

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.2470, 5.2330,  
-34.2790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	325702
RGB	50, 87, 2
RGB Percent	20%, 34%, 1%
CMY	0.8041, 0.6588, 0.9921
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.98, 0.66
HSL	86°, 95%, 17%
HSV	86°, 98%, 34%
XYZ	4.7341, 7.5005, 1.2563
YIQ	66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

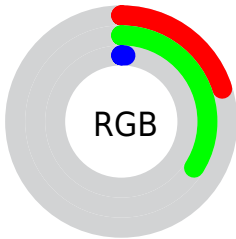
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 87, 39
Decimal	3299074
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.92, -26.90, 39.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 47.501, 124.489
Yxy	7.5005, 0.3509, 0.5560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281489154 (0xFF325702)
YUV	66.2470, -31.6738, -14.2486
Hunter-Lab	27.3870, -17.0717, 16.4512

# Details

The YIQ color **66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **22.7530, -5.2330, 34.2790**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.8880, 4.8660, -33.1340**, and **24.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7200, 5.2790, -35.1130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4690, 4.7280, -30.6320**.

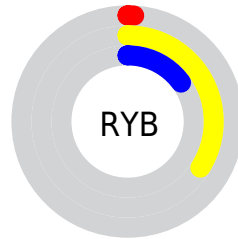
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (34%)

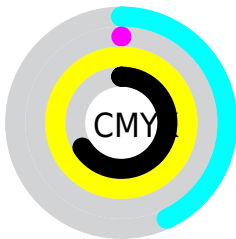
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (15%)

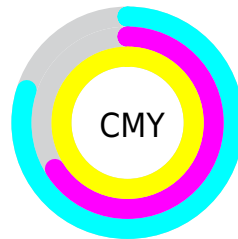


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790 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 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.2470, 5.2330,  
-34.2790

66.2470, 5.2330,  
-34.2790

253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

45.0540, -1.2330,  
-27.2250

116.8880, 4.8660,  
-33.1340

24.0670, -11.2750,  
-21.4430

143.3610, 4.9120,  
-33.9680

10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

170.1330, 5.5540,  
-34.5900

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

197.6060, 5.6000,  
-35.4240

225.4920, 5.9210,  
-35.7350

241.9370, 12.3380,

-25.3740

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

■ 66.2470, 5.2330,  
-34.2790

■ 66.2470, 5.2330,  
-34.2790

■ 65.7200, 5.2790,  
-35.1130

■ 68.4690, 4.7280,  
-30.6320

■ 70.5770, 4.5440,  
-27.2960

■ 72.5000, 3.4430,  
-23.8610

■ 74.7220, 2.9380,  
-20.2140

■ 76.9440, 2.4330,  
-16.5670

■ 79.0520, 2.2490,  
-13.2310

■ 81.2740, 1.7440,  
-9.5840

■ 83.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

■ 85.3050, 0.4590,  
-2.8130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.3970, 31.5940, -21.9260



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



58.9060, -39.1030, -34.7430

# Triad

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



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



69.3600, -71.2950, -1.9750



71.6240, 52.1700, 34.7140

# Complementary

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



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



22.7530, -5.2330, 34.2790

# 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.



77.2160, 27.1360, 36.8640



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



64.4020, -71.1130, 5.7430

# Square

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



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



68.7440, -64.0490, -12.1530



79.2310, -12.7510, 27.3530



72.1940, 58.5920, 17.4400



# Rectangle

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



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



63.0440, -47.9990, -27.7030



79.2310, -12.7510, 27.3530



72.7960, 45.9340, 37.5980

# Sweetspot

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



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



104.1660, 1.9280, -12.9200



49.1340, 40.4850, -1.3310



51.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790



84.5810, 6.7480, -45.2200



53.6890, -19.7990, -43.1830



41.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



80.7490, 6.3350, -43.2410



177.4130, 14.0470, -94.9210



# Inverse Universe

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



22.7530, -5.2330, 34.2790



27.4190, -6.7480, 45.2200



35.3110, 19.7990, 43.1830



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



26.2510, -6.3350, 43.2410



57.2880, -14.6430, 94.7090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

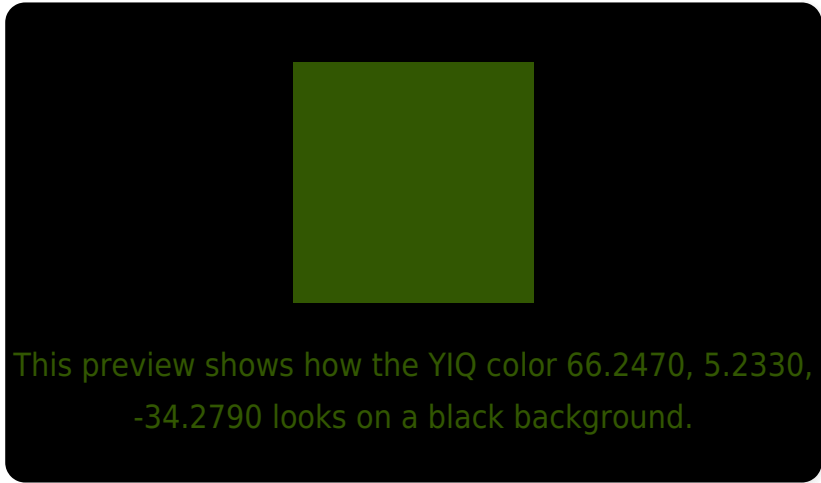
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2470, 5.2330,



# 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

66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790

### Protanopia

71.7990, 30.4020, -22.3500

### Deuteranopia

73.7920, 32.2800, -12.3280



## Tritanopia

75.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790

## Protanomaly

69.7870, 21.5080, -26.3640

## Deuteranomaly

71.0740, 22.3780, -20.1020

## Tritanomaly

71.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.2800, 1.6070, -12.6090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790 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(50, 87, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 87, 2)  
}
```

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(50, 87, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 87, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790 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(50, 87, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 87, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 87, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 87, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 87, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 87, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 87, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 87,  
2) }
```

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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