

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.3240, -28.0560,
-20.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.3240, -28.0560,
-20.1840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B573F
RGB	27, 87, 63
RGB Percent	11%, 34%, 25%
CMY	0.8943, 0.6587, 0.7530
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.28, 0.66
HSL	156°, 53%, 22%
HSV	156°, 69%, 34%
XYZ	4.7577, 7.4115, 5.8790
YIQ	66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

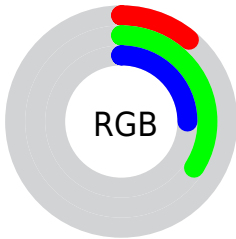
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 65, 87
Decimal	1791807
CIE _{Lab}	32.73, -25.76, 8.42
CIE _{LCh}	33, 27.096, 161.900
Yxy	7.4115, 0.2636, 0.4107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279981887 (0xFF1B573F)
YUV	66.3240, -1.6387, -34.4871
Hunter-Lab	27.2242, -16.4475, 6.2534

Details

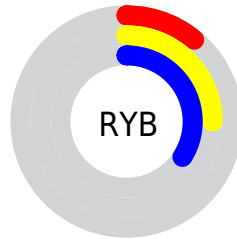
The YIQ color **66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **47.6760, 28.0560, 20.1840**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.6940, -26.2220, -20.3820**, and **26.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.1770, -32.1360, -23.3360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3570, -23.6550, -17.3430**.

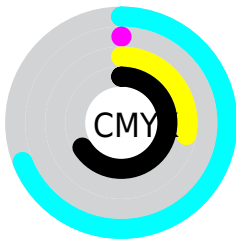
Distribution



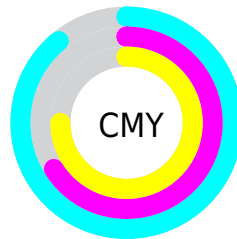
- Red (11%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840 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 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.3240, -28.0560,
-20.1840

66.3240, -28.0560,
-20.1840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.6550, -30.4860,
-20.1980

116.6940,
-26.2220, -20.3820

26.4610, -18.0160,
-14.9120

142.8680,
-26.7720, -21.4280

9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

169.7540,
-26.4510, -21.7390

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.0420,
-27.3220, -22.4740

225.6290,
-27.5970, -22.9970

241.4160,

-22.1430, -11.7030

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

66.3240, -28.0560,
-20.1840

66.3240, -28.0560,
-20.1840

63.1770, -32.1360,
-23.3360

69.3570, -23.6550,
-17.3430

60.4430, -35.9410,
-25.9650

72.2050, -20.1710,
-14.4030

57.4100, -40.3420,
-28.8060

75.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620

56.9970, -40.6170,
-29.3290

78.3850, -11.6900,
-8.4100

81.1190, -7.8850,
-5.7810

■ 84.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

■ 87.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 90.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 93.1800, 8.4810,
5.9930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.6660, -2.6560, -17.9520



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



61.3460, -51.4850, -19.5890

Triad

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



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



75.2210, -25.1270, 9.3450



77.2400, 34.6150, 5.9350

Complementary

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



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



47.6760, 28.0560, 20.1840

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.



77.4820, 31.3580, 15.4060



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



79.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150

Square

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



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



62.0590, -60.3820, -7.0220



79.0710, 19.5740, 19.7180



75.9800, 29.1150, -4.5250

Rectangle

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



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



62.3550, -55.7040, -14.7120



79.0710, 19.5740, 19.7180



77.4620, 34.1100, 9.5820

Sweetspot

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



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



104.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750



69.6950, -1.6000, -26.0800



51.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



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.



66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



79.9750, -43.5510, -31.2230



66.1250, -34.3850, -10.1050



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



70.1050, -49.9690, -36.0570



154.0190, -109.8860, -79.0540

Inverse Universe

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



47.6760, 28.0560, 20.1840



51.0250, 43.5510, 31.2230



47.8750, 34.3850, 10.1050



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



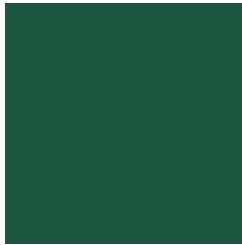
36.8950, 49.9690, 36.0570



80.9810, 109.8860, 79.0540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

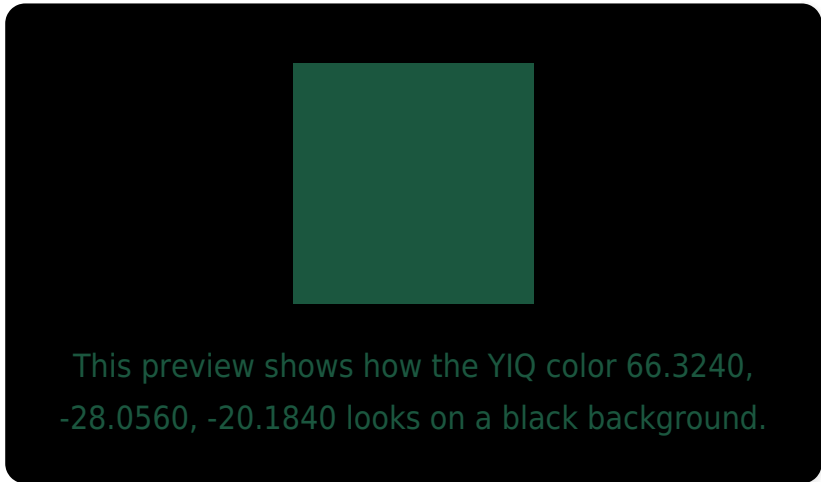
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3240, -28.0560,

-20.1840.

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

66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840

Protanopia

76.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Deuteranopia

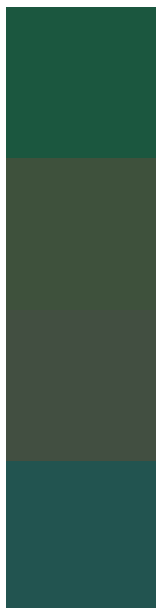
77.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



Tritanopia

70.3430, -29.0670, -7.3630

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840

Protanomaly

72.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

Deuteranomaly

73.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100

Tritanomaly

68.5940, -28.5160, -11.8440

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.3960, -10.2230, -7.4630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840 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, 87, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 87, 63)  
}
```

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, 87, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 87, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840 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, 87, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 87, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 87, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 87, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 87, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 87, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 87, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 87,  
63) }
```

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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