

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.4270, -48.1800,
-40.9480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.4270, -48.1800,
-40.9480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	06753D
RGB	6, 117, 61
RGB Percent	2%, 46%, 24%
CMY	0.9768, 0.5410, 0.7609
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.48, 0.54
HSL	150°, 90%, 24%
HSV	150°, 95%, 46%
XYZ	7.2822, 13.1082, 6.5559
YIQ	77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

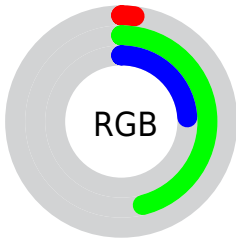
Format	Color
RYB	6, 80, 117
Decimal	423229
CIELab	42.93, -41.63, 23.21
CIELCh	43, 47.660, 150.861
Yxy	13.1082, 0.2702, 0.4865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278613309 (0xFF06753D)
YUV	77.4270, -8.0985, -62.6415
Hunter-Lab	36.2052, -27.4564, 14.6077

Details

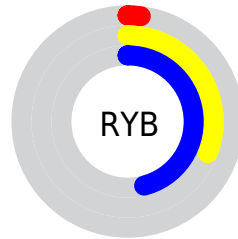
The YIQ color **77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **45.5730, 48.1800, 40.9480**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.2390, -35.8470, -38.6870**, and **41.1530, -23.5610, -30.0650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.2910, -50.7930, -43.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.6990, -42.9540, -36.5380**.

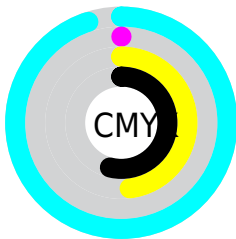
Distribution



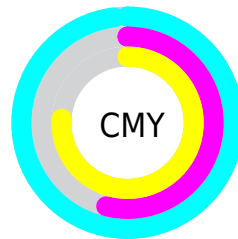
- Red (2%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480 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 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.4270, -48.1800,
-40.9480

■ 77.4270, -48.1800,
-40.9480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.3360, -37.4980,
-36.2980

■ 135.2390,
-35.8470, -38.6870

■ 41.1530, -23.5610,
-30.0650

■ 163.0110,
-35.2050, -39.3090

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 190.7830,
-34.5630, -39.9310

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 219.2560,
-34.5170, -40.7650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.8200,
-26.8170, -26.1210

■ 242.7970,

-18.8420, -10.9540

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

77.4270, -48.1800,
-40.9480

77.4270, -48.1800,
-40.9480

75.2910, -50.7930,
-43.1530

81.6990, -42.9540,
-36.5380

85.6720, -38.3240,
-32.3400

89.9440, -33.0980,
-27.9300

94.2160, -27.8720,
-23.5200

98.1890, -23.2420,
-19.3220

■ 102.3470,
-17.6950, -15.2230

■ 106.6190,
-12.4690, -10.8130

■ 110.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 114.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.3400, 9.4050, -32.7950



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



81.9540, -65.4210, -31.3490

Triad

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



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



82.7420, -86.9300, 0.5420



98.2160, 61.5260, 19.3340

Complementary

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



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



45.5730, 48.1800, 40.9480

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.



99.7380, 51.8490, 35.0250



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



102.5940, -18.2070, 27.1130

Square

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



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



86.8850, -86.1950, -7.2750



103.6610, 24.3850, 37.1610



98.4640, 56.9910, -3.1130

Rectangle

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



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



85.0320, -74.0880, -22.9520



103.6610, 24.3850, 37.1610



98.2470, 60.2410, 26.1050

Sweetspot

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



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



137.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580



88.2000, 3.4470, -45.9690



67.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480



98.4750, -66.4710, -56.3830



83.5830, -65.5140, -24.1540



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.5680, -53.1310, -44.8350



160.8860, -108.5540, -92.1860

Inverse Universe

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



45.5730, 48.1800, 40.9480



54.5250, 66.4710, 56.3830



39.4170, 65.5140, 24.1540



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.5460, 52.8100, 45.1460



89.1140, 108.5540, 92.1860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

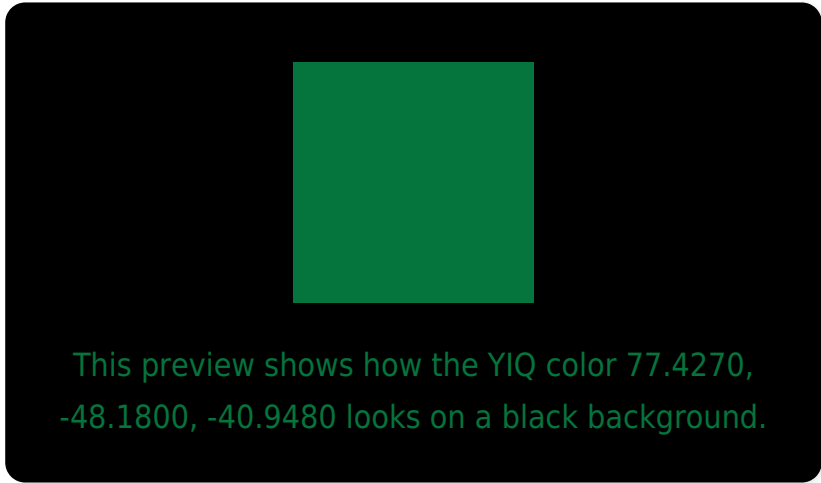
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.4270, -48.1800,

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

77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480

Protanopia

98.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860

Deuteranopia

100.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



Tritanopia

92.1780, -41.9040, -11.5040

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480

Protanomaly

91.1340, -4.2140, -22.7580

Deuteranomaly

91.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400

Tritanomaly

86.7720, -44.0570, -22.0490

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.3470, -17.6950, -15.2230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480 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(6, 117, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 117, 61)  
}
```

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(6, 117, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 117, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480 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(6, 117, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 117, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 117, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 117, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 117, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 117, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.4270, -48.1800, -40.9480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 117, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 117,  
61) }
```

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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