

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.9230, -54.9680,  
-28.0560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(69.9230, -54.9680,  
-28.0560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	006753
RGB	0, 103, 83
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 33%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5959, 0.6747
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.60
HSL	168°, 100%, 20%
HSV	168°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	6.4139, 10.3328, 9.8295
YIQ	69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 57, 103
Decimal	26451
CIELab	38.43, -31.06, 4.13
CIELCh	38, 31.337, 172.425
Yxy	10.3328, 0.2413, 0.3888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216531 (0xFF006753)
YUV	69.9230, 6.4470, -61.3225
Hunter-Lab	32.1447, -20.6369, 4.3710

# Details

The YIQ color **69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **33.0770, 54.9680, 28.0560**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.2620, -42.6810, -24.9610**, and **36.6170, -27.3230, -16.9470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1410, -49.6500, -25.3140**.

# Distribution



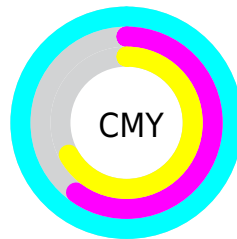
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560 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 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.9230, -54.9680,  
-28.0560

■ 69.9230, -54.9680,  
-28.0560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 52.6260, -40.7100,  
-22.1340

■ 127.2620,  
-42.6810, -24.9610

■ 36.6170, -27.3230,  
-16.9470

■ 154.4470,  
-41.7640, -25.0600

■ 22.5970, -15.4030,  
-12.7070

■ 182.0340,  
-42.0390, -25.5830


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 210.0340,  
-42.0390, -25.5830


■ 231.5770,  
-39.0140, -19.8300


■ 241.8440,


-26.2240, -9.3280


 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800


 69.9230, -54.9680,  
-28.0560

 73.1410, -49.6500,  
-25.3140

 76.6580, -43.7360,  
-22.3600

 79.8760, -38.4180,  
-19.6180

 83.0940, -33.1000,  
-16.8760

 86.6110, -27.1860,  
-13.9220

■ 89.8290, -21.8680,  
-11.1800

■ 93.0470, -16.5500,  
-8.4380

■ 96.2650, -11.2320,  
-5.6960

■ 99.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.3550, -12.1460, -22.1780



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



72.8870, -63.3140, -19.9700

# Triad

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



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



90.6180, -18.7550, 15.0130



90.4700, 39.6590, 2.6270

# Complementary

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



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



33.0770, 54.9680, 28.0560

# 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.



90.5600, 39.8860, 15.0380



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



93.7910, 8.7990, 22.2630

# Square

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



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



79.6130, -55.8900, -0.3220



92.3280, 29.1560, 22.2760



88.7040, 29.7120, -9.8400



# Rectangle

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



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



74.0100, -67.8540, -14.7820



92.3280, 29.1560, 22.2760



90.5890, 40.9420, 6.9100

# Sweetspot

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



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



122.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680



66.7400, -15.8090, -49.4170



60.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560



91.6710, -72.1140, -36.7060



54.0060, -52.8630, -5.6230



49.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



77.9930, -61.1570, -31.5330



164.2840, -129.1450, -65.9210



# Inverse Universe

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



33.0770, 54.9680, 28.0560



43.3290, 72.1140, 36.7060



48.9940, 52.8630, 5.6230



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.8930, 61.4780, 31.2220



77.7160, 129.1450, 65.9210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

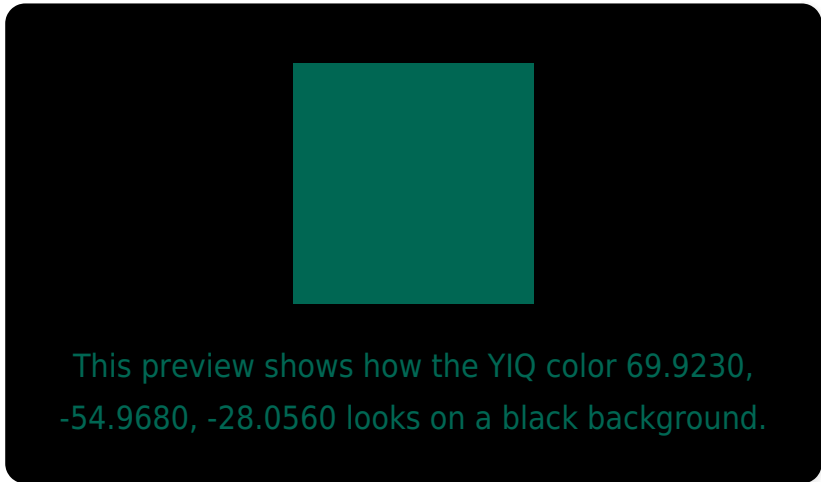
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

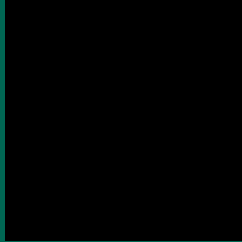
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.9230, -54.9680,

-28.0560.

# 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

69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560

### Protanopia

89.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

### Deuteranopia

91.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



## Tritanopia

80.2810, -43.6920, -12.1400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560

## Protanomaly

82.7110, -15.7240, -12.3960

## Deuteranomaly

83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360

## Tritanomaly

76.5530, -47.6340, -17.7940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.1390, -19.8050, -10.0210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560 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(0, 103, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 103, 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(0, 103, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 103, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560 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(0, 103, 83) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 103, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 103, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 103, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 103, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 103, 83)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.9230, -54.9680, -28.0560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 103, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 103,  
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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