

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.1940, -30.8060,
-25.4140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.1940, -30.8060,
-25.4140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	185E3C
RGB	24, 94, 60
RGB Percent	9%, 37%, 24%
CMY	0.9061, 0.6313, 0.7648
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.36, 0.63
HSL	151°, 59%, 23%
HSV	151°, 75%, 37%
XYZ	5.1958, 8.5302, 5.6442
YIQ	69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

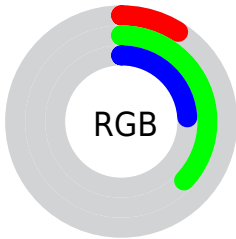
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 70, 94
Decimal	1596988
CIE _{Lab}	35.06, -30.34, 13.47
CIE _{LCh}	35, 33.195, 156.063
Yxy	8.5302, 0.2682, 0.4404
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279787068 (0xFF185E3C)
YUV	69.1940, -4.5326, -39.6351
Hunter-Lab	29.2065, -19.3564, 8.9867

Details

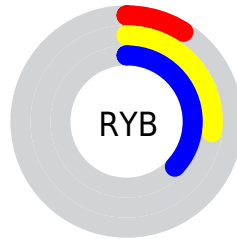
The YIQ color **69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **48.8060, 30.8060, 25.4140**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.7490, -28.0550, -25.7110**, and **29.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.9330, -34.5650, -28.8770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4550, -27.0470, -21.9510**.

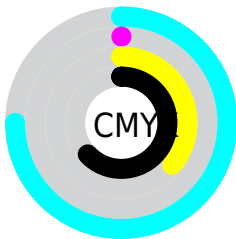
Distribution



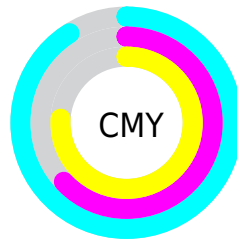
- Red (9%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140 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 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.1940, -30.8060,
-25.4140

■ 69.1940, -30.8060,
-25.4140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.4220, -31.4480,
-24.7920

■ 120.7490,
-28.0550, -25.7110

■ 29.5270, -18.3820,
-19.2940

■ 147.2220,
-28.0090, -26.5450

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 174.1080,
-27.6880, -26.8560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.2820,
-28.2380, -27.9020

■ 229.6950,
-27.9630, -27.3790

■ 241.2590,

-20.2630, -12.7350

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

69.1940, -30.8060,
-25.4140

69.1940, -30.8060,
-25.4140

65.9330, -34.5650,
-28.8770

72.4550, -27.0470,
-21.9510

62.4870, -39.2410,
-32.2410

75.9010, -22.3710,
-18.5870

60.6500, -41.2580,
-34.2340

79.1620, -18.6120,
-15.1240

82.6080, -13.9360,
-11.7600

85.8690, -10.1770,
-8.2970

■ 89.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

■ 92.5760, -1.7420,
-1.4700

■ 95.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 99.2830, 6.6930,
5.3570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.5970, 1.7920, -21.4720



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



66.2700, -54.3270, -23.1510

Triad

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



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



77.5550, -40.8070, 7.1690



82.1810, 42.2710, 10.3590

Complementary

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



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



48.8060, 30.8060, 25.4140

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.



82.6940, 36.8130, 21.1730



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



84.3100, -5.9640, 19.9880

Square

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



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



68.2370, -66.7550, -7.1630



84.4180, 20.2150, 24.6230



80.8130, 36.9550, -3.4370

Rectangle

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



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



67.7350, -59.8300, -17.0300



84.4180, 20.2150, 24.6230



81.9300, 41.7200, 14.8400

Sweetspot

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



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



112.4450, -11.9190, -9.7670



75.5550, 1.6100, -29.1900



55.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



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.



69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



83.3670, -47.9510, -39.5910



73.0700, -41.7200, -14.8400



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



70.9540, -48.2260, -40.1140



153.0270, -104.3370, -86.0090

Inverse Universe

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



48.8060, 30.8060, 25.4140



51.6330, 47.9510, 39.5910



44.9300, 41.7200, 14.8400



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



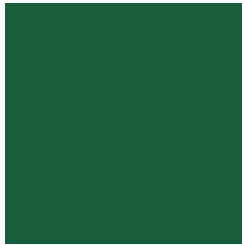
38.9320, 48.5470, 39.8030



83.9730, 104.3370, 86.0090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

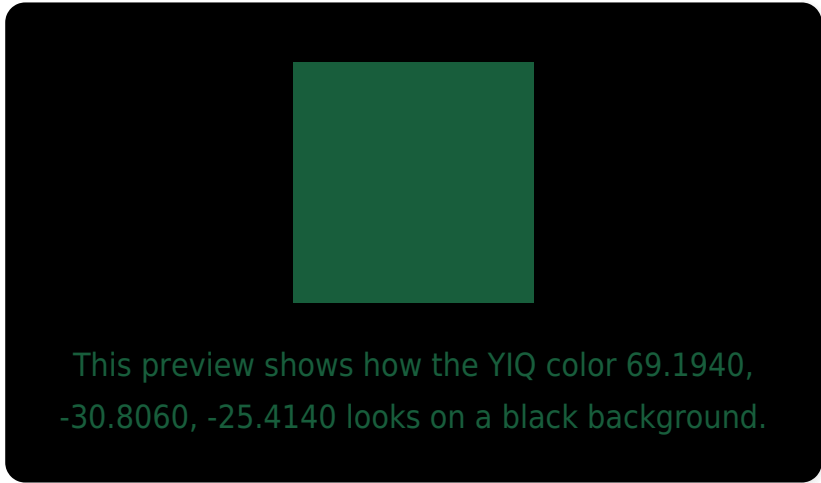
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

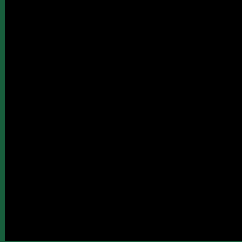
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.1940, -30.8060,

-25.4140.

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

69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140

Protanopia

81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranopia

82.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720



Tritanopia

75.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140

Protanomaly

76.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710

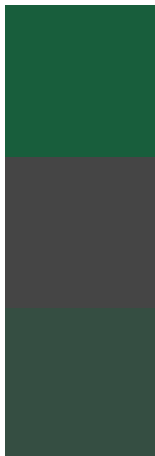
Deuteranomaly

77.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Tritanomaly

73.1590, -31.7250, -14.2610

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140 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(24, 94, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 94, 60)  
}
```

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(24, 94, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 94, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140 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(24, 94, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 94, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 94, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 94, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 94, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 94, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 94, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 94,  
60) }
```

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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