

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.6160, 8.8080,  
-27.4800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A520A
RGB	58, 82, 10
RGB Percent	23%, 32%, 4%
CMY	0.7727, 0.6784, 0.9607
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.88, 0.68
HSL	80°, 78%, 18%
HSV	80°, 88%, 32%
XYZ	4.8164, 6.9568, 1.3768
YIQ	66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

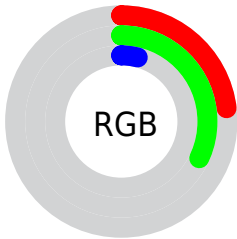
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 82, 34
Decimal	3822090
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.71, -20.61, 35.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 41.191, 120.030
Yxy	6.9568, 0.3663, 0.5290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282012170 (0xFF3A520A)
YUV	66.6160, -27.9117, -7.5562
Hunter-Lab	26.3758, -13.5625, 15.3682

# Details

The YIQ color **66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **25.3840, -8.8080, 27.4800**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800**, and **24.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.8070, 9.5880, -30.6040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4250, 8.0280, -24.3560**.

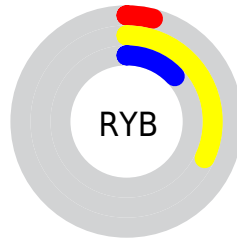
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (32%)

Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (13%)

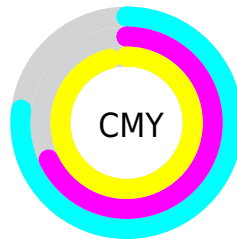


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800 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 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.6160, 8.8080,  
-27.4800

66.6160, 8.8080,  
-27.4800

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

45.0980, 4.6350,  
-23.4370

116.6160, 8.8080,  
-27.4800

24.4100, -4.8110,  
-17.4430

142.3880, 9.4500,  
-28.1020

7.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

169.1600, 10.0920,  
-28.7240

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

196.0460, 10.4130,  
-29.0350

224.8180, 11.0550,  
-29.6570

244.7850, 15.8220,

-22.4340

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 66.6160, 8.8080,  
-27.4800

■ 66.6160, 8.8080,  
-27.4800

■ 64.8070, 9.5880,  
-30.6040

■ 68.4250, 8.0280,  
-24.3560

■ 64.5790, 10.2300,  
-31.2260

■ 69.9350, 6.6520,  
-21.4440

■ 71.8580, 5.5510,  
-18.0090

■ 73.6670, 4.7710,  
-14.8850

■ 75.4760, 3.9910,  
-11.7610

■ 76.9860, 2.6150,  
-8.8490

■ 78.7950, 1.8350,  
-5.7250

■ 80.7180, 0.7340,  
-2.2900

■ 82.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.7610, 33.5650, -19.0990



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



55.6290, -36.7650, -33.0610

# Triad

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



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



65.3020, -65.3800, -4.5480



72.4870, 42.1300, 29.4420

# Complementary

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



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



25.3840, -8.8080, 27.4800

# 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.



75.9220, 18.9760, 30.5600



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



61.6320, -66.0690, 2.4350

# Square

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



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



64.3270, -58.5010, -13.5810



75.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



71.4750, 50.4310, 16.6630



# Rectangle

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



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



59.3110, -44.3770, -27.2650



75.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990



73.1320, 35.9400, 31.4920

# Sweetspot

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



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



101.1170, 3.6240, -10.6160



45.6160, 36.3120, 2.7120



50.2680, 1.8810, -6.5590



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800



84.0380, 12.8910, -40.9090



55.8520, -12.6480, -35.1120



39.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



82.5650, 12.8450, -40.0750



182.5290, 28.5800, -88.4760



# Inverse Universe

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



25.3840, -8.8080, 27.4800



22.9620, -12.8910, 40.9090



36.1480, 12.6480, 35.1120



37.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



22.4350, -12.8450, 40.0750

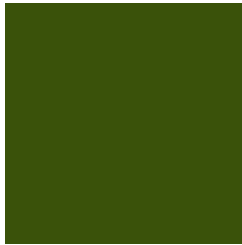


49.4710, -28.5800, 88.4760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

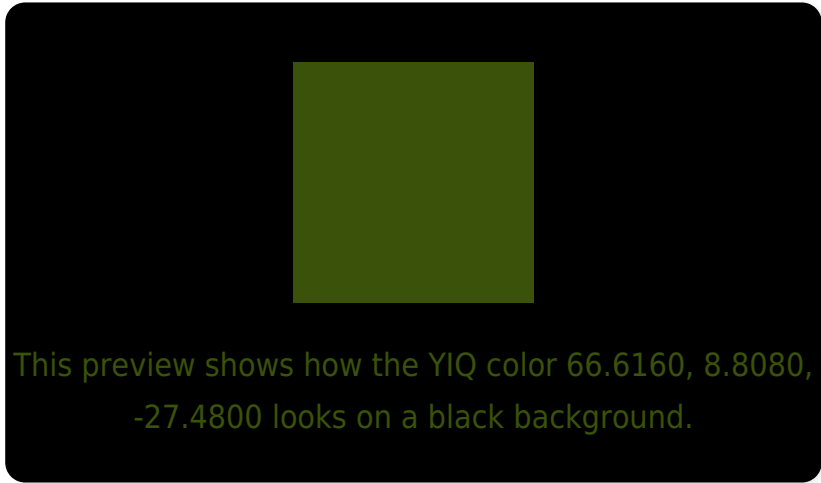
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

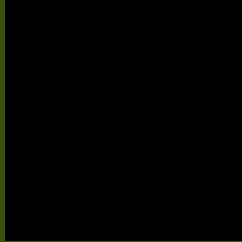
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6160, 8.8080,



# 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

66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800

### Protanopia

69.9390, 27.1920, -19.2400

### Deuteranopia

71.8350, 30.7210, -11.6070



## Tritanopia

73.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800

## Protanomaly

69.1230, 20.6820, -22.4060

## Deuteranomaly

69.9540, 22.8360, -17.3880

## Tritanomaly

71.0070, -1.8780, -10.0220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.6440, 3.5780, -9.7820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800 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(58, 82, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 82, 10)  
}
```

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(58, 82, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 82, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800 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(58, 82, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 82, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 82, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 82, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 82, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 82, 10)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6160, 8.8080, -27.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 82, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 82,  
10) }
```

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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