

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.7450, -39.4270,
-17.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.7450, -39.4270,
-17.8510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	155C53
RGB	21, 92, 83
RGB Percent	8%, 36%, 33%
CMY	0.9178, 0.6391, 0.6747
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.10, 0.64
HSL	172°, 63%, 22%
HSV	172°, 77%, 36%
XYZ	5.6979, 8.4423, 9.5051
YIQ	69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

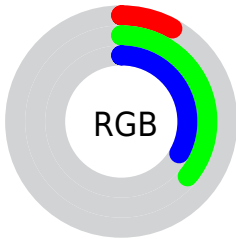
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 59, 92
Decimal	1399891
CIE Lab	34.89, -23.66, -0.98
CIE LCh	35, 23.677, 182.382
Yxy	8.4423, 0.2410, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279589971 (0xFF155C53)
YUV	69.7450, 6.5347, -42.7494
Hunter-Lab	29.0557, -15.8432, 0.9432

Details

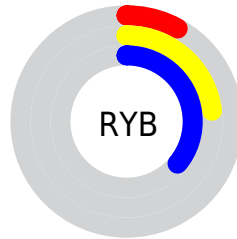
The YIQ color **69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **43.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.0120, -35.8050, -17.4130**, and **30.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9400, -44.4700, -20.0700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5500, -34.3840, -15.6320**.

Distribution



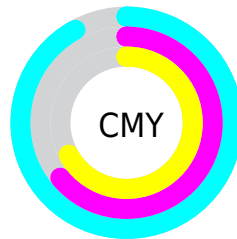
- Red (8%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510 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 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.7450, -39.4270,
-17.8510

69.7450, -39.4270,
-17.8510

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.7560, -37.9600,
-16.9040

122.0120,
-35.8050, -17.4130

30.7470, -24.5730,
-11.7170

148.0120,
-35.8050, -17.4130

17.3140, -12.9280,
-8.0000

175.5990,
-36.0800, -17.9360

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

203.3000,
-36.6760, -18.1480

231.8870,
-36.9510, -18.6710

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

69.7450, -39.4270,
-17.8510

69.7450, -39.4270,
-17.8510

66.9400, -44.4700,
-20.0700

72.5500, -34.3840,
-15.6320

64.1350, -49.5130,
-22.2890

75.3550, -29.3410,
-13.4130

63.1240, -50.9800,
-23.2360

78.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

81.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520

84.1830, -13.9370,
-6.2330

■ 86.9880, -8.8940,
-4.0140

■ 89.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 92.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 95.8160, 6.5100,
3.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.0760, -15.4940, -16.5660



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



65.0450, -57.7670, -15.8710

Triad

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



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



83.9090, -6.5130, 13.4150



81.9030, 28.0140, -1.0900

Complementary

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



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



43.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510

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.



82.6680, 30.5340, 8.3100



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



84.4830, 12.4220, 17.1740

Square

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



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



79.1450, -27.9690, 5.7830



83.5460, 25.3060, 14.9540



80.3700, 19.0290, -8.9630

Rectangle

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



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



65.7830, -59.7850, -12.3370



83.5460, 25.3060, 14.9540



82.3810, 29.6640, 2.0480

Sweetspot

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



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



111.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



65.3680, -14.1610, -35.2250



55.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



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.



69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510



84.9160, -62.2580, -28.0980



55.5090, -35.1660, -1.4540



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



75.5140, -61.0660, -27.6740



162.7170, -131.6220, -59.5740

Inverse Universe

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



43.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



43.1980, 61.9370, 28.4090



57.4910, 35.1660, 1.4540



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



34.4860, 61.0660, 27.6740



74.2830, 131.6220, 59.5740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

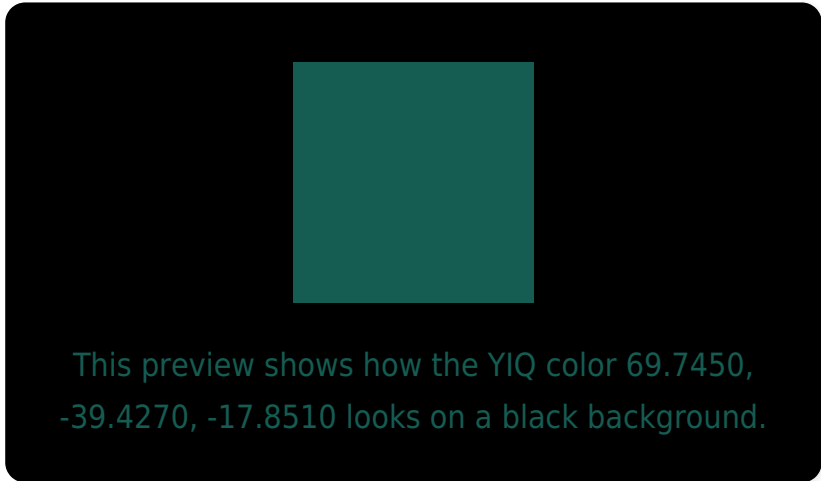
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

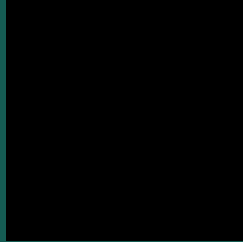
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7450, -39.4270,

-17.8510.

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

69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510

Protanopia

81.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

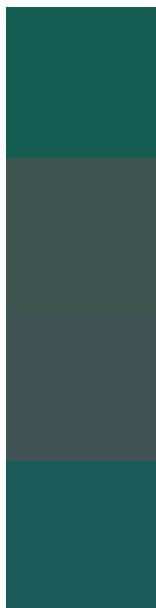
82.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



Tritanopia

72.8580, -38.0070, -10.5430

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510

Protanomaly

77.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540

Deuteranomaly

78.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

Tritanomaly

71.9780, -38.4650, -13.2570

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510 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(21, 92, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 92, 83)  
}
```

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(21, 92, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 92, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510 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(21, 92, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 92, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 92, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 92, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 92, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 92, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 92, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 92,  
83) }
```

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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