

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.2870, -26.6340,
-23.9300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.2870, -26.6340,
-23.9300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5C3A
RGB	29, 92, 58
RGB Percent	11%, 36%, 23%
CMY	0.8864, 0.6391, 0.7726
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.37, 0.64
HSL	148°, 52%, 24%
HSV	148°, 69%, 36%
XYZ	5.0981, 8.2247, 5.3191
YIQ	69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

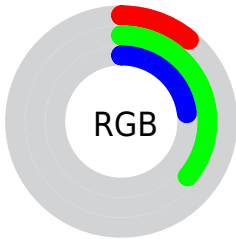
Format	Color
RYB	29, 72, 92
Decimal	1924154
CIELab	34.45, -28.88, 13.86
CIELCh	34, 32.034, 154.354
Yxy	8.2247, 0.2735, 0.4412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280114234 (0xFF1D5C3A)
YUV	69.2870, -5.5645, -35.3317
Hunter-Lab	28.6788, -18.4567, 9.0785

Details

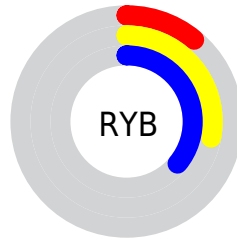
The YIQ color **69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **51.7130, 26.6340, 23.9300**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.1300, -24.7540, -24.9620**, and **28.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5480, -22.8750, -20.4670**.

Distribution



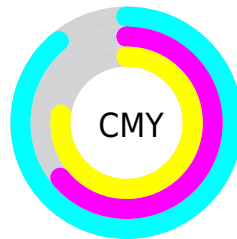
- Red (11%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300 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 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.2870, -26.6340,
-23.9300

69.2870, -26.6340,
-23.9300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.0200, -30.2560,
-24.3680

120.1300,
-24.7540, -24.9620

28.1250, -17.1900,
-18.8700

146.7170,
-25.0290, -25.4850

14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

173.3040,
-25.3040, -26.0080

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

200.8910,
-25.5790, -26.5310

229.3640,
-25.5330, -27.3650

241.6290,

-18.4290, -12.9330

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

69.2870, -26.6340,
-23.9300

69.2870, -26.6340,
-23.9300

66.0260, -30.3930,
-27.3930

72.5480, -22.8750,
-20.4670

62.7650, -34.1520,
-30.8560

75.8090, -19.1160,
-17.0040

59.2050, -38.5070,
-34.5310

79.3690, -14.7610,
-13.3290

58.7920, -38.7820,
-35.0540

82.6300, -11.0020,
-9.8660

85.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 89.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

■ 92.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 95.9730, 4.6300,
4.1980

■ 99.2340, 8.3890,
7.6610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.6080, 3.2590, -20.5250



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



64.7540, -52.8140, -23.0380

Triad

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



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



75.7290, -41.3570, 6.1230



80.8110, 40.4370, 10.5570

Complementary

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



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



51.7130, 26.6340, 23.9300

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.



81.7970, 35.0250, 20.5370



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



83.1850, -7.1100, 18.7300

Square

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



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



66.7210, -65.2420, -7.0500



83.2220, 17.8310, 23.7750



80.0410, 36.3130, -2.8150

Rectangle

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



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



66.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510



83.2220, 17.8310, 23.7750



81.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040

Sweetspot

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



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



110.9290, -10.4060, -9.6540



76.4460, 3.5350, -25.5290



55.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



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.



69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300



84.6560, -41.3950, -37.2590



72.8210, -36.5850, -14.2890



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



70.2700, -46.3000, -41.9800



151.5450, -100.1640, -90.0520

Inverse Universe

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



51.7130, 26.6340, 23.9300



57.3440, 41.3950, 37.2590



48.1790, 36.5850, 14.2890



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



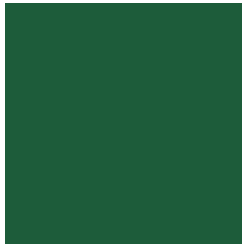
39.6160, 46.6210, 41.6690



85.4550, 100.1640, 90.0520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

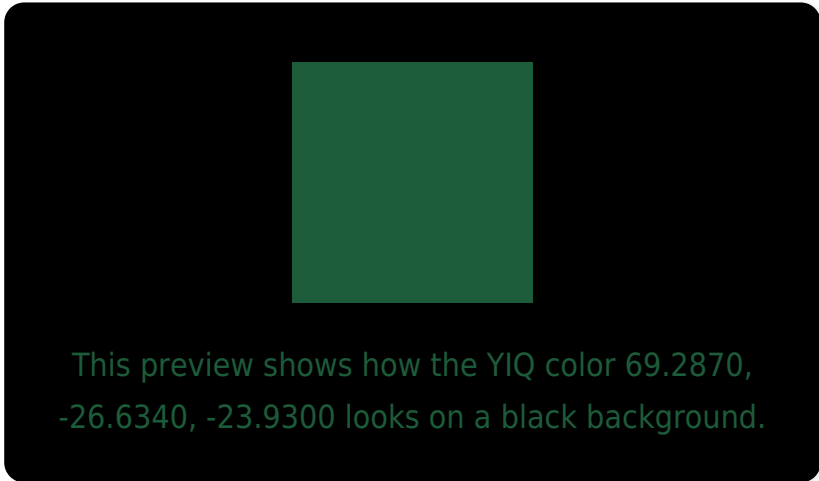
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2870, -26.6340,

-23.9300.

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

69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300

Protanopia

79.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Deuteranopia

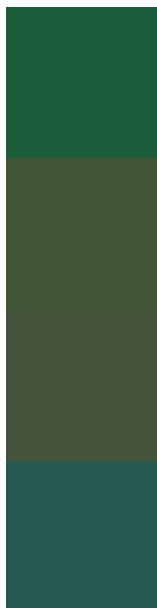
80.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



Tritanopia

75.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300

Protanomaly

76.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460

Deuteranomaly

76.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

Tritanomaly

72.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300 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(29, 92, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 92, 58)  
}
```

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(29, 92, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 92, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300 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(29, 92, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 92, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 92, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 92, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 92, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 92, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.2870, -26.6340, -23.9300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 92, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 92,  
58) }
```

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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