

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430)
contains.

YIQ(69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(69.4100, -4.8110,
-17.4430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36522D
RGB	54, 82, 45
RGB Percent	21%, 32%, 18%
CMY	0.7883, 0.6784, 0.8235
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.45, 0.68
HSL	105°, 29%, 25%
HSV	105°, 45%, 32%
XYZ	5.0120, 7.0095, 3.5717
YIQ	69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

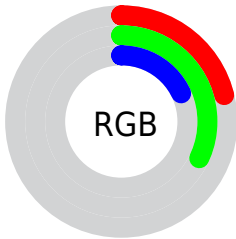
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 82, 73
Decimal	3559981
CIE _{Lab}	31.83, -18.66, 18.44
CIE _{LCh}	32, 26.235, 135.340
Yxy	7.0095, 0.3214, 0.4495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281750061 (0xFF36522D)
YUV	69.4100, -12.0341, -13.5146
Hunter-Lab	26.4754, -12.5407, 10.5342

Details

The YIQ color **69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **57.5900, 4.8110, 17.4430**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110**, and **25.3070, -3.0230, -16.8070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.7040, -5.8190, -21.2030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1160, -3.8030, -13.6830**.

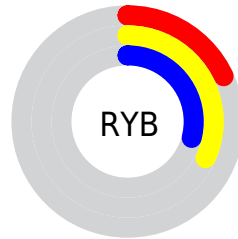
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (32%)

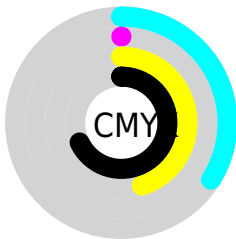
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (29%)

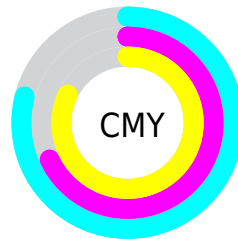


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430 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 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.4100, -4.8110,
-17.4430

■ 69.4100, -4.8110,
-17.4430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.6380, -5.4530,
-16.8210

■ 118.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 25.3070, -3.0230,
-16.8070

■ 143.9430, -4.9940,
-19.6340

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 170.8290, -4.6730,
-19.9450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.3020, -4.6270,
-20.7790

■ 226.3020, -4.6270,
-20.7790

■ 246.0840, -0.7770,

-13.4570

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 69.4100, -4.8110,
-17.4430

■ 69.4100, -4.8110,
-17.4430

■ 66.7040, -5.8190,
-21.2030

■ 72.1160, -3.8030,
-13.6830

■ 63.9980, -6.8270,
-24.9630

■ 74.8220, -2.7950,
-9.9230

■ 60.8790, -8.1100,
-29.2460

■ 77.9410, -1.5120,
-5.6400

■ 58.1730, -9.1180,
-33.0060

■ 80.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 55.4670, -10.1260,
-36.7660

■ 83.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 54.1140, -10.6300,
-38.6460

■ 86.0590, 1.5120,
5.6400

■ 88.7650, 2.5200,
9.4000

■ 91.8840, 3.8030,
13.6830

■ 94.5900, 4.8110,
17.4430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



63.7690, -30.8070, -19.8870

Triad

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



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



62.6470, -53.2300, -4.4780



75.5420, 31.1290, 14.0490

Complementary

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



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



57.5900, 4.8110, 17.4430

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.



76.7290, 20.5370, 18.7850



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



73.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950

Square

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



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



61.1640, -56.4840, -11.5880



76.9210, 2.3810, 17.4290



74.8160, 32.8730, 4.4650

Rectangle

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



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



59.3740, -48.6880, -20.7200



76.9210, 2.3810, 17.4290



76.0410, 28.2860, 16.0140

Sweetspot

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



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



102.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970



72.4990, 14.3520, -6.8000



50.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



87.2320, -7.6060, -27.3660



67.7450, -13.0640, -16.5520



39.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



69.1100, -13.9750, -49.6150



152.9280, -30.4240, -109.4640

Inverse Universe

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



57.5900, 4.8110, 17.4430



68.7680, 7.6060, 27.3660



59.2550, 13.0640, 16.5520



38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



35.5910, 13.3790, 49.4030



79.0720, 30.4240, 109.4640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

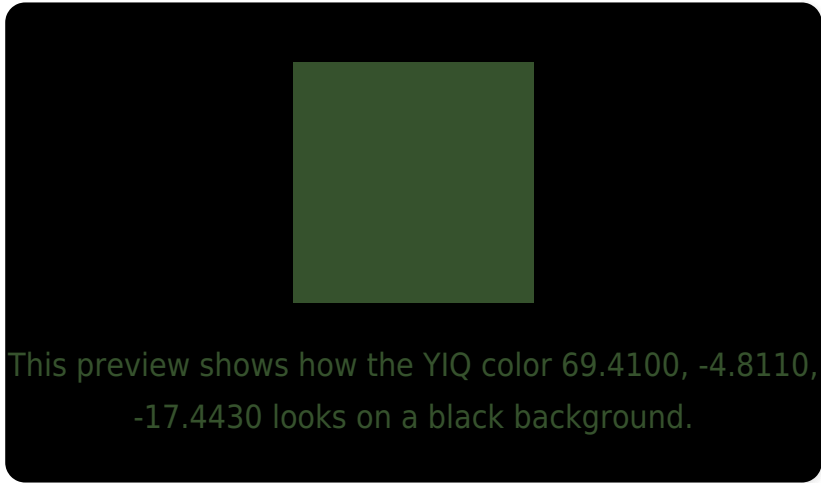
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.4100, -4.8110,

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

69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430

Protanopia

73.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790

Deuteranopia

74.0590, 18.7070, -3.1250



Tritanopia

73.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430

Protanomaly

72.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570

Deuteranomaly

72.4060, 10.1800, -8.2840

Tritanomaly

71.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.4140, -1.4660, -6.4740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430 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(54, 82, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 82, 45)  
}
```

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(54, 82, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 82, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430 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(54, 82, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 82, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 82, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 82, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 82, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 82, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 82, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 82,  
45) }
```

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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