

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(69.2380, -7.7430,  
-30.3910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B5B1A
RGB	43, 91, 26
RGB Percent	17%, 36%, 10%
CMY	0.8315, 0.6431, 0.8980
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.71, 0.64
HSL	104°, 56%, 23%
HSV	104°, 71%, 36%
XYZ	4.9239, 8.0729, 2.2763
YIQ	69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

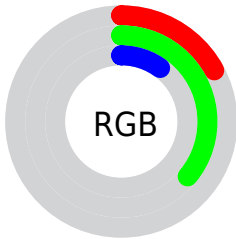
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	26, 91, 74
Decimal	2841370
CIELab	34.13, -29.70, 31.34
CIELCh	34, 43.182, 133.463
Yxy	8.0729, 0.3224, 0.5286
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281031450 (0xFF2B5B1A)
YUV	69.2380, -21.3163, -23.0107
Hunter-Lab	28.4129, -18.7888, 15.1390

# Details

The YIQ color **69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **47.7620, 7.7430, 30.3910**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.7820, -6.4590, -31.6350**, and **25.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.1190, -9.0260, -34.6740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.3570, -6.4600, -26.1080**.

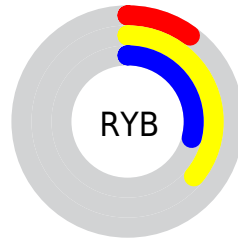
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (36%)

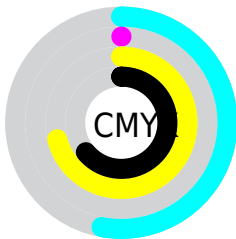
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (29%)

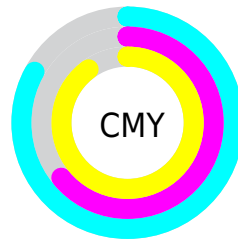


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910 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 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.2380, -7.7430,  
-30.3910

69.2380, -7.7430,  
-30.3910

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.2270, -9.2100,  
-31.3380

119.4830, -7.0550,  
-31.8470

25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

145.3690, -6.7340,  
-32.1580

13.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

172.7280, -6.3670,  
-33.3030

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.2010, -6.3210,  
-34.1370

228.6740, -6.2750,  
-34.9710

241.7110, 1.4710,

-21.1610

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 69.2380, -7.7430,  
-30.3910

■ 69.2380, -7.7430,  
-30.3910

■ 66.1190, -9.0260,  
-34.6740

■ 72.3570, -6.4600,  
-26.1080

■ 63.2990, -9.7130,  
-38.7450

■ 75.1770, -5.7730,  
-22.0370

■ 60.5930, -10.7210,  
-42.5050

■ 78.2960, -4.4900,  
-17.7540

■ 81.4150, -3.2070,  
-13.4710

■ 84.6480, -2.2450,  
-8.8770

■ 87.4680, -1.5580,  
-4.8060

■ 90.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 93.7060, 1.0080,  
3.7600

■ 96.8250, 2.2910,  
8.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5380, 26.6430, -25.8130



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



62.4910, -45.0640, -31.3360

# Triad

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



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



68.8870, -71.3410, -1.1410



76.9840, 50.7960, 26.5720

# Complementary

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



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



47.7620, 7.7430, 30.3910

# 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.



79.7450, 32.7760, 33.7680



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



73.5960, -48.0520, 11.8200

# Square

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



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



70.2430, -66.8920, -10.1880



82.5870, 0.8660, 28.3700



77.4010, 53.2750, 9.1710



# Rectangle

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



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



65.8140, -53.0430, -24.3950



82.5870, 0.8660, 28.3700



77.4660, 46.6230, 30.6150

# Sweetspot

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



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



108.8820, -3.0240, -11.2800



73.6110, 25.5400, -11.3240



54.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



83.3600, -11.6830, -47.0990



65.8650, -22.6900, -29.3300



44.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



73.2410, -12.9660, -51.3820



157.6570, -28.2230, -110.8070



# Inverse Universe

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



47.7620, 7.7430, 30.3910



49.9390, 12.2790, 47.3110



51.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300



42.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



36.7590, 12.9660, 51.3820



79.3430, 28.2230, 110.8070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

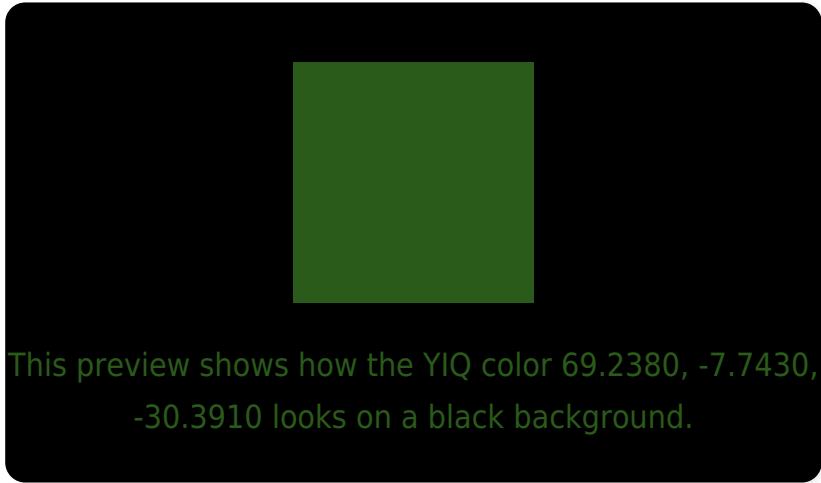
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

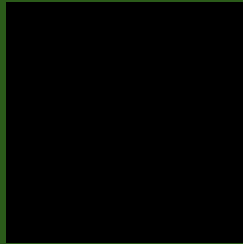
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2380, -7.7430,

-30.3910.

# 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

69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910

### Protanopia

76.4920, 24.2570, -15.6070

### Deuteranopia

78.1600, 28.4280, -8.5960



## Tritanopia

76.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910

## Protanomaly

73.8710, 12.7040, -20.9920

## Deuteranomaly

74.5880, 15.1790, -16.2850

## Tritanomaly

74.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.1810, -2.4280, -11.0680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910 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(43, 91, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 91, 26)  
}
```

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(43, 91, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 91, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910 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(43, 91, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 91, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 91, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 91, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 91, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 91, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 91, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 91,  
26) }
```

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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