

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.6140, -23.2410,
-24.8490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.6140, -23.2410,
-24.8490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	205C35
RGB	32, 92, 53
RGB Percent	13%, 36%, 21%
CMY	0.8747, 0.6391, 0.7922
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.42, 0.64
HSL	141°, 48%, 24%
HSV	141°, 65%, 36%
XYZ	5.0659, 8.2219, 4.6862
YIQ	69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

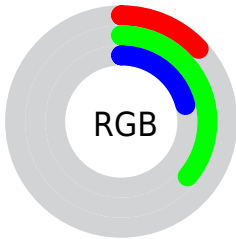
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 76, 92
Decimal	2120757
CIE Lab	34.44, -29.25, 16.88
CIE LCh	34, 33.771, 150.015
Yxy	8.2219, 0.2818, 0.4574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280310837 (0xFF205C35)
YUV	69.6140, -8.1907, -32.9875
Hunter-Lab	28.6739, -18.6432, 10.3818

Details

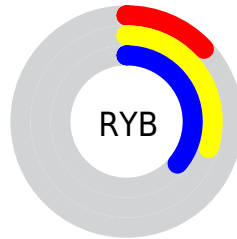
The YIQ color **69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **54.3860, 23.2410, 24.8490**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.1580, -21.9570, -26.0930**, and **27.4410, -15.2640, -20.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2390, -26.6790, -28.6230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9890, -19.8030, -21.0750**.

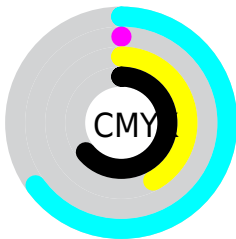
Distribution



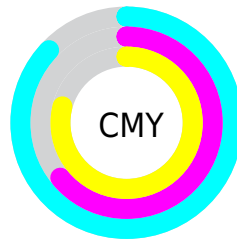
- Red (13%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490 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 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.6140, -23.2410,
-24.8490

■ 69.6140, -23.2410,
-24.8490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.4500, -28.6510,
-25.9230

■ 120.1580,
-21.9570, -26.0930

■ 27.4410, -15.2640,
-20.7360

■ 146.6310,
-21.9110, -26.9270

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 173.2180,
-22.1860, -27.4500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.1040,
-21.8650, -27.7610

■ 229.2780,
-22.4150, -28.8070

■ 241.8420,

-14.7150, -14.1630

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

69.6140, -23.2410,
-24.8490

69.6140, -23.2410,
-24.8490

66.2390, -26.6790,
-28.6230

72.9890, -19.8030,
-21.0750

62.8640, -30.1170,
-32.3970

76.3640, -16.3650,
-17.3010

59.1900, -34.1510,
-36.3830

80.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

57.6520, -35.5720,
-38.1640

83.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

86.7880, -5.4550,
-5.7670

■ 90.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 93.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 97.2120, 5.4550,
5.7670

■ 100.5870, 8.8930,
9.5410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.3480, 6.9270, -20.9210



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



64.2980, -51.5300, -24.2820

Triad

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



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



70.9770, -53.9190, 2.5050



80.1750, 42.4080, 13.3840

Complementary

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



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



54.3860, 23.2410, 24.8490

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.



81.3780, 34.8870, 23.0390



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



82.5480, -12.5660, 18.4900

Square

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



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



67.8950, -65.7920, -8.0960



83.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



79.9490, 39.5680, -1.2320

Rectangle

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



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



66.4640, -57.6290, -18.3730



83.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



80.5110, 41.5820, 17.3420

Sweetspot

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



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



111.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



78.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120



55.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



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.



69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490



84.9400, -36.4430, -38.8990



73.0340, -32.8710, -15.5190



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



68.9020, -42.4480, -45.7120



148.5810, -91.8180, -98.1380

Inverse Universe

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



54.3860, 23.2410, 24.8490



61.0600, 36.4430, 38.8990



50.9660, 32.8710, 15.5190



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



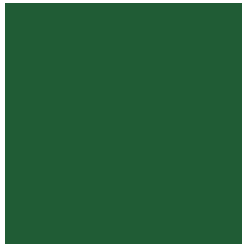
40.9840, 42.7690, 45.4010



88.4190, 91.8180, 98.1380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

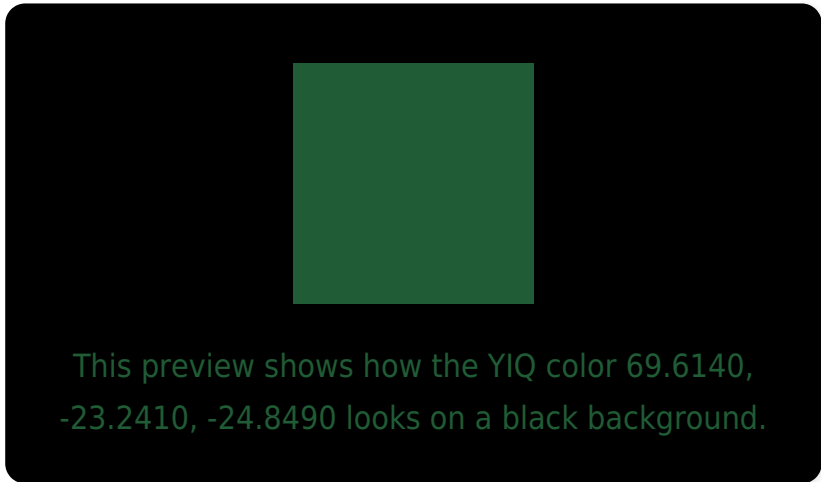
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

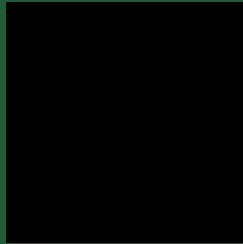
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6140, -23.2410,

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

69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490

Protanopia

79.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranopia

80.2870, 18.0650, -2.5030



Tritanopia

75.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490

Protanomaly

75.9270, 1.1030, -14.4890

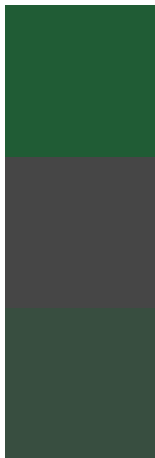
Deuteranomaly

76.2310, 3.3030, -10.3050

Tritanomaly

73.2090, -25.9940, -13.4980

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490 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(32, 92, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 92, 53)  
}
```

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(32, 92, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 92, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490 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(32, 92, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 92, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 92, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 92, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 92, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 92, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.6140, -23.2410, -24.8490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 92, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 92,  
53) }
```

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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