

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.3970, -29.1590,
-5.6950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26515C
RGB	38, 81, 92
RGB Percent	15%, 32%, 36%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6823, 0.6393
CMYK	0.59, 0.12, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	192°, 42%, 25%
HSV	192°, 59%, 36%
XYZ	5.6726, 7.0713, 11.1839
YIQ	69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

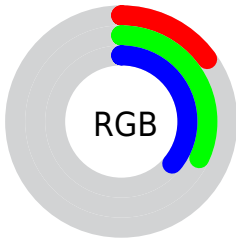
Format	Color
RYB	38, 62, 92
Decimal	2511196
CIELab	31.97, -11.36, -10.96
CIElCh	32, 15.788, 223.960
Yxy	7.0713, 0.2371, 0.2955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280701276 (0xFF26515C)
YUV	69.3970, 11.1433, -27.5352
Hunter-Lab	26.5919, -8.4583, -6.3215




Details

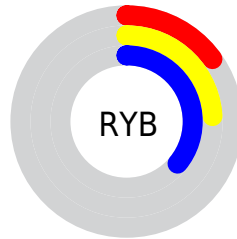
The YIQ color **69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **60.6030, 29.1590, 5.6950**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.8100, -28.8840, -5.1720**, and **26.3760, -24.6660, -4.5220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.5320, -33.9730, -6.5570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2620, -24.3450, -4.8330**.

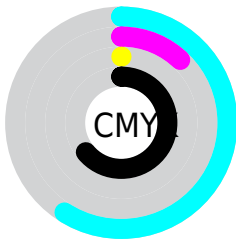
Distribution







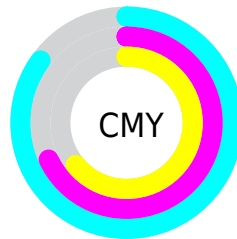
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (32%)
-  Blue (36%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (36%)



-  Cyan (59%)
-  Magenta (12%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (68%)
-  Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950 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 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.3970, -29.1590,
-5.6950

■ 69.3970, -29.1590,
-5.6950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.4890, -32.4140,
-7.2780

■ 118.8100,
-28.8840, -5.1720

■ 26.3760, -24.6660,
-4.5220

■ 144.9240,
-29.2050, -4.8610

■ 11.1820, -12.1960,
0.7640

■ 171.6250,
-29.8010, -5.0730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.3260,
-30.3970, -5.2850

■ 227.3260,
-30.3970, -5.2850

■ 245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 69.3970, -29.1590,
-5.6950

■ 69.3970, -29.1590,
-5.6950

■ 65.5320, -33.9730,
-6.5570

■ 73.2620, -24.3450,
-4.8330

■ 61.6670, -38.7870,
-7.4190

■ 77.1270, -19.5310,
-3.9710

■ 57.5030, -44.1970,
-8.4930

■ 81.2910, -14.1210,
-2.8970

■ 54.2250, -49.2860,
-9.8780

■ 84.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 53.3390, -49.6070,
-9.5670

■ 88.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 92.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 96.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 100.3280, 10.8200,
2.1480

■ 104.1930, 15.6340,
3.0100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



72.0220, -23.4290, 0.5950

Triad

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



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



77.3810, 12.4690, 10.8130



73.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510

Complementary

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



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



60.6030, 29.1590, 5.6950

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.



75.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



76.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

Square

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



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



76.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210



75.9440, 20.7690, 3.5610



72.5940, -2.1530, -10.5450

Rectangle

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



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



74.5500, -16.0480, 4.4960



75.9440, 20.7690, 3.5610



74.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

Sweetspot

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



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



110.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



70.9520, -18.3810, -24.8210



55.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



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.



69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



84.9050, -45.3890, -8.9170



53.5480, -21.7340, 8.4260



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



63.6090, -59.2350, -11.2910



137.9610, -128.0520, -25.1400

Inverse Universe

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



59.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



68.7540, 28.5570, 38.6450



76.4520, 21.7340, -8.4260



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



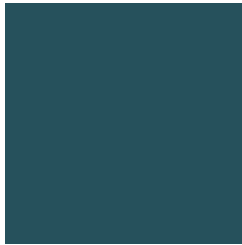
42.8080, 37.6330, 50.3770



92.4090, 80.5830, 109.0230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

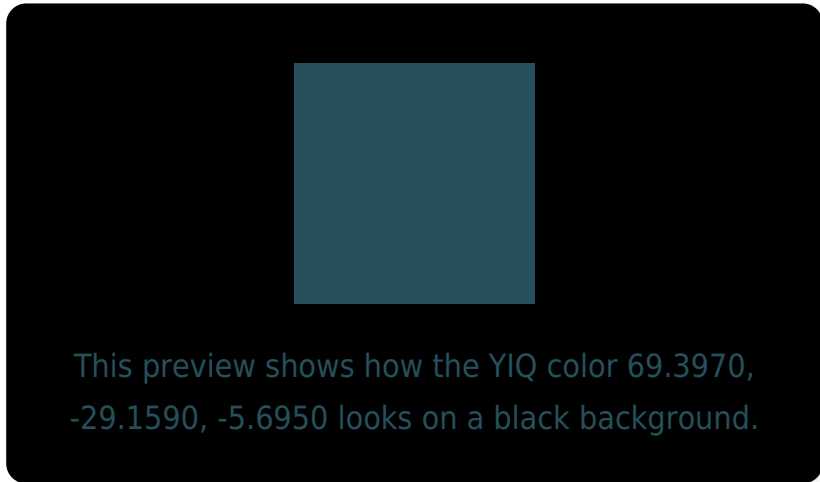
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

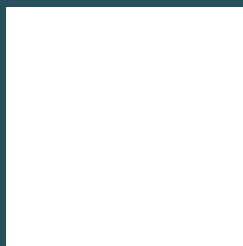
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950.

-5.6950.

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

69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950

Protanopia

74.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Deuteranopia

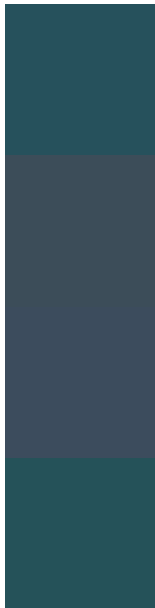
75.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310



Tritanopia

68.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950

Protanomaly

73.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280

Deuteranomaly

73.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950

Tritanomaly

69.3430, -29.0670, -7.3630

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950 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(38, 81, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 81, 92)  
}
```

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(38, 81, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 81, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950 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(38, 81, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 81, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 81, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 81, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 81, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 81, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 81, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 81,  
92) }
```

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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