

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.2580, -27.6900,
-15.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.2580, -27.6900,
-15.8020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E5446
RGB	30, 84, 70
RGB Percent	12%, 33%, 27%
CMY	0.8825, 0.6705, 0.7256
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.17, 0.67
HSL	164°, 47%, 22%
HSV	164°, 64%, 33%
XYZ	4.8112, 7.0615, 6.8996
YIQ	66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

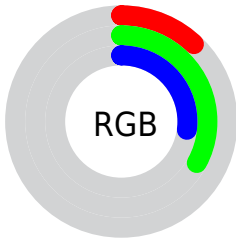
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 61, 84
Decimal	1987654
CIE _{Lab}	31.95, -21.71, 2.93
CIE _{LCh}	32, 21.905, 172.310
Yxy	7.0615, 0.2563, 0.3762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280177734 (0xFF1E5446)
YUV	66.2580, 1.8448, -31.7983
Hunter-Lab	26.5736, -14.1861, 3.2073




Details

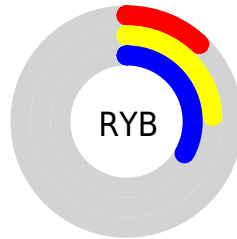
The YIQ color **66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **47.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.3290, -26.4520, -16.2120**, and **25.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8780, -23.5640, -13.4840**.

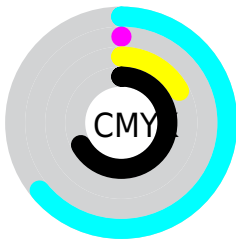
Distribution







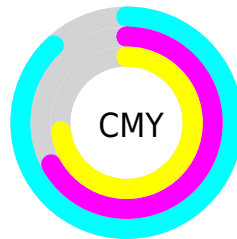
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (33%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (17%)
-  Black (67%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020 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 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.2580, -27.6900,
-15.8020

66.2580, -27.6900,
-15.8020

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.2790, -32.1830,
-16.9750

116.3290,
-26.4520, -16.2120

25.3840, -19.1170,
-11.4770

142.0300,
-27.0480, -16.4240

7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

168.6170,
-27.3230, -16.9470

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

196.3180,
-27.9190, -17.1590

224.9050,
-28.1940, -17.6820

242.9260,

-23.5190, -8.7910

251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

66.2580, -27.6900,
-15.8020

66.2580, -27.6900,
-15.8020

63.6380, -31.8160,
-18.1200

68.8780, -23.5640,
-13.4840

60.7190, -36.5380,
-20.6500

71.7970, -18.8420,
-10.9540

57.9850, -40.3430,
-23.2790

74.5310, -15.0370,
-8.3250

56.3760, -43.0020,
-24.6500

77.4500, -10.3150,
-5.7950

80.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 82.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 85.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 88.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 91.2620, 11.1860,
6.5300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



59.3400, -51.3480, -16.5640

Triad

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



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



75.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730



75.7120, 27.2340, 2.0340

Complementary

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



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



47.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

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.



76.1670, 27.6910, 10.2750



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



77.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540

Square

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



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



70.7700, -31.4070, 2.0090



76.9090, 19.8500, 14.7140



74.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Rectangle

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



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



59.8930, -54.2830, -12.9310



76.9090, 19.8500, 14.7140



75.8910, 28.2880, 4.9600

Sweetspot

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



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



103.0370, -10.5900, -6.3180



65.8840, -6.5060, -25.2740



51.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890



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.



66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020



82.0770, -43.5980, -24.8620



60.2230, -28.6090, -4.6490



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



70.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680



155.7920, -119.0120, -67.8440

Inverse Universe

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



47.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



52.9230, 43.5980, 24.8620



53.7770, 28.6090, 4.6490



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



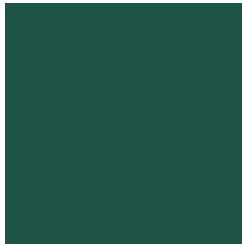
34.4730, 53.9130, 30.6570



76.2080, 119.0120, 67.8440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

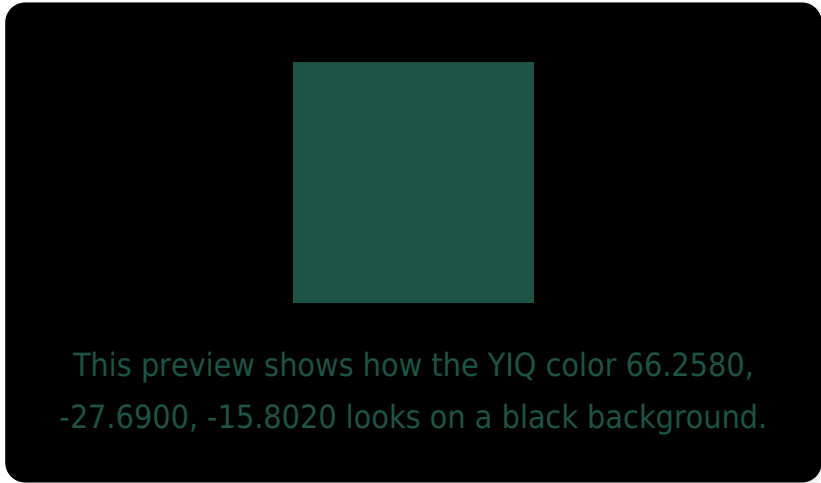
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

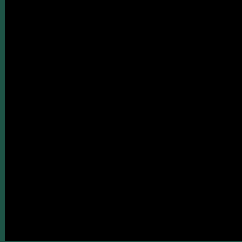
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2580, -27.6900,

-15.8020.

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

66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Protanopia

74.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Deuteranopia

75.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



Tritanopia

69.2290, -28.7460, -7.6740

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Protanomaly

71.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Deuteranomaly

71.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Tritanomaly

68.1210, -28.5620, -11.0100

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020 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(30, 84, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 84, 70)  
}
```

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(30, 84, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 84, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020 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(30, 84, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 84, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 84, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 84, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 84, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 84, 70)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 84, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 84,  
70) }
```

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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