

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	444B42
RGB	68, 75, 66
RGB Percent	27%, 29%, 26%
CMY	0.7334, 0.7059, 0.7412
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.12, 0.71
HSL	107°, 6%, 28%
HSV	107°, 12%, 29%
XYZ	5.8832, 6.6546, 6.1287
YIQ	71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

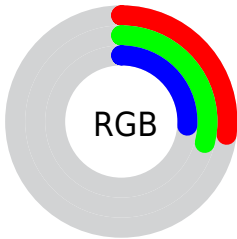
Format	Color
RYB	66, 75, 73
Decimal	4475714
CIELab	31.01, -4.83, 4.40
CIElCh	31, 6.535, 137.688
Yxy	6.6546, 0.3152, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282665794 (0xFF444B42)
YUV	71.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036
Hunter-Lab	25.7966, -4.4354, 3.9716

Details

The YIQ color **71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **69.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060**, and **28.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230**.

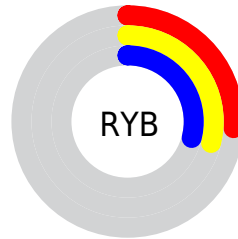
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (29%)

Blue (26%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (29%)

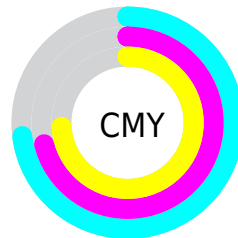


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830 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 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

71.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

49.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

120.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

28.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

146.3540, -1.2370,
-5.1170

4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

172.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

200.0550, -1.8330,
-5.3290

228.0550, -1.8330,
-5.3290

253.4190, 0.1380,

-2.5020

■ 71.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 71.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 69.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 74.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 66.5830, -3.6200,
-11.4920

■ 77.1790, 1.0540,
2.9260

■ 63.8770, -4.6280,
-15.2520

■ 79.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 61.5840, -5.3610,
-18.4890

■ 82.1780, 2.7950,
9.9230

■ 58.8780, -6.3690,
-22.2490

■ 84.8840, 3.8030,
13.6830

■ 56.2860, -7.6980,
-25.6980

■ 87.4760, 5.1320,
17.1320

■ 53.5800, -8.7060,
-29.4580

■ 90.1820, 6.1400,
20.8920

■ 50.9880, -10.0350,
-32.9070

■ 92.7740, 7.4690,
24.3410

■ 49.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210

■ 95.4800, 8.4770,
28.1010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



71.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110

Triad

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



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



72.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



74.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Complementary

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



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



69.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

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.



74.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



72.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Square

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



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



71.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130



74.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



73.4310, 9.0320, 1.5120

Rectangle

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



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



71.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



74.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



74.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900

Sweetspot

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



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



95.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



72.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530



47.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



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.



71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



92.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



71.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



36.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



66.7510, -14.3420, -48.4700



150.2590, -32.8540, -109.4780

Inverse Universe

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



69.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



87.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



69.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



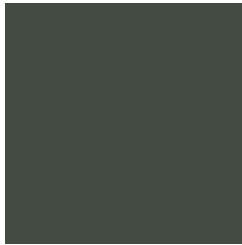
35.2490, 14.3420, 48.4700



79.7410, 32.8540, 109.4780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

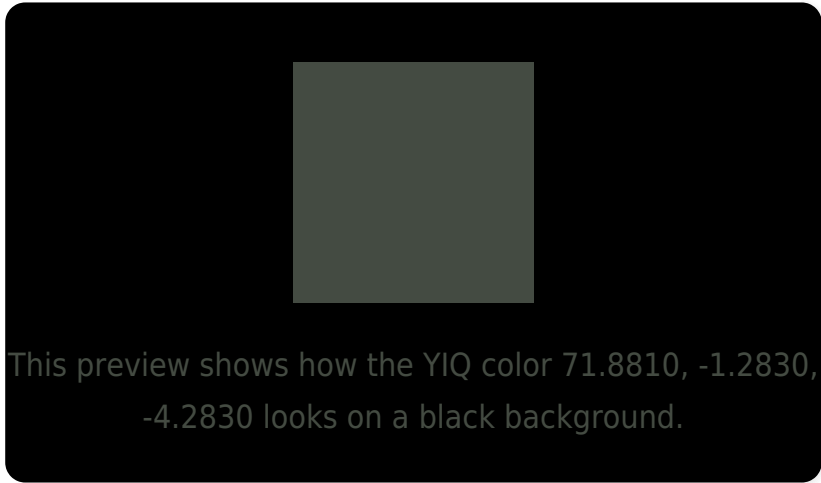
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

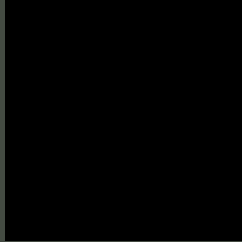
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

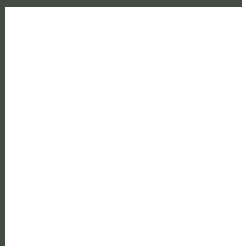
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830.

-4.2830.

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

71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

Protanopia

72.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

Deuteranopia

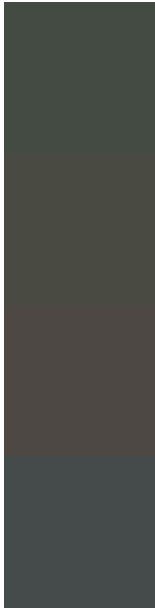
73.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



Tritanopia

72.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

Protanomaly

72.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

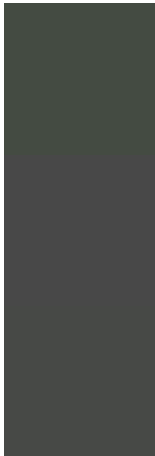
Deuteranomaly

72.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

Tritanomaly

72.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830 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, 75, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 75, 66)  
}
```

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, 75, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 75, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830 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, 75, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 75, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 75, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 75, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 75, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 75, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 75, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 75,  
66) }
```

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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