

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.1920, -19.2970,
-30.2490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.1920, -19.2970,
-30.2490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B5922
RGB	27, 89, 34
RGB Percent	11%, 35%, 13%
CMY	0.8943, 0.6509, 0.8667
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.62, 0.65
HSL	127°, 54%, 23%
HSV	127°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	4.3139, 7.4969, 2.7324
YIQ	64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

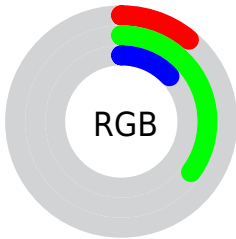
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 83, 89
Decimal	1792290
CIE Lab	32.91, -32.48, 25.78
CIE LCh	33, 41.463, 141.559
Yxy	7.4969, 0.2966, 0.5155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279982370 (0xFF1B5922)
YUV	64.1920, -14.8847, -32.6174
Hunter-Lab	27.3805, -19.7923, 13.2496

Details

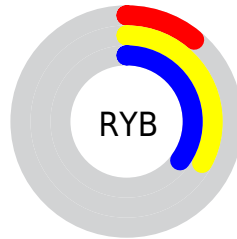
The YIQ color **64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **51.8080, 19.2970, 30.2490**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800**, and **24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5890, -22.0930, -34.6450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7950, -16.5010, -25.8530**.

Distribution



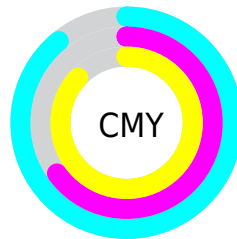
- Red (11%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490 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 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.1920, -19.2970,
-30.2490

64.1920, -19.2970,
-30.2490

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.4090, -21.4060,
-30.5740

115.2200,
-16.5000, -31.3800

24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

140.8070,
-16.7750, -31.9030

10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

168.1660,
-16.4080, -33.0480

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

195.7530,
-16.6830, -33.5710

224.2260,
-16.6370, -34.4050

238.1380,

-10.0370, -21.8530

250.0010, -1.7410,
-6.9970

64.1920, -19.2970,
-30.2490

64.1920, -19.2970,
-30.2490

60.5890, -22.0930,
-34.6450

67.7950, -16.5010,
-25.8530

56.9860, -24.8890,
-39.0410

71.3980, -13.7050,
-21.4570

53.3830, -27.6850,
-43.4370

75.0010, -10.9090,
-17.0610

78.6040, -8.1130,
-12.6650

81.7940, -5.5920,
-8.7920

■ 85.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

■ 89.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 92.6030, 2.7960,
4.3960

■ 96.2060, 5.5920,
8.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.5200, 17.8860, -26.8020



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



61.6420, -46.8070, -27.2790

Triad

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



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



65.4960, -68.6820, 0.2300



74.5230, 50.4760, 21.3560

Complementary

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



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



51.8080, 19.2970, 30.2490

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.



76.2030, 37.1780, 31.0820



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



76.3380, -29.5300, 17.5580

Square

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



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



67.4220, -65.8380, -7.2620



79.9040, 10.2190, 29.5710



74.6730, 49.3330, 3.5170

Rectangle

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



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



64.8510, -54.4650, -20.6490



79.9040, 10.2190, 29.5710



74.6030, 47.4950, 25.8230

Sweetspot

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



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



105.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300



80.1380, 16.3260, -20.5540



53.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



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.



64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490



76.1930, -30.2060, -47.3100



67.6120, -28.9270, -20.9190



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



64.1770, -33.2770, -52.2290



141.0230, -73.2920, -114.5080

Inverse Universe

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



51.8080, 19.2970, 30.2490



56.8070, 30.2060, 47.3100



48.3880, 28.9270, 20.9190



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.8230, 33.2770, 52.2290



93.9770, 73.2920, 114.5080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

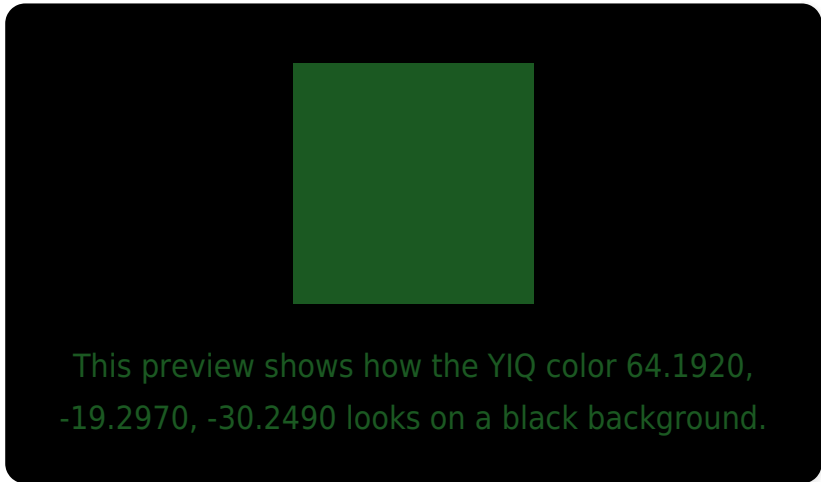
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1920, -19.2970,

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

64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490

Protanopia

74.4470, 20.1300, -12.3980

Deuteranopia

76.2890, 23.7510, -6.4330



Tritanopia

71.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490

Protanomaly

70.6300, 6.1930, -18.6310

Deuteranomaly

71.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700

Tritanomaly

68.9380, -23.7930, -14.8410

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490 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(27, 89, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 89, 34)  
}
```

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(27, 89, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 89, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490 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(27, 89, 34) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 89, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 89, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 89, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 89, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 89, 34)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.1920, -19.2970, -30.2490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 89, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 89,  
34) }
```

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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