

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.1160, -56.5290,
-16.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.1160, -56.5290,
-16.2810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D6770
RGB	13, 103, 112
RGB Percent	5%, 40%, 44%
CMY	0.9492, 0.5959, 0.5610
CMYK	0.88, 0.08, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	185°, 79%, 24%
HSV	185°, 88%, 44%
XYZ	7.9406, 10.9617, 17.0093
YIQ	77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

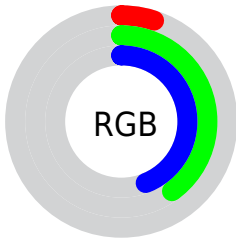
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 60, 112
Decimal	878448
CIE _{Lab}	39.52, -20.71, -12.00
CIE _{LCh}	40, 23.938, 210.078
Yxy	10.9617, 0.2211, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279068528 (0xFF0D6770)
YUV	77.1160, 17.1978, -56.2297
Hunter-Lab	33.1085, -15.1294, -7.2840

Details

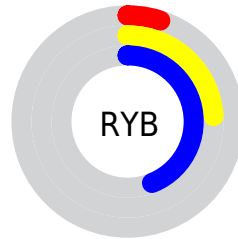
The YIQ color **77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **47.8840, 56.5290, 16.2810**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7150, -47.9100, -12.7900**, and **40.1680, -35.9440, -9.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2400, -62.8100, -18.0900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.9920, -50.2480, -14.4720**.

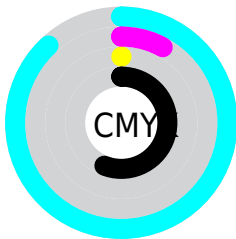
Distribution



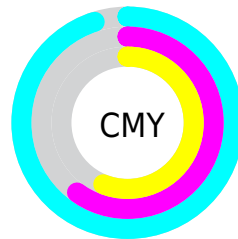
- Red (5%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810 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 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.1160, -56.5290,
-16.2810

■ 77.1160, -56.5290,
-16.2810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.4050, -49.9730,
-13.9490

■ 132.7150,
-47.9100, -12.7900

■ 40.1680, -35.9440,
-9.3840

■ 160.0140,
-47.3140, -12.5780

■ 24.7460, -22.8320,
-4.7200

■ 188.0140,
-47.3140, -12.5780

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 216.0140,
-47.3140, -12.5780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

77.1160, -56.5290,
-16.2810

77.1160, -56.5290,
-16.2810

73.2400, -62.8100,
-18.0900

80.9920, -50.2480,
-14.4720

72.6420, -64.0020,
-18.5140

84.8680, -43.9670,
-12.6630

89.0430, -37.0900,
-10.6420

92.9190, -30.8090,
-8.8330

96.7950, -24.5280,
-7.0240

■ 100.6710,
-18.2470, -5.2150

■ 104.5470,
-11.9660, -3.4060

■ 108.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 112.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.7130, -36.4010, -17.6250



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



82.3330, -49.4700, -6.5420

Triad

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



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



95.7110, 11.7800, 17.7960



91.8540, 20.5420, -8.8500

Complementary

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



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



47.8840, 56.5290, 16.2810

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.



93.2130, 30.0770, 0.0690



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



95.3720, 25.8560, 16.0000

Square

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



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



94.5390, -8.3470, 13.6130



94.3800, 31.4050, 9.0450



89.9660, 5.3670, -14.6730

Rectangle

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



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



88.0190, -36.5420, 1.4580



94.3800, 31.4050, 9.0450



92.5880, 24.3470, -6.2210

Sweetspot

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



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



131.5780, -22.4190, -6.6990



72.0250, -29.7930, -49.2890



65.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810



94.0140, -82.8450, -23.9410



48.3530, -43.0540, 9.3460



54.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



77.6630, -68.4950, -19.6870



160.2330, -141.1620, -40.8580

Inverse Universe

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



52.8610, 30.1140, 48.9780



58.4030, 44.0480, 71.7920



76.6470, 43.0540, -9.3460



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



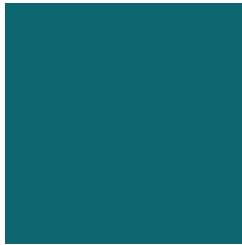
48.3060, 36.5310, 59.3390



99.5030, 74.9870, 122.3390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

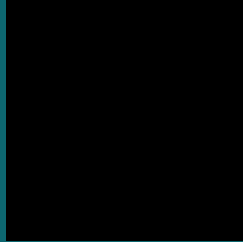
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.1160, -56.5290,

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

77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Protanopia

93.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

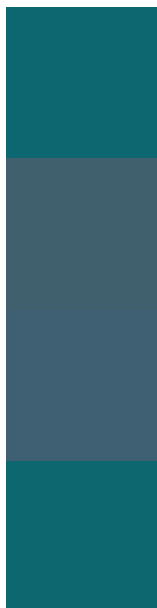
93.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



Tritanopia

76.7030, -56.8040, -16.8040

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Protanomaly

87.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Deuteranomaly

87.5980, -25.1710, -0.8750

Tritanomaly

76.7030, -56.8040, -16.8040

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810 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(13, 103, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 103, 112)  
}
```

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(13, 103, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 103, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810 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(13, 103, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 103, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 103, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 103, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 103, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 103,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 103, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 103,  
112) }
```

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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