

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.7560, -37.9600,
-16.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.7560, -37.9600,
-16.9040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	175B53
RGB	23, 91, 83
RGB Percent	9%, 36%, 33%
CMY	0.9100, 0.6430, 0.6747
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.09, 0.64
HSL	173°, 60%, 22%
HSV	173°, 75%, 36%
XYZ	5.6558, 8.2927, 9.4787
YIQ	69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

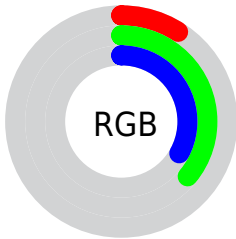
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 59, 91
Decimal	1530707
CIE _{Lab}	34.59, -22.84, -1.42
CIE _{LCh}	35, 22.880, 183.567
Yxy	8.2927, 0.2414, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279720787 (0xFF175B53)
YUV	69.7560, 6.5293, -41.0050
Hunter-Lab	28.7970, -15.3369, 0.6422

Details

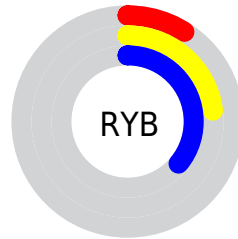
The YIQ color **69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **44.2440, 37.9600, 16.9040**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.7240, -34.9340, -16.6780**, and **30.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9510, -43.0030, -19.1230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850**.

Distribution



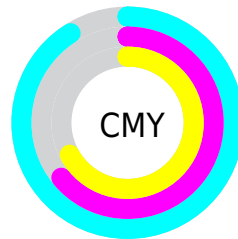
- Red (9%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040 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 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.7560, -37.9600,
-16.9040

69.7560, -37.9600,
-16.9040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.1690, -37.6850,
-16.3810

121.7240,
-34.9340, -16.6780

30.7470, -24.5730,
-11.7170

147.7240,
-34.9340, -16.6780

16.7270, -12.6530,
-7.4770

175.3110,
-35.2090, -17.2010

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

203.0120,
-35.8050, -17.4130

231.0120,
-35.8050, -17.4130

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

69.7560, -37.9600,
-16.9040

69.7560, -37.9600,
-16.9040

66.9510, -43.0030,
-19.1230

72.5610, -32.9170,
-14.6850

64.1460, -48.0460,
-21.3420

75.3660, -27.8740,
-12.4660

62.5370, -50.7050,
-22.7130

78.1710, -22.8310,
-10.2470

80.9760, -17.7880,
-8.0280

83.7810, -12.7450,
-5.8090

■ 86.8850, -7.1060,
-3.3780

■ 89.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 92.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 95.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



64.3440, -57.1710, -15.6590

Triad

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



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



83.0940, -5.5960, 13.3160



81.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140

Complementary

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



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



44.2440, 37.9600, 16.9040

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.



81.9560, 29.6630, 7.5750



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



83.9560, 12.4680, 16.3400

Square

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



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



78.8140, -25.5390, 5.7970



83.1330, 25.0310, 14.4310



79.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760

Rectangle

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



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



67.7730, -53.8250, -10.2170



83.1330, 25.0310, 14.4310



81.7830, 28.4720, 1.6240

Sweetspot

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



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



108.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450



65.6070, -13.3360, -33.6560



53.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



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.



69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040



84.2370, -58.7280, -25.9920



55.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



75.6280, -61.3870, -27.3630



162.9450, -132.2640, -58.9520

Inverse Universe

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



44.2440, 37.9600, 16.9040



44.7630, 58.7280, 25.9920



58.0070, 33.6530, 1.3410



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



34.3720, 61.3870, 27.3630



74.0550, 132.2640, 58.9520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

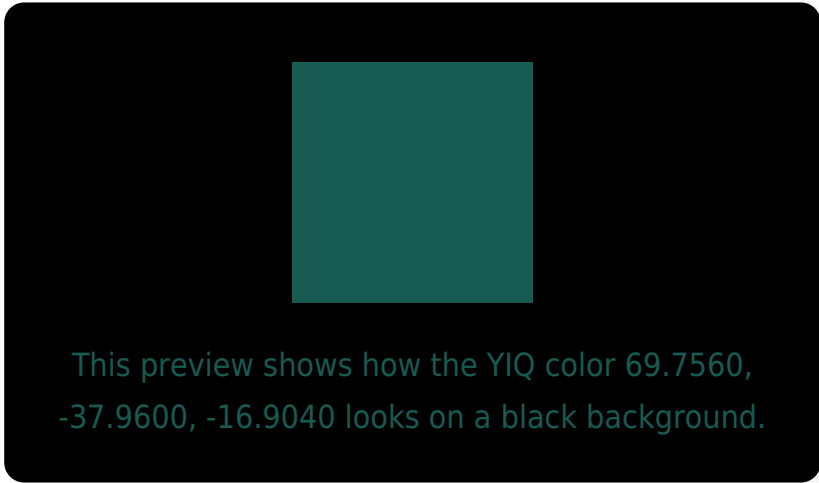
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

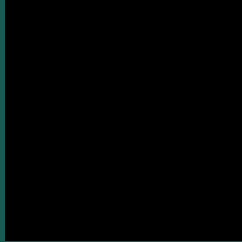
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040.

-16.9040.

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

69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040

Protanopia

81.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

82.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



Tritanopia

72.4560, -36.8150, -10.1190

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040

Protanomaly

77.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540

Deuteranomaly

77.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060

Tritanomaly

71.5760, -37.2730, -12.8330

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040 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(23, 91, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 91, 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(23, 91, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 91, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040 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(23, 91, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 91, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 91, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 91, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 91, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 91, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.7560, -37.9600, -16.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 91, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 91,  
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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