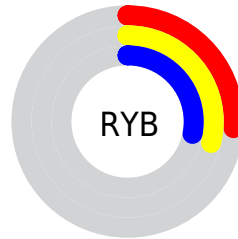
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (29%)

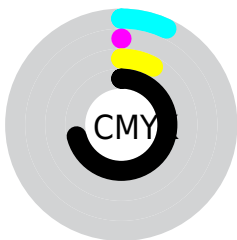
Blue (26%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (28%)

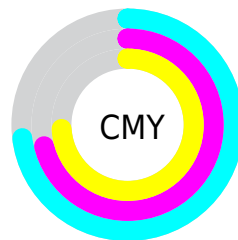


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260 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 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 70.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 119.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 27.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 144.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 171.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 226.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 253.5330, -0.1830,

-2.1910

■ 70.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 70.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 68.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 73.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 65.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 76.1190, 1.2830,
4.2830

■ 62.9310, -4.7200,
-13.5840

■ 78.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 60.3390, -6.0490,
-17.0330

■ 81.3030, 3.9410,
11.1810

■ 57.6330, -7.0570,
-20.7930

■ 84.0090, 4.9490,
14.9410

■ 54.7420, -8.9820,
-24.4540

■ 86.9000, 6.8740,
18.6020

■ 52.1500, -10.3110,
-27.9030

■ 89.4920, 8.2030,
22.0510

■ 49.5580, -11.6400,
-31.3520

■ 92.0840, 9.5320,
25.5000

■ 46.8520, -12.6480,
-35.1120

■ 94.7900, 10.5400,
29.2600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



70.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

Triad

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



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



71.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



71.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Complementary

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



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



69.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

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.



72.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



71.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Square

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



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



70.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



72.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



71.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520

Rectangle

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



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



70.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



72.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



72.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420

Sweetspot

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



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



93.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



71.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



47.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



90.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



70.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



34.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



62.8970, -17.6890, -48.3850



144.6110, -39.7770, -110.6650

Inverse Universe

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



69.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



88.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



69.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.1030, 17.6890, 48.3850



82.3890, 39.7770, 110.6650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

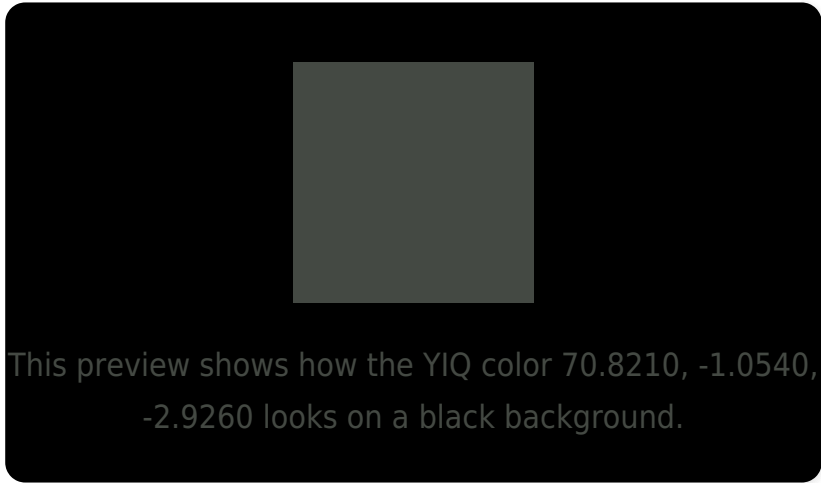
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

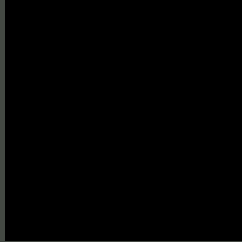
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8210, -1.0540,

-2.9260.

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

70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Protanopia

71.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Deuteranopia

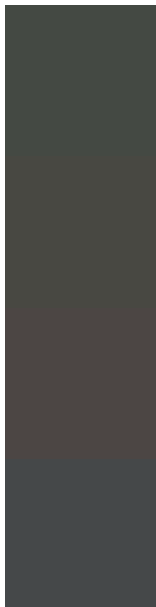
72.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



Tritanopia

71.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Protanomaly

71.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

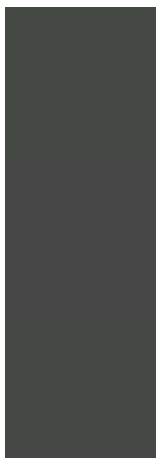
Deuteranomaly

71.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500

Tritanomaly

71.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260 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(68, 73, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 73, 67)  
}
```

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(68, 73, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 73, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260 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(68, 73, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 73, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 73, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 73, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 73, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 73, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 73, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 73,  
67) }
```

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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