

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.5850, 10.0930,
-34.2510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5900
RGB	58, 89, 0
RGB Percent	23%, 35%, 0%
CMY	0.7727, 0.6509, 0.9999
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 1.00, 0.65
HSL	81°, 100%, 17%
HSV	81°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	5.3166, 8.0455, 1.2735
YIQ	69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

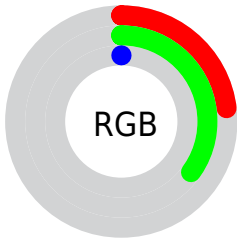
Format	Color
RYB	0, 89, 31
Decimal	3823872
CIELab	34.08, -24.63, 40.94
CIELCh	34, 47.779, 121.031
Yxy	8.0455, 0.3633, 0.5497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282013952 (0xFF3A5900)
YUV	69.5850, -34.3054, -10.1600
Hunter-Lab	28.3646, -16.1803, 17.1932

Details

The YIQ color **69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **19.4150, -10.0930, 34.2510**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.3400, 9.4050, -32.7950**, and **27.0350, -8.2490, -21.2170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5080, 8.9920, -30.8160**.

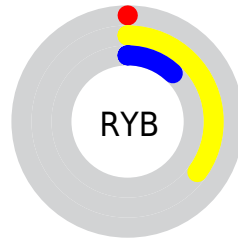
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (35%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (12%)

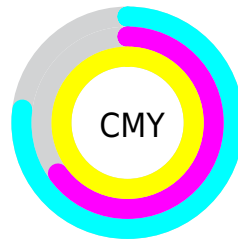


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510 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 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.5850, 10.0930,
-34.2510

■ 69.5850, 10.0930,
-34.2510

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 48.6200, 2.9850,
-26.5750

■ 120.3400, 9.4050,
-32.7950

■ 27.0350, -8.2490,
-21.2170

■ 146.8130, 9.4510,
-33.6290

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 173.6990, 9.7720,
-33.9400


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 201.4710, 10.4140,
-34.5620

■ 229.5420, 11.6520,
-34.9720


■ 244.9270, 18.2980,

-23.2540

 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620


 69.5850, 10.0930,
-34.2510

 71.5080, 8.9920,
-30.8160

 73.4310, 7.8910,
-27.3810

 75.3540, 6.7900,
-23.9460

 77.2770, 5.6890,
-20.5110

 79.2000, 4.5880,
-17.0760

■ 81.3080, 4.4040,
-13.7400

■ 83.2310, 3.3030,
-10.3050

■ 85.1540, 2.2020,
-6.8700

■ 87.0770, 1.1010,
-3.4350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.0770, 35.4910, -20.9650



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



60.4390, -39.2860, -36.9340

Triad

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



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



71.2350, -72.4410, -3.2330



75.0800, 50.8860, 35.9580

Complementary

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



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



19.4150, -10.0930, 34.2510

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.



80.4760, 23.4680, 37.2600



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



67.2060, -73.4970, 4.8950

Square

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



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



70.3910, -64.5530, -14.0330



80.7680, -18.7570, 26.0670



74.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430

Rectangle

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



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



64.5770, -48.1820, -29.8940



80.7680, -18.7570, 26.0670



76.5400, 43.7790, 38.1070

Sweetspot

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



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



107.4220, 4.0830, -13.4290



44.2210, 44.7940, 3.1780



54.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510



89.9300, 13.0750, -44.2450



56.7280, -15.5350, -43.3670



42.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



83.7390, 12.2950, -41.1210



183.6920, 26.5630, -90.4690

Inverse Universe

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



19.4150, -10.0930, 34.2510



25.0700, -13.0750, 44.2450



32.2720, 15.5350, 43.3670



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



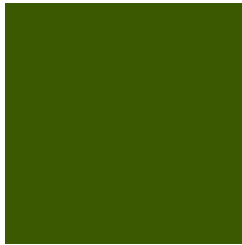
23.2610, -12.2950, 41.1210



51.3080, -26.5630, 90.4690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

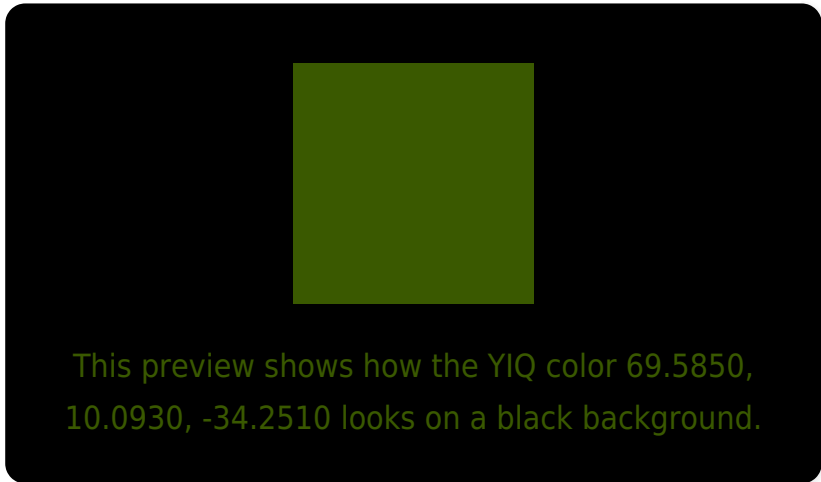
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

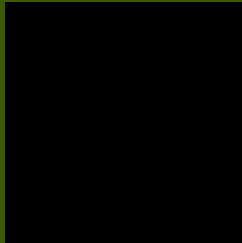
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.5850, 10.0930,

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

69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510

Protanopia

73.8700, 31.6400, -22.7600

Deuteranopia

76.7490, 33.8390, -13.0490



Tritanopia

78.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510

Protanomaly

72.0430, 23.6630, -26.8730

Deuteranomaly

74.2160, 24.8540, -20.9220

Tritanomaly

75.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.0630, 3.7160, -12.2840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510 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, 89, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 89, 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(58, 89, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 89, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510 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, 89, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 89, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 89, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 89, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 89, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 89, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.5850, 10.0930, -34.2510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 89, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 89,  
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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