

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.1630, -21.4940,
-51.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140)
contains.

YIQ(69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(69.1630, -21.4940,
-51.0140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	116C06
RGB	17, 108, 6
RGB Percent	7%, 42%, 2%
CMY	0.9336, 0.5763, 0.9765
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.94, 0.58
HSL	114°, 89%, 22%
HSV	114°, 94%, 42%
XYZ	5.6293, 10.8648, 1.9727
YIQ	69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

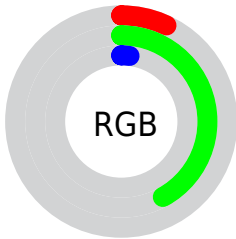
Format	Color
RYB	6, 108, 97
Decimal	1141766
CIELab	39.35, -43.69, 42.91
CIELCh	39, 61.232, 135.517
Yxy	10.8648, 0.3048, 0.5883
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279331846 (0xFF116C06)
YUV	69.1630, -31.1394, -45.7470
Hunter-Lab	32.9618, -27.1983, 19.5249

Details

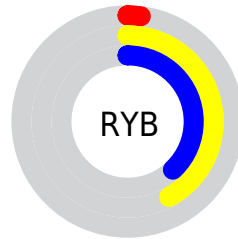
The YIQ color **69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **44.8370, 21.4940, 51.0140**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7940, -15.9010, -47.7490**, and **34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9840, -22.5480, -53.9400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.4070, -19.0650, -45.4730**.

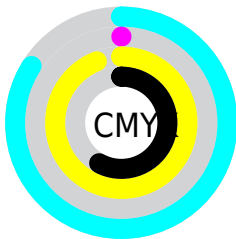
Distribution



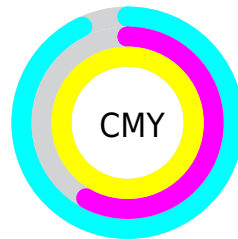
- Red (7%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140 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 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.1630, -21.4940,
-51.0140

■ 69.1630, -21.4940,
-51.0140

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,
-43.4090

■ 125.7940,
-15.9010, -47.7490

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 152.5660,
-15.2590, -48.3710

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 180.3380,
-14.6170, -48.9930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.8110,
-14.5710, -49.8270

■ 226.1310, -9.3000,
-40.7240

■ 237.8800, -0.6830,

-26.1790

■ 250.1560, 7.8880,
-10.8000

■ 69.1630, -21.4940,
-51.0140

■ 69.1630, -21.4940,
-51.0140

■ 66.9840, -22.5480,
-53.9400

■ 73.4070, -19.0650,
-45.4730

■ 77.3520, -17.2320,
-40.1440

■ 81.4820, -14.4820,
-34.9140

■ 85.7260, -12.0530,
-29.3730

■ 89.6710, -10.2200,
-24.0440

■ 93.9150, -7.7910,
-18.5030

■ 97.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 101.9900, -3.2080,
-7.9440

■ 106.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.1370, 26.0940, -32.3860



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



73.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730

Triad

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



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



83.8820, -90.1400, 3.6520



78.4100, 76.5600, 44.2400

Complementary

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



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



44.8370, 21.4940, 51.0140

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.



84.3430, 52.3040, 54.3200



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



74.4900, -85.7400, 12.0200

Square

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



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



84.9130, -83.3980, -8.4060



94.4110, 4.8980, 43.4100



84.7750, 75.6490, 11.1770

Rectangle

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



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



78.4320, -63.7710, -28.2110



94.4110, 4.8980, 43.4100



77.7010, 71.6070, 51.4070

Sweetspot

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



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



125.0890, -8.3410, -19.5490



89.3280, 36.0420, -25.4460



61.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140



86.6650, -29.5600, -70.0400



70.3200, -40.5690, -41.2170



51.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



72.5660, -24.4270, -58.4350



151.5890, -51.8790, -122.6230

Inverse Universe

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



44.8370, 21.4940, 51.0140



53.3350, 29.5600, 70.0400



43.6800, 40.5690, 41.2170



50.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



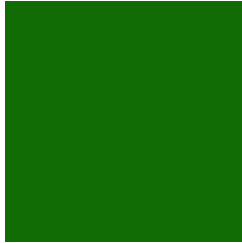
44.7330, 25.0230, 58.6470



93.4110, 51.8790, 122.6230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

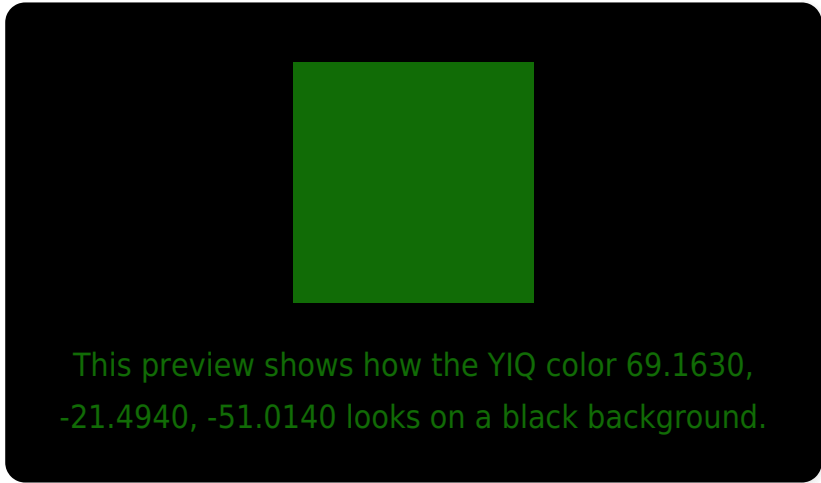
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.1630, -21.4940,

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

69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140

Protanopia

85.6870, 36.4090, -26.5910

Deuteranopia

89.0760, 37.2320, -13.9680



Tritanopia

85.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140

Protanomaly

79.2820, 15.3200, -35.3680

Deuteranomaly

81.6230, 16.0980, -27.4380

Tritanomaly

79.7320, -29.3850, -23.6330

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.9150, -7.7910, -18.5030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140 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(17, 108, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 108, 6)  
}
```

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(17, 108, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 108, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140 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(17, 108, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 108, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 108, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 108, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 108, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 108, 6)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.1630, -21.4940, -51.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 108, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 108,  
6) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor