

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.2660, -32.4500,  
-61.7140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(69.2660, -32.4500,  
-61.7140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	007600
RGB	0, 118, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 46%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5371, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.54
HSL	120°, 100%, 23%
HSV	120°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	6.4842, 12.9685, 2.1614
YIQ	69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

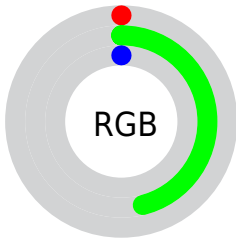
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 118, 118
Decimal	30208
CIELab	42.72, -48.78, 47.08
CIELCh	43, 67.795, 136.016
Yxy	12.9685, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220288 (0xFF007600)
YUV	69.2660, -34.1481, -60.7463
Hunter-Lab	36.0118, -30.8801, 21.6497

# Details

The YIQ color **69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **48.7340, 32.4500, 61.7140**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6530, -20.1180, -53.9260**, and **39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2220, -29.1500, -55.4380**.

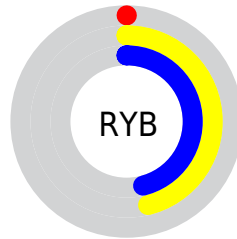
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (46%)

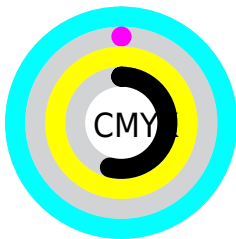
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

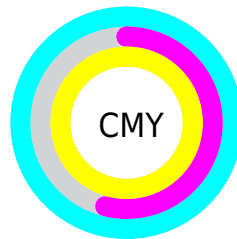


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140 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 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.2660, -32.4500,  
-61.7140

■ 69.2660, -32.4500,  
-61.7140

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 54.5910, -25.5750,  
-48.6390

■ 130.6530,  
-20.1180, -53.9260

■ 39.9160, -18.7000,  
-35.5640

■ 158.7240,  
-18.8800, -54.3360

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

■ 187.0830,  
-18.5130, -55.4810

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 214.6810,  
-17.3210, -55.0570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 226.4300, -8.7040,  
-40.5120

■ 238.2930, -0.4080,

-25.6560

■ 250.4550, 8.4840,  
-10.5880

■ 69.2660, -32.4500,  
-61.7140

■ 74.2220, -29.1500,  
-55.4380

■ 79.1780, -25.8500,  
-49.1620

■ 83.7210, -22.8250,  
-43.4090

■ 88.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

■ 93.6330, -16.2250,  
-30.8570

■ 98.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

■ 103.5450, -9.6250,  
-18.3050

■ 108.0880, -6.6000,  
-12.5520

■ 113.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.8010, 26.9200, -36.3440



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



80.4090, -56.9370, -41.9370

# Triad

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



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



91.5590, -99.3560, 5.4760



81.4270, 87.0580, 52.2260

# Complementary

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



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



48.7340, 32.4500, 61.7140

# 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.



88.5170, 60.9220, 63.3380



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560

# Square

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



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



92.8350, -91.9260, -8.0380



102.5840, 6.0890, 49.3610



90.9780, 85.3230, 12.0670



# Rectangle

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



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



85.4420, -69.7310, -30.3310



102.5840, 6.0890, 49.3610



79.3700, 83.2050, 61.4850

# Sweetspot

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



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



134.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580



104.5480, 37.8780, -36.6980



65.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



75.9920, -51.3890, -43.3650



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



146.7500, -68.7500, -130.7500



# Inverse Universe

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



48.7340, 32.4500, 61.7140



63.1890, 42.0750, 80.0190



42.0080, 51.3890, 43.3650



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.3860, 33.5500, 63.8060

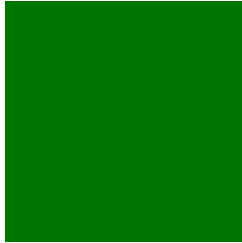


103.2500, 68.7500, 130.7500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

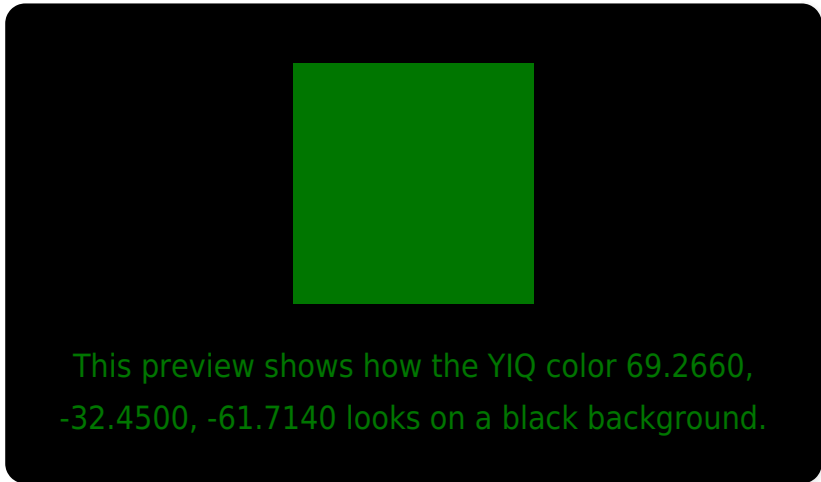
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2660, -32.4500,



# 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

69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140

### Protanopia

93.3730, 40.1690, -28.6550

### Deuteranopia

97.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



## Tritanopia

93.0860, -38.6490, -9.9210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140

## Protanomaly

84.6360, 14.0830, -40.4850

## Deuteranomaly

87.2050, 14.2190, -31.9330

## Tritanomaly

84.5630, -36.3990, -28.6790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140 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(0, 118, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 118, 0)  
}
```

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(0, 118, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 118, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140 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(0, 118, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 118, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 118, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 118, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 118, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 118, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 118, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 118,  
0) }
```

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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