

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5448
RGB	31, 84, 72
RGB Percent	12%, 33%, 28%
CMY	0.8786, 0.6705, 0.7177
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.14, 0.67
HSL	166°, 46%, 23%
HSV	166°, 63%, 33%
XYZ	4.9050, 7.1024, 7.2389
YIQ	66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

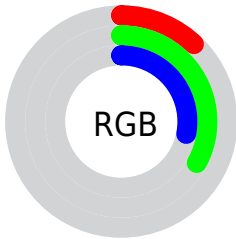
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 61, 84
Decimal	2053192
CIE Lab	32.04, -20.91, 1.80
CIE LCh	32, 20.990, 175.069
Yxy	7.1024, 0.2549, 0.3690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280243272 (0xFF1F5448)
YUV	66.7850, 2.5710, -31.3834
Hunter-Lab	26.6504, -13.7855, 2.5507

# Details

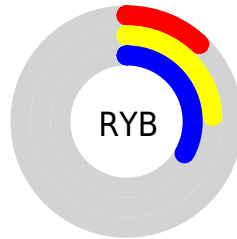
The YIQ color **66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **48.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5570, -27.0940, -15.5900**, and **25.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500**.

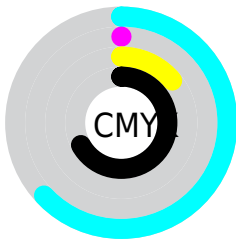
# Distribution



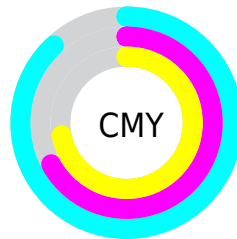
- Red (12%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (28%)



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



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 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 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680

■ 66.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 41.8060, -32.2290,  
-16.1410

■ 116.5570,  
-27.0940, -15.5900

■ 25.6120, -19.7590,  
-10.8550

■ 142.5570,  
-27.0940, -15.5900

■ 8.5600, -4.8130,  
-6.3890

■ 169.2580,  
-27.6900, -15.8020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.8450,  
-27.9650, -16.3250

■ 225.4320,  
-28.2400, -16.8480

■ 243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

66.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680

66.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680

64.1650, -31.8620,  
-17.2860

69.4050, -23.6100,  
-12.6500

61.2460, -36.5840,  
-19.8160

72.3240, -18.8880,  
-10.1200

58.6260, -40.7100,  
-22.1340

74.9440, -14.7620,  
-7.8020

56.7180, -43.9650,  
-23.7170

77.8630, -10.0400,  
-5.2720

80.4830, -5.9140,  
-2.9540

■ 82.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 85.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

■ 88.5280, 7.3810,  
3.9010

■ 91.4470, 12.1030,  
6.4310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.3650, -8.9380, -14.2340



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



61.8460, -46.9010, -14.5570

# Triad

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



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



76.0610, -9.9970, 10.4750



75.7010, 25.7670, 1.0870

# Complementary

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



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



48.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680

# 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.



76.0420, 26.5450, 9.0170



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



77.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440

# Square

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



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



72.1510, -28.1060, 2.7580



77.3820, 19.8960, 13.8800



74.2500, 19.4870, -6.2490



# Rectangle

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



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



62.5840, -48.9190, -11.0230



77.3820, 19.8960, 13.8800



75.8800, 26.8210, 4.0130

# Sweetspot

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



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



103.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070



65.6990, -7.4230, -25.1750



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.



66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680



82.7180, -43.9650, -23.7170



59.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



70.8690, -54.8760, -29.7240



156.5900, -121.2590, -65.6670



# Inverse Universe

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



48.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680



53.2820, 43.9650, 23.7170



55.0650, 27.7380, 3.9140



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



34.1310, 54.8760, 29.7240

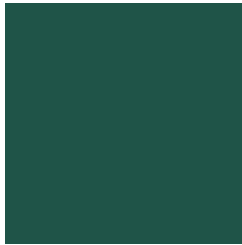


75.4100, 121.2590, 65.6670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

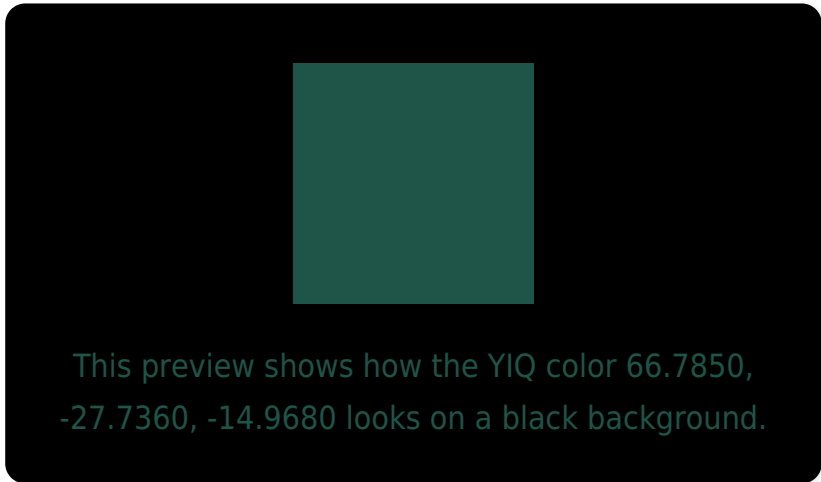
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

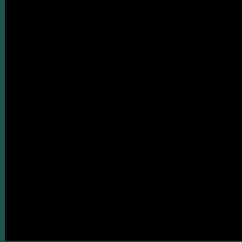
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.7850, -27.7360,

-14.9680.

# 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

66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

### Protanopia

74.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

### Deuteranopia

76.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



## Tritanopia

69.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

## Protanomaly

71.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030

## Deuteranomaly

72.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

## Tritanomaly

68.5340, -28.2870, -10.4870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 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(31, 84, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 84, 72)  
}
```

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(31, 84, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 84, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 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(31, 84, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 84, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 84, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 84, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 84, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 84, 72)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 84, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 84,  
72) }
```

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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