

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	225941
RGB	34, 89, 65
RGB Percent	13%, 35%, 25%
CMY	0.8668, 0.6509, 0.7452
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.27, 0.65
HSL	154°, 45%, 24%
HSV	154°, 62%, 35%
XYZ	5.1863, 7.8695, 6.2435
YIQ	69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

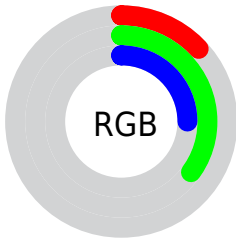
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 69, 89
Decimal	2251073
CIE _{Lab}	33.71, -24.62, 8.58
CIE _{LCh}	34, 26.073, 160.781
Yxy	7.8695, 0.2687, 0.4078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280441153 (0xFF225941)
YUV	69.8190, -2.3758, -31.4133
Hunter-Lab	28.0526, -16.0913, 6.4409




Details

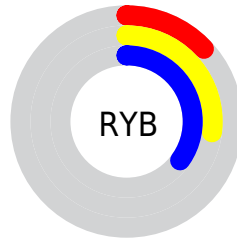
The YIQ color **69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.1810, 25.0760, 19.1240**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.5910, -24.4340, -19.7460**, and **27.7490, -18.8870, -15.6470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6720, -29.1560, -22.2760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720**.

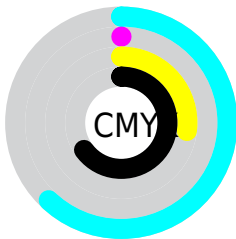
Distribution







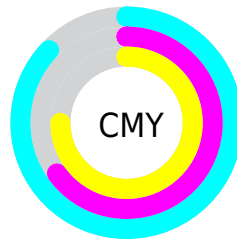
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240 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 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240

■ 69.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.2530, -29.2940,
-19.7740

■ 120.1780,
-24.7090, -20.2690

■ 27.7490, -18.8870,
-15.6470

■ 146.0640,
-24.3880, -20.5800

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 172.7650,
-24.9840, -20.7920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.3520,
-25.2590, -21.3150

■ 228.9390,
-25.5340, -21.8380

■ 243.4380,

-19.2090, -9.8090

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

69.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240

69.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240

66.6720, -29.1560,
-22.2760

72.9660, -20.9960,
-15.9720

63.5250, -33.2360,
-25.4280

76.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200

60.3780, -37.3160,
-28.5800

79.2600, -12.8360,
-9.6680

57.9430, -40.5250,
-30.9970

82.4070, -8.7560,
-6.5160

85.1410, -4.9510,
-3.8870

■ 88.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 91.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

■ 94.5820, 7.2890,
5.5690

■ 97.7290, 11.3690,
8.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



62.6340, -52.3560, -20.3240

Triad

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



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



77.9930, -24.4850, 8.7230



79.1690, 33.3770, 6.3450

Complementary

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



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



53.1810, 25.0760, 19.1240

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.



80.2970, 30.4410, 15.5050



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



81.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800

Square

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



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



65.7390, -56.4850, -6.0610



81.3590, 18.7030, 18.9830



78.2080, 28.4730, -3.9030

Rectangle

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



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



64.2300, -56.8500, -15.9700



81.3590, 18.7030, 18.9830



80.1630, 33.5140, 9.3700

Sweetspot

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



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



107.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



73.7600, -0.2250, -23.4650



54.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



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.



69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240



85.3670, -38.7830, -29.5270



70.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



41.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



69.6490, -48.6850, -37.3010



152.9930, -106.9970, -81.8530

Inverse Universe

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



53.1810, 25.0760, 19.1240



59.6330, 38.7830, 29.5270



52.2060, 31.9550, 10.0910



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



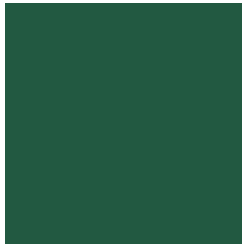
37.3510, 48.6850, 37.3010



81.8930, 107.3180, 81.5420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

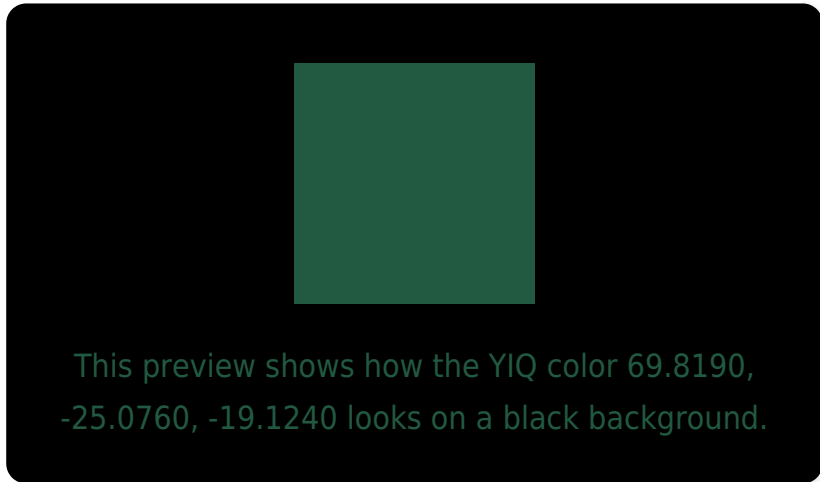
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8190, -25.0760,

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

69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240

Protanopia

78.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Deuteranopia

79.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



Tritanopia

73.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240

Protanomaly

75.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350

Deuteranomaly

76.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

Tritanomaly

71.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240 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(34, 89, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 89, 65)  
}
```

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(34, 89, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 89, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240 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(34, 89, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 89, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 89, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 89, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 89, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 89, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8190, -25.0760, -19.1240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 89, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 89,  
65) }
```

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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