

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45455D
RGB	69, 69, 93
RGB Percent	27%, 27%, 36%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7294, 0.6353
CMYK	0.26, 0.26, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	240°, 15%, 32%
HSV	240°, 26%, 36%
XYZ	6.5579, 6.3117, 11.2257
YIQ	71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

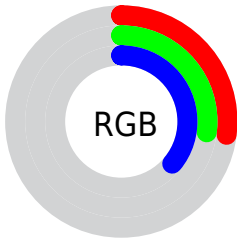
Format	Color
R_{YB}	69, 69, 93
Decimal	4539741
CIE _{Lab}	30.19, 6.00, -14.15
CIE _{LCh}	30, 15.369, 292.973
Yxy	6.3117, 0.2722, 0.2619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282729821 (0xFF45455D)
YUV	71.7360, 10.4832, -2.3995
Hunter-Lab	25.1231, 2.6284, -8.9062

Details

The YIQ color **71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **90.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980**, and **28.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650**.

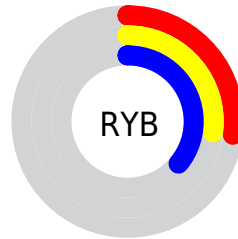
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (27%)

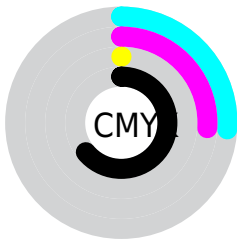
Blue (36%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (36%)

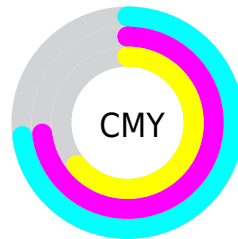


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640 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 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

■ 71.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 120.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980

■ 28.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 146.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 3.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 172.4910, -8.3920,
8.9200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.6050, -8.7130,
9.2310

■ 228.0180, -8.4380,
9.7540

■ 253.5270, -0.0460,

0.8340

■ 71.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

■ 71.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

■ 63.7620, -10.5930,
10.2630

■ 79.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 54.9020, -13.8030,
13.3730

■ 88.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 46.9280, -16.6920,
16.1720

■ 96.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 38.9540, -19.5810,
18.9710

■ 104.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 30.9800, -22.4700,
21.7700

■ 112.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 22.1200, -25.6800,
24.8800

■ 121.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 14.1460, -28.5690,
27.6790

■ 129.3260, 13.1610,
-12.7510

■ 10.6020, -29.8530,
28.9230

■ 137.3000, 16.0500,
-15.5500

■ 146.1600, 19.2600,
-18.6600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.2290, -19.5780, 2.3900



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



73.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590

Triad

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



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



71.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690



66.3950, -17.6500, -10.5300

Complementary

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



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



90.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640

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.



67.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



70.3790, 14.8100, -4.0860

Square

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



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



72.4540, 19.3930, 6.4730



69.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000



65.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060

Rectangle

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



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



72.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890



69.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000



66.5480, -13.7070, -10.4030

Sweetspot

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



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



111.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



85.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



55.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



87.2180, -11.8770, 11.5070



75.3240, -0.5520, 10.0080



41.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



12.5400, -35.3100, 34.2100



27.0180, -76.0770, 73.7070

Inverse Universe

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



78.9120, 6.6000, 12.5520



98.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



86.6760, 0.5520, -10.0080



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



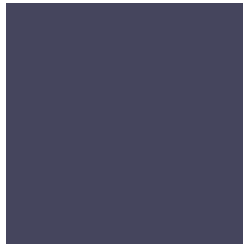
45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300



97.8810, 65.1750, 123.9510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640 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 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

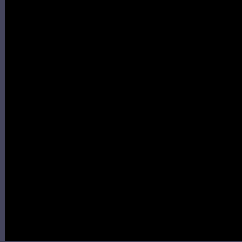
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7360, -7.7040,

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

71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Protanopia

71.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

Deuteranopia

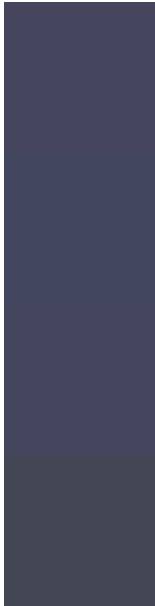
71.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050



Tritanopia

70.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Protanomaly

71.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Deuteranomaly

71.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

Tritanomaly

71.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640 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, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(69, 69, 93)  
}
```

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, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 69, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640 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, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 69, 93) }
```

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, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 69, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 69, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 69, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640 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, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 69,  
93) }
```

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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