

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.0230, -25.1700,
-6.4020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	295056
RGB	41, 80, 86
RGB Percent	16%, 31%, 34%
CMY	0.8393, 0.6862, 0.6628
CMYK	0.52, 0.07, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	188°, 35%, 25%
HSV	188°, 52%, 34%
XYZ	5.4620, 6.8821, 9.8390
YIQ	69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

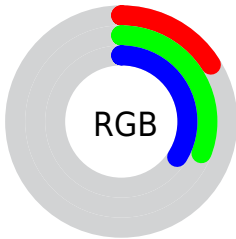
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 62, 86
Decimal	2707542
CIE _{Lab}	31.54, -11.95, -7.79
CIE _{LCh}	32, 14.266, 213.088
Yxy	6.8821, 0.2462, 0.3102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280897622 (0xFF295056)
YUV	69.0230, 8.3697, -24.5762
Hunter-Lab	26.2338, -8.7443, -3.8730

Details

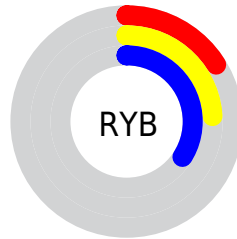
The YIQ color **69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **57.9770, 25.1700, 6.4020**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910**, and **25.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170**.

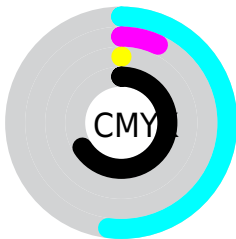
Distribution



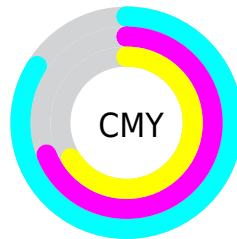
- Red (16%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020 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 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.0230, -25.1700,
-6.4020

■ 69.0230, -25.1700,
-6.4020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.1260, -26.9580,
-7.0380

■ 118.1370,
-25.4910, -6.0910

■ 25.2190, -22.7860,
-5.5540

■ 144.1370,
-25.4910, -6.0910

■ 8.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 170.8380,
-26.0870, -6.3030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.5390,
-26.6830, -6.5150

■ 226.2400,
-27.2790, -6.7270

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 69.0230, -25.1700,
-6.4020

■ 69.0230, -25.1700,
-6.4020

■ 65.7450, -30.2590,
-7.7870

■ 72.3010, -20.0810,
-5.0170

■ 62.7660, -34.7520,
-8.9600

■ 75.2800, -15.5880,
-3.8440

■ 59.4880, -39.8410,
-10.3450

■ 78.5580, -10.4990,
-2.4590

■ 55.9220, -44.0590,
-10.9950

■ 82.1240, -6.2810,
-1.8090

■ 53.8290, -48.2310,
-12.4790

■ 85.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 88.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 91.6590, 8.3900,
2.1340

■ 94.9370, 13.4790,
3.5190

■ 97.9160, 17.9720,
4.6920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



70.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840

Triad

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



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



76.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510



73.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Complementary

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



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



57.9770, 25.1700, 6.4020

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.



74.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



75.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370

Square

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



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



75.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



75.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



72.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

Rectangle

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



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



72.5990, -17.7440, 2.1920



75.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



74.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870

Sweetspot

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



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



105.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



67.9850, -13.9800, -21.9800



52.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



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.



69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020



85.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330



56.1090, -19.1200, 5.1040



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



66.7890, -59.9220, -15.3620



146.5380, -131.5350, -33.6070

Inverse Universe

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



58.9010, 14.3010, 21.6690



69.8840, 22.1390, 33.8110



70.8910, 19.1200, -5.1040



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



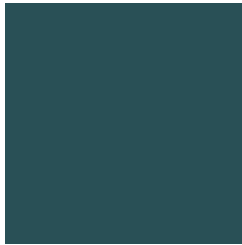
42.5950, 33.9190, 51.6070



93.5210, 74.5760, 113.2640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

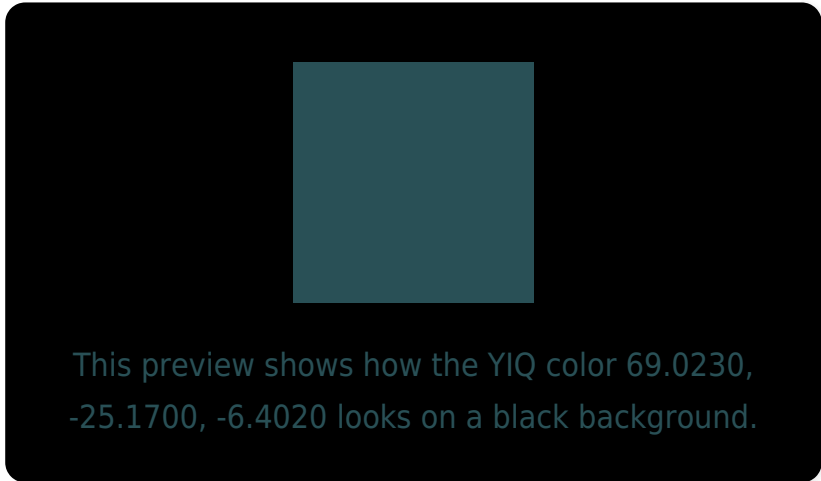
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

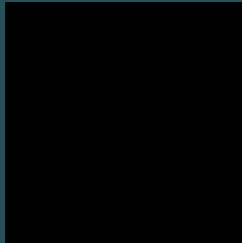
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0230, -25.1700,

-6.4020.

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

69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Protanopia

74.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

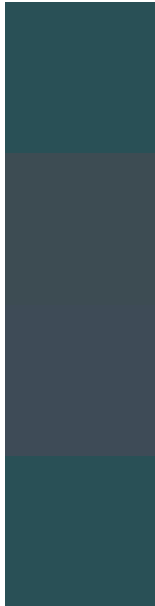
74.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000



Tritanopia

69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Protanomaly

72.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

Deuteranomaly

72.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760

Tritanomaly

69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020 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(41, 80, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 80, 86)  
}
```

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(41, 80, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 80, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020 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(41, 80, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 80, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 80, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 80, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 80, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 80, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 80, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 80,  
86) }
```

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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