

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8320, -35.1180,
-13.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420)
contains.

YIQ(69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(69.8320, -35.1180,
-13.3420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C5856
RGB	28, 88, 86
RGB Percent	11%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.8903, 0.6548, 0.6629
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.02, 0.65
HSL	178°, 52%, 23%
HSV	178°, 68%, 35%
XYZ	5.6480, 7.9013, 10.0241
YIQ	69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

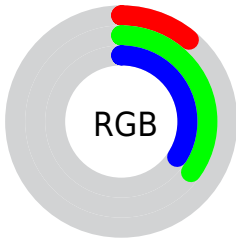
Format	Color
RYB	28, 59, 88
Decimal	1857622
CIELab	33.78, -19.44, -4.49
CIElCh	34, 19.951, 192.995
Yxy	7.9013, 0.2396, 0.3352
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280047702 (0xFF1C5856)
YUV	69.8320, 7.9708, -36.6867
Hunter-Lab	28.1092, -13.3251, -1.4671




Details

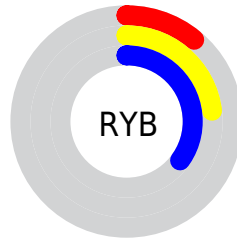
The YIQ color **69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **46.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.7290, -33.3300, -12.7060**, and **29.3280, -24.7110, -9.2150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5230, -29.7540, -11.4340**.

Distribution







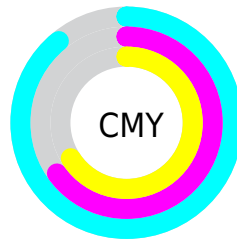
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (34%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (68%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (2%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420 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 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.8320, -35.1180,
-13.3420

69.8320, -35.1180,
-13.3420

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.7500, -37.8230,
-13.8790

120.7290,
-33.3300, -12.7060

29.3280, -24.7110,
-9.2150

147.3160,
-33.6050, -13.2290

15.3080, -12.7910,
-4.9750

174.3160,
-33.6050, -13.2290

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

202.0170,
-34.2010, -13.4410

229.7180,
-34.7970, -13.6530

243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

69.8320, -35.1180,
-13.3420

69.8320, -35.1180,
-13.3420

67.1410, -40.4820,
-15.2500

72.5230, -29.7540,
-11.4340

64.3360, -45.5250,
-17.4690

75.3280, -24.7110,
-9.2150

61.9440, -50.2930,
-19.1650

77.7200, -19.9430,
-7.5190

61.3460, -51.4850,
-19.5890

80.4110, -14.5790,
-5.6110

83.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 85.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 88.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 90.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 93.7950, 11.0030,
4.3390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.8030, -18.9790, -13.9790



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



69.6450, -41.7210, -9.3130

Triad

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



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



81.5030, 0.5020, 12.9340



78.9130, 22.0540, -3.2100

Complementary

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



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



46.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420

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.



80.1080, 26.1790, 4.6350



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



81.4570, 15.3110, 14.3750

Square

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



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



79.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090



80.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940



77.8360, 11.7850, -9.8390

Rectangle

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



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



72.5580, -36.8620, -3.7580



80.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940



79.8640, 23.7500, -0.9060

Sweetspot

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



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



108.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870



64.1170, -14.7120, -30.7440



54.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



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.



69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420



86.5520, -55.0610, -20.8610



54.2110, -28.3350, 1.4010



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.5510, -62.4880, -23.9280



163.8230, -137.4920, -52.3080

Inverse Universe

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



46.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420



49.4480, 55.0610, 20.8610



61.7890, 28.3350, -1.4010



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



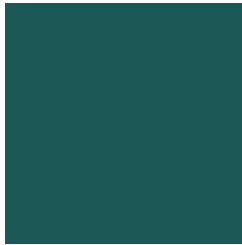
32.4490, 62.4880, 23.9280



71.1770, 137.4920, 52.3080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

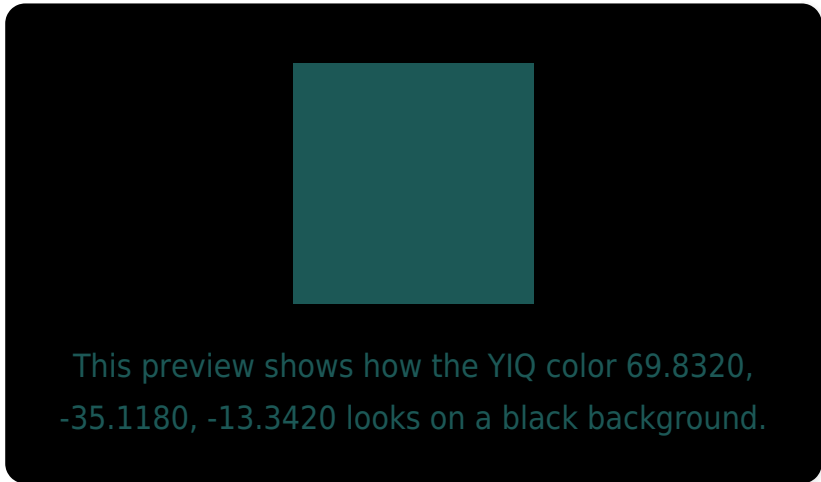
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

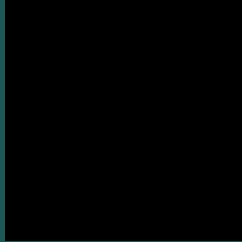
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8320, -35.1180,

-13.3420.

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

69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420

Protanopia

79.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

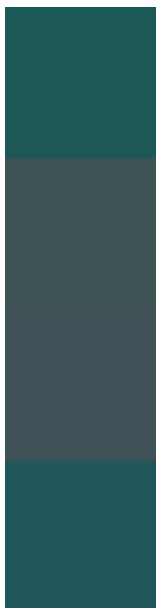
80.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



Tritanopia

71.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420

Protanomaly

75.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520

Deuteranomaly

76.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Tritanomaly

70.7120, -34.6600, -10.6280

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420 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(28, 88, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 88, 86)  
}
```

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(28, 88, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 88, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420 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(28, 88, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 88, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 88, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 88, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 88, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 88, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 88, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 88,  
86) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor