

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.8800, -27.0460,
-27.4780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780)
contains.

YIQ(67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(67.8800, -27.0460,
-27.4780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	195D33
RGB	25, 93, 51
RGB Percent	10%, 36%, 20%
CMY	0.9021, 0.6352, 0.8001
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.45, 0.64
HSL	143°, 58%, 23%
HSV	143°, 73%, 36%
XYZ	4.9137, 8.2786, 4.4687
YIQ	67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

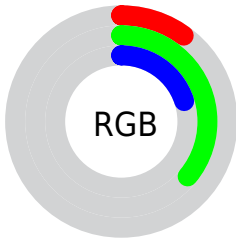
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 74, 93
Decimal	1662259
CIE _{Lab}	34.56, -31.65, 18.18
CIE _{LCh}	35, 36.502, 150.131
Yxy	8.2786, 0.2782, 0.4688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279852339 (0xFF195D33)
YUV	67.8800, -8.3218, -37.6058
Hunter-Lab	28.7726, -19.8683, 10.9324

Details

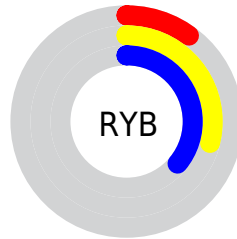
The YIQ color **67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **50.1200, 27.0460, 27.4780**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3210, -23.9740, -28.0860**, and **27.6860, -14.5760, -22.1920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5050, -30.4840, -31.2520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2550, -23.6080, -23.7040**.

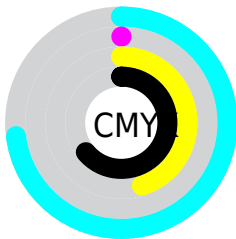
Distribution



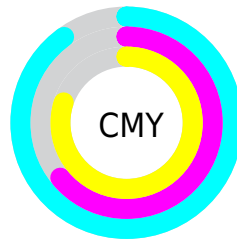
- Red (10%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780 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 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.8800, -27.0460,
-27.4780

■ 67.8800, -27.0460,
-27.4780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.8090, -28.2840,
-27.0680

■ 119.3210,
-23.9740, -28.0860

■ 27.6860, -14.5760,
-22.1920

■ 145.7940,
-23.9280, -28.9200

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 172.3810,
-24.2030, -29.4430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.5550,
-24.7530, -30.4890

■ 228.4410,
-24.4320, -30.8000

■ 240.0050,

-16.7320, -16.1560

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

67.8800, -27.0460,
-27.4780

67.8800, -27.0460,
-27.4780

64.5050, -30.4840,
-31.2520

71.2550, -23.6080,
-23.7040

60.8310, -34.5180,
-35.2380

74.8150, -19.2530,
-20.0290

58.6950, -37.1310,
-37.4430

78.1900, -15.8150,
-16.2550

81.5650, -12.3770,
-12.4810

84.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

■ 88.5000, -4.5840,
-5.0320

■ 91.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 95.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

■ 98.9240, 6.3260,
6.5020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.0660, 7.6610, -23.2110



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



64.8850, -51.8050, -24.8050

Triad

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



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



65.1540, -67.7190, -0.7030



79.9690, 45.9840, 14.6560

Complementary

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



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



50.1200, 27.0460, 27.4780

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.



81.4000, 37.8210, 24.9330



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



83.0040, -13.8500, 19.7340

Square

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



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



68.9380, -67.3510, -7.3750



83.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220



79.5040, 42.3190, -1.5290

Rectangle

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



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



67.1650, -58.2250, -18.5850



83.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220



80.1200, 44.2410, 18.7130

Sweetspot

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



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



110.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



77.7730, 6.9280, -26.4480



55.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780



80.8960, -42.3110, -42.6870



71.6420, -37.6390, -17.2150



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



69.3580, -43.7320, -44.4680



149.4930, -94.3860, -95.6500

Inverse Universe

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



50.1200, 27.0460, 27.4780



53.2180, 41.9900, 42.9980



46.3580, 37.6390, 17.2150



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



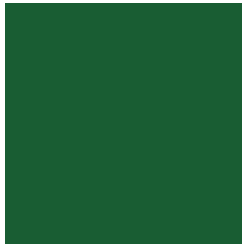
40.6420, 43.7320, 44.4680



87.5070, 94.3860, 95.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

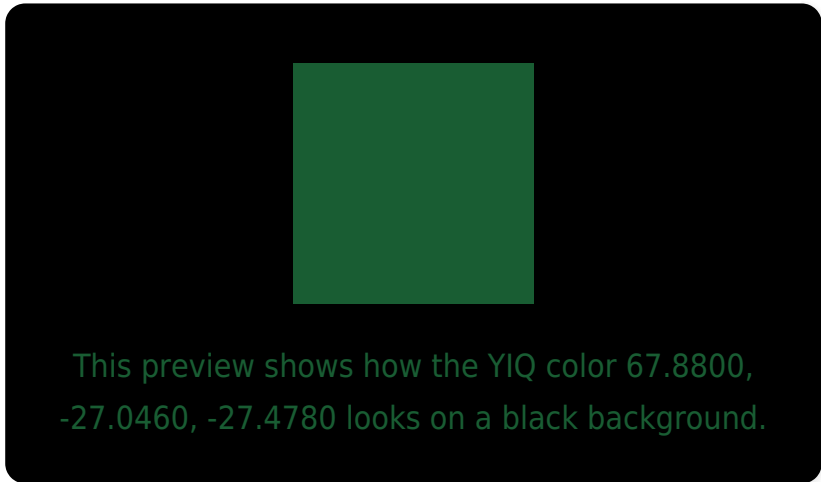
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.8800, -27.0460,

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

67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780

Protanopia

79.5160, 15.6820, -8.8780

Deuteranopia

80.4720, 18.9820, -2.6020



Tritanopia

75.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780

Protanomaly

75.1010, 0.5530, -15.5350

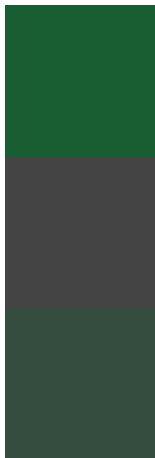
Deuteranomaly

76.1060, 2.1570, -11.5630

Tritanomaly

72.6000, -28.6530, -14.8690

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780 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(25, 93, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 93, 51)  
}
```

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(25, 93, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 93, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780 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(25, 93, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 93, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 93, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 93, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 93, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 93, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 93, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 93,  
51) }
```

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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