

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.6760, -8.6160,
-20.0720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31552D
RGB	49, 85, 45
RGB Percent	19%, 33%, 18%
CMY	0.8080, 0.6666, 0.8235
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.47, 0.67
HSL	114°, 31%, 25%
HSV	114°, 47%, 33%
XYZ	4.9886, 7.3411, 3.6366
YIQ	69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

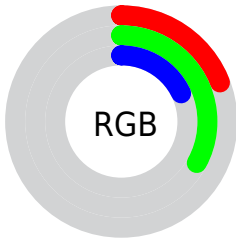
Format	Color
RYB	45, 85, 81
Decimal	3233069
CIELab	32.57, -22.15, 19.34
CIElCh	33, 29.405, 138.887
Yxy	7.3411, 0.3124, 0.4598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281423149 (0xFF31552D)
YUV	69.6760, -12.1653, -18.1329
Hunter-Lab	27.0944, -14.5501, 11.0083

Details

The YIQ color **69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **60.3240, 8.6160, 20.0720**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6220, -8.5240, -21.7400**, and **24.3880, -7.7450, -19.3370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2580, -10.4950, -24.5670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0940, -6.7370, -15.5770**.

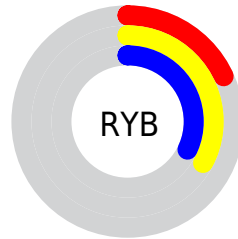
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (33%)

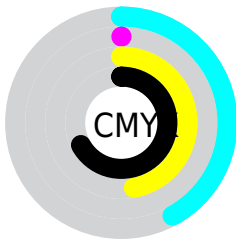
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (32%)

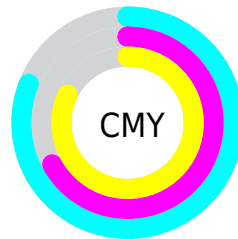


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720 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 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.6760, -8.6160,
-20.0720

■ 69.6760, -8.6160,
-20.0720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.9040, -9.2580,
-19.4500

■ 118.6220, -8.5240,
-21.7400

■ 24.3880, -7.7450,
-19.3370

■ 144.5080, -8.2030,
-22.0510

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 171.0950, -8.4780,
-22.5740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080

■ 227.1550, -8.7070,
-23.9310

■ 244.5890, -3.7570,

-14.5170

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 69.6760, -8.6160,
-20.0720

■ 69.6760, -8.6160,
-20.0720

■ 66.2580, -10.4950,
-24.5670

■ 73.0940, -6.7370,
-15.5770

■ 63.2530, -12.0990,
-28.5390

■ 76.0990, -5.1330,
-11.6050

■ 59.8350, -13.9780,
-33.0340

■ 79.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 56.5310, -16.1780,
-37.2180

■ 82.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 53.4120, -17.4610,
-41.5010

■ 85.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 52.2870, -18.6070,
-42.7590

■ 89.2440, 2.4290,
5.5410

■ 92.6620, 4.3080,
10.0360

■ 95.6670, 5.9120,
14.0080

■ 99.0850, 7.7910,
18.5030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.2180, 13.3450, -16.0870



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



59.2940, -45.7070, -25.1870

Triad

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



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



62.0420, -61.7120, -4.9440



77.1080, 35.3470, 14.6990

Complementary

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



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



60.3240, 8.6160, 20.0720

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.



78.2350, 24.9840, 20.7920



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



76.2540, -20.7260, 12.1860

Square

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



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



63.1360, -59.2810, -10.4570



79.3560, 5.5900, 19.8460



76.2570, 35.9450, 3.8570

Rectangle

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



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



61.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



79.3560, 5.5900, 19.8460



77.4330, 33.0540, 17.7100

Sweetspot

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



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



103.9900, -3.2080, -7.9440



78.0920, 13.9400, -10.3480



52.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



86.1880, -13.4740, -31.1540



70.3040, -16.1360, -15.9440



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



66.0980, -22.8690, -53.6290



144.8220, -50.9170, -118.0290

Inverse Universe

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



60.3240, 8.6160, 20.0720



71.8120, 13.4740, 31.1540



59.6960, 16.1360, 15.9440



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



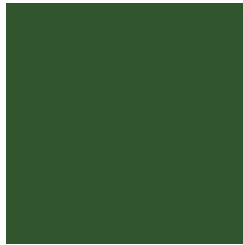
40.9020, 22.8690, 53.6290



89.8790, 50.3210, 117.8170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

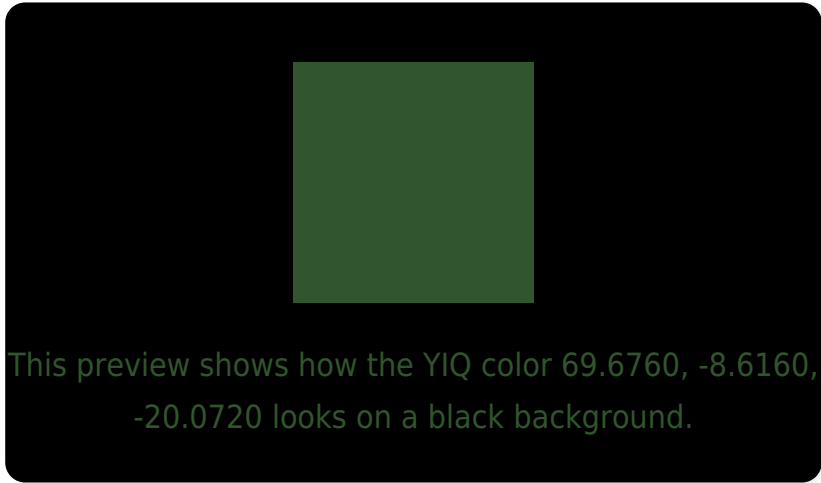
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6760, -8.6160,

-20.0720.

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

69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

Protanopia

74.5160, 15.6820, -8.8780

Deuteranopia

75.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470



Tritanopia

73.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

Protanomaly

72.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920

Deuteranomaly

73.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420

Tritanomaly

72.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720 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(49, 85, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 85, 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(49, 85, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 85, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720 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(49, 85, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 85, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 85, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 85, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 85, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 85, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 85, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 85,  
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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