

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5129
RGB	58, 81, 41
RGB Percent	23%, 32%, 16%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6823, 0.8392
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.49, 0.68
HSL	95°, 33%, 24%
HSV	95°, 49%, 32%
XYZ	5.0872, 6.9454, 3.1709
YIQ	69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

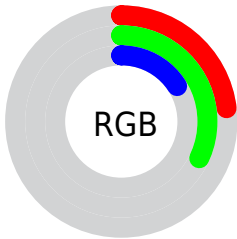
Format	Color
R _Y B	41, 81, 64
Decimal	3821865
CIE Lab	31.68, -17.10, 20.68
CIE LCh	32, 26.830, 129.583
Yxy	6.9454, 0.3346, 0.4568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282011945 (0xFF3A5129)
YUV	69.5630, -14.0816, -10.1408
Hunter-Lab	26.3540, -11.6629, 11.3140

Details


The YIQ color **69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **52.4370, 0.8680, 17.3160**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9220, -0.5010, -18.4610**, and **26.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1560, -1.2800, -20.8640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9700, -0.4560, -13.7680**.

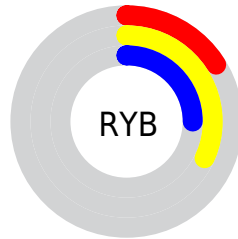
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (32%)

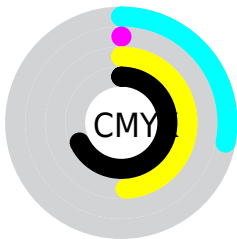
 Blue (16%)




 Red (16%)

 Yellow (32%)

 Blue (25%)

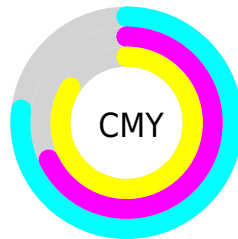


 Cyan (28%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (49%)

 Black (68%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (68%)

 Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160 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 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160

69.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.7910, -1.5100,
-16.6940

117.9220, -0.5010,
-18.4610

26.2150, 0.2320,
-15.2240

144.3950, -0.4550,
-19.2950

6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

170.8680, -0.4090,
-20.1290

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.8680, -0.4090,
-20.1290

226.3410, -0.3630,
-20.9630

247.0090, 3.8080,

-13.9520

254.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

69.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160

69.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160

67.1560, -1.2800,
-20.8640

71.9700, -0.4560,
-13.7680

65.0480, -1.0960,
-24.2000

74.0780, -0.6400,
-10.4320

62.6410, -1.5080,
-27.7480

76.4850, -0.2280,
-6.8840

60.2340, -1.9200,
-31.2960

78.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

58.1260, -1.7360,
-34.6320

81.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 57.7130, -2.0110,
-35.1550

■ 83.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 85.9280, 0.5030,
7.4070

■ 88.0360, 0.3190,
10.7430

■ 90.4430, 0.7310,
14.2910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.4790, 17.1040, -12.6240



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



64.4060, -25.3510, -19.6470

Triad

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



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



60.5430, -58.8690, -6.9090



75.4110, 30.1200, 15.8160

Complementary

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



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



52.4370, 0.8680, 17.3160

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.



76.5870, 18.0610, 19.6050



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



72.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980

Square

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



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



60.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210



76.3550, -1.8370, 16.7790



74.5820, 33.6520, 6.8680

Rectangle

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



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



58.3310, -47.1290, -21.4410



76.3550, -1.8370, 16.7790



75.9100, 27.2770, 17.7810

Sweetspot

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



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



100.4850, -0.2280, -6.8840



66.4610, 17.5150, -3.5490



51.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



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.



69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



87.1680, -1.5540, -26.9140



64.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



39.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



74.7910, -2.6510, -45.5870



165.4860, -5.3920, -100.5600

Inverse Universe

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



52.4370, 0.8680, 17.3160



60.5330, 0.9580, 26.7020



57.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



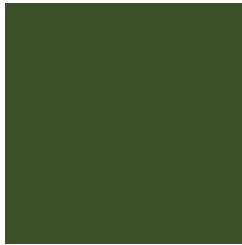
29.9100, 2.0550, 45.3750



66.5140, 5.3920, 100.5600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

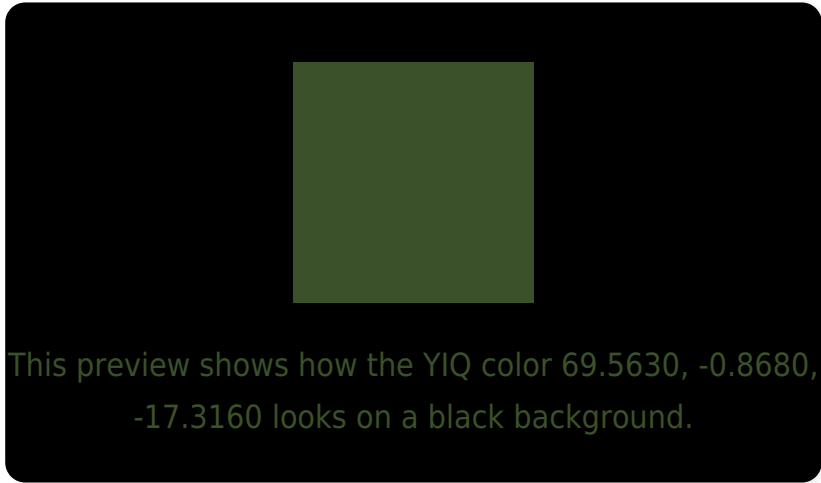
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

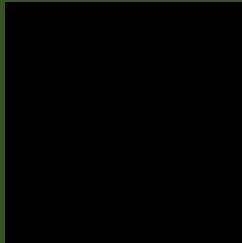
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.5630, -0.8680,

-17.3160.

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

69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160

Protanopia

72.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890

Deuteranopia

73.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690



Tritanopia

73.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160

Protanomaly

71.5860, 9.4930, -12.3550

Deuteranomaly

72.2490, 12.0600, -9.3160

Tritanomaly

72.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.8980, 0.0470, -6.3610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160 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(58, 81, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 81, 41)  
}
```

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(58, 81, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 81, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160 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(58, 81, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 81, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 81, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 81, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 81, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 81, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 81, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 81,  
41) }
```

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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