

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	385656
RGB	56, 86, 86
RGB Percent	22%, 34%, 34%
CMY	0.7805, 0.6627, 0.6628
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	180°, 21%, 28%
HSV	180°, 35%, 34%
XYZ	6.6377, 8.1694, 10.0273
YIQ	77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

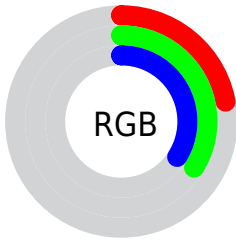
Format	Color
RYB	56, 71, 86
Decimal	3692118
CIELab	34.33, -11.05, -3.54
CIELCh	34, 11.603, 197.743
Yxy	8.1694, 0.2673, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281882198 (0xFF385656)
YUV	77.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433
Hunter-Lab	28.5822, -8.5657, -0.7928

Details

The YIQ color **77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **64.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840**, and **31.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520**.

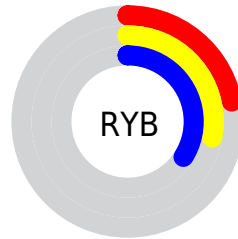
Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (34%)

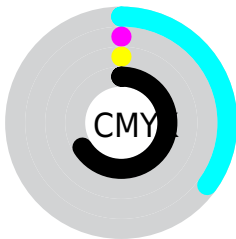
 Blue (34%)



 Red (22%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Blue (34%)

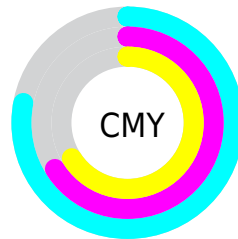


 Cyan (35%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (66%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (66%)

 Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

■ 77.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

■ 126.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 31.7310, -18.4760,
-6.5720

■ 152.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 14.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 179.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 234.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 77.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

■ 77.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

■ 74.3390, -23.2440,
-8.2680

■ 79.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 71.9470, -28.0120,
-9.9640

■ 82.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 69.2560, -33.3760,
-11.8720

■ 84.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 66.8640, -38.1440,
-13.5680

■ 87.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 64.1730, -43.5080,
-15.4760

■ 89.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

■ 61.4820, -48.8720,
-17.3840

■ 92.5780, 13.1120,
4.6640

■ 60.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

■ 94.9700, 17.8800,
6.3600

■ 97.6610, 23.2440,
8.2680

■ 100.0530, 28.0120,
9.9640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



77.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

Triad

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



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



82.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



80.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320

Complementary

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



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



64.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600

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.



81.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



82.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

Square

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



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



81.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



82.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



79.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090

Rectangle

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



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



78.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210



82.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



81.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620

Sweetspot

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



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



108.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



73.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



53.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



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.



77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



97.9470, -28.0120, -9.9640



68.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



75.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840



164.6210, -139.7390, -50.1310

Inverse Universe

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



64.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



79.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640



73.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840



70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

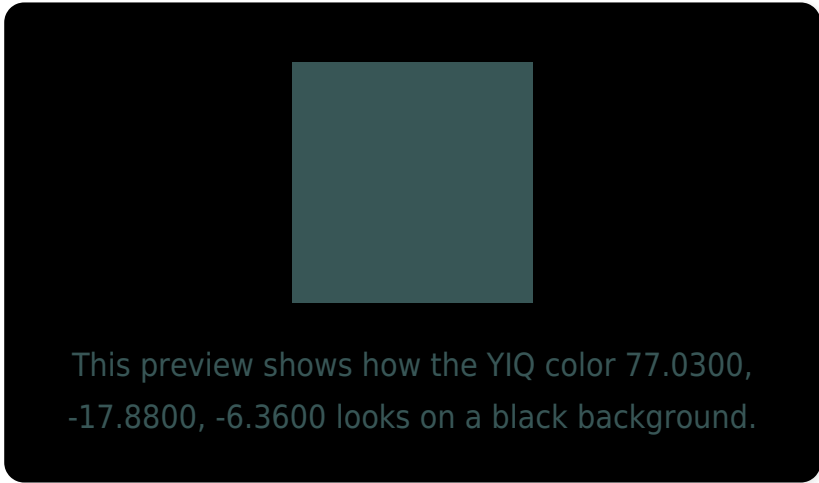
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

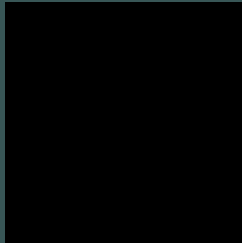
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.0300, -17.8800,

-6.3600.

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

77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

Protanopia

80.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

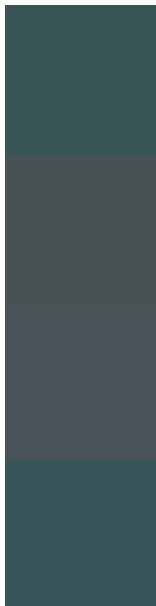
81.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



Tritanopia

77.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

Protanomaly

79.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

Deuteranomaly

79.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Tritanomaly

77.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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(56, 86, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 86, 86)  
}
```

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(56, 86, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 86, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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(56, 86, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 86, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 86, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 86, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 86, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 86, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 86, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 86,  
86) }
```

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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