

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	454B40
RGB	69, 75, 64
RGB Percent	27%, 29%, 25%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7059, 0.7490
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.15, 0.71
HSL	93°, 8%, 27%
HSV	93°, 15%, 29%
XYZ	5.8956, 6.6677, 5.8271
YIQ	71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

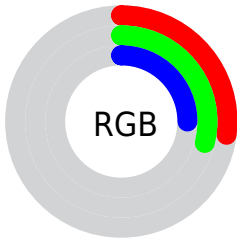
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 75, 70
Decimal	4541248
CIELab	31.04, -4.83, 5.73
CIElCh	31, 7.492, 130.100
Yxy	6.6677, 0.3206, 0.3626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282731328 (0xFF454B40)
YUV	71.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889
Hunter-Lab	25.8219, -4.4336, 4.6957

# Details

The YIQ color **71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **67.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160**, and **28.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570**.

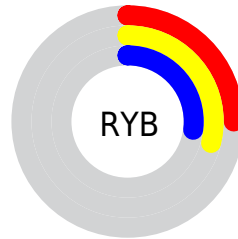
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (29%)

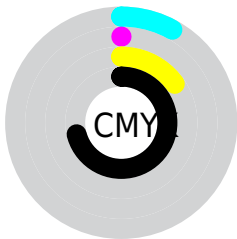
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (27%)

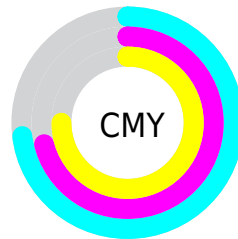


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930 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 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

71.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

49.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

120.5390, -0.3200,  
-5.2160

28.4790, -0.0910,  
-3.8590

146.4250, 0.0010,  
-5.5270

4.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

172.4250, 0.0010,  
-5.5270

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.3110, 0.3220,  
-5.8380

228.0120, -0.2740,  
-6.0500

253.4900, 1.3760,

-2.9120

■ 71.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

■ 71.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

■ 69.9580, -0.1820,  
-7.7180

■ 74.0600, -0.2290,  
-1.3570

■ 67.8500, 0.0020,  
-11.0540

■ 76.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 65.8560, -0.1350,  
-14.0790

■ 78.1620, -0.2760,  
5.0040

■ 63.7480, 0.0490,  
-17.4150

■ 80.1560, -0.1390,  
8.0290

■ 61.7540, -0.0880,  
-20.4400

■ 82.2640, -0.3230,  
11.3650

■ 59.3470, -0.5000,  
-23.9880

■ 84.5570, 0.4100,  
14.6020

■ 57.2390, -0.3160,  
-27.3240

■ 86.6650, 0.2260,  
17.9380

■ 55.2450, -0.4530,  
-30.3490

■ 88.6590, 0.3630,  
20.9630

■ 54.1910, -0.3610,  
-32.0170

■ 90.7670, 0.1790,  
24.2990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



71.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

# Triad

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



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



72.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430



74.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

# Complementary

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



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



67.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

# 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.



73.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



73.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730

# Square

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



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



71.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720



74.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



74.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



# Rectangle

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



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



71.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



74.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



74.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

# Sweetspot

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



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



95.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



70.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



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.



71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



91.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



70.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



36.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



73.6280, -0.6340, -43.5940



166.1060, -1.2660, -98.2420



# Inverse Universe

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



67.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



84.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



68.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



28.3720, 0.6340, 43.5940



63.5950, 0.6700, 98.0300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

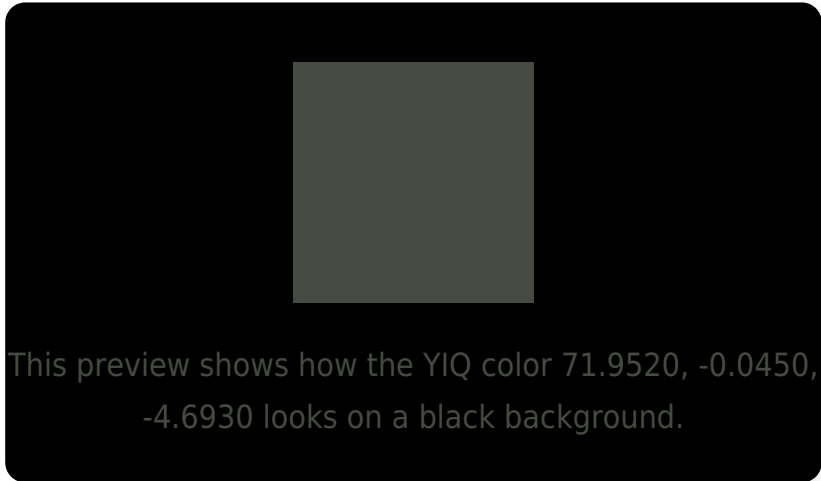
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

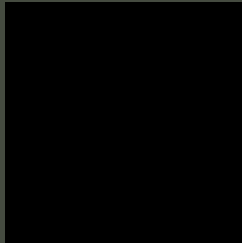
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

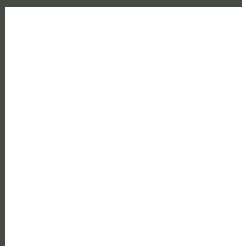
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930.

-4.6930.

# 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

71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

### Protanopia

73.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

### Deuteranopia

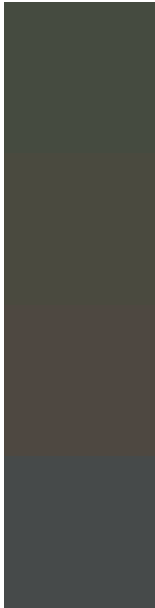
73.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



**Tritanopia**

73.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

## Protanomaly

72.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

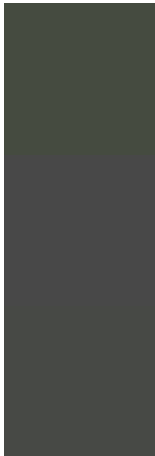
## Deuteranomaly

72.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

## Tritanomaly

72.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930 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, 75, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 75, 64)  
}
```

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, 75, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 75, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930 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, 75, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 75, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 75, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 75, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 75, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 75, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 75, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 75,  
64) }
```

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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