

# Converting Colors

YIQ(77.4860, -63.8630,  
-26.5430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(77.4860, -63.8630,  
-26.5430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007067
RGB	0, 112, 103
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5606, 0.5963
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.08, 0.56
HSL	175°, 100%, 22%
HSV	175°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	8.2444, 12.5767, 14.8085
YIQ	77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

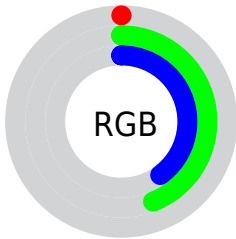
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 58, 112
Decimal	28775
CIELab	42.12, -29.18, -2.65
CIELCh	42, 29.299, 185.185
Yxy	12.5767, 0.2314, 0.3530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278218855 (0xFF007067)
YUV	77.4860, 12.5784, -67.9552
Hunter-Lab	35.4637, -20.5648, 0.0671

# Details

The YIQ color **77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **34.5140, 63.8630, 26.5430**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5480, -49.2380, -21.7660**, and **43.3650, -35.3010, -15.5330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.8890, -57.6280, -23.9000**.

# Distribution



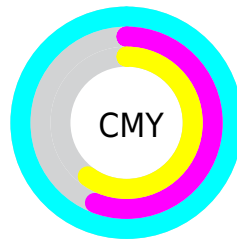
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430 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 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 77.4860, -63.8630,  
-26.5430

■ 77.4860, -63.8630,  
-26.5430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 60.0750, -49.2840,  
-20.9320

■ 136.5480,  
-49.2380, -21.7660

■ 43.3650, -35.3010,  
-15.5330

■ 164.4340,  
-48.9170, -22.0770

■ 28.0570, -22.5100,  
-10.5580

■ 192.3200,  
-48.5960, -22.3880

■ 10.2870, -8.2980,  
-3.8020

■ 220.3200,  
-48.5960, -22.3880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 234.9670,  
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

77.4860, -63.8630,  
-26.5430

80.8890, -57.6280,  
-23.9000

84.2920, -51.3930,  
-21.2570

87.9940, -44.5620,  
-18.4020

91.3970, -38.3270,  
-15.7590

94.6860, -31.7710,  
-13.4270

■ 98.0890, -25.5360,  
-10.7840

■ 101.4920,  
-19.3010, -8.1410

■ 105.1940,  
-12.4700, -5.2860

■ 108.5970, -6.2350,  
-2.6430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.6080, -23.1040, -21.8240



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



79.5210, -70.9710, -18.8670

# Triad

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



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



101.8430, -6.1470, 17.7970



98.9700, 35.0750, -2.4050

# Complementary

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



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



34.5140, 63.8630, 26.5430

# 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.



100.0990, 39.5660, 9.8220



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



102.1680, 17.9230, 22.1070

# Square

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



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



96.0890, -33.5630, 8.0450



101.2590, 33.6040, 18.7560



97.0020, 22.8810, -12.6950



# Rectangle

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



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



79.7150, -74.2730, -14.0890



101.2590, 33.6040, 18.7560



99.2740, 37.2750, 1.7790

# Sweetspot

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



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



131.8010, -24.6650, -10.0490



68.4350, -25.4360, -56.6680



65.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460



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.



77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430



100.3910, -82.8890, -34.1610



50.9230, -53.8270, 0.8370



54.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



82.9800, -68.3100, -28.5500



170.8670, -140.7920, -58.5840



# Inverse Universe

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



34.5140, 63.8630, 26.5430



44.7230, 82.5680, 34.4720



61.0770, 53.8270, -0.8370



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.0200, 68.3100, 28.5500



76.1330, 140.7920, 58.5840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430 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 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

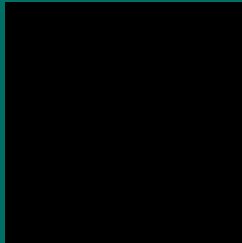
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.4860, -63.8630,

-26.5430.

# 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

77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430

### Protanopia

99.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

### Deuteranopia

100.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



## Tritanopia

86.2090, -52.3570, -14.7970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430

## Protanomaly

91.6550, -21.3180, -10.1340

## Deuteranomaly

91.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870

## Tritanomaly

83.1220, -56.6660, -19.3060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.6980, -22.8770, -9.4130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430 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(0, 112, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 112, 103)  
}
```

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(0, 112, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 112, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430 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(0, 112, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 112, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 112, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 112, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 112, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 112,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.4860, -63.8630, -26.5430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 112, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 112,  
103) }
```

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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