

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.5320, -69.5040,
-17.9200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.5320, -69.5040,
-17.9200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006C7C
RGB	0, 108, 124
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 49%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5763, 0.5140
CMYK	1.00, 0.13, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	188°, 100%, 24%
HSV	188°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	9.0008, 12.1881, 20.9226
YIQ	77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

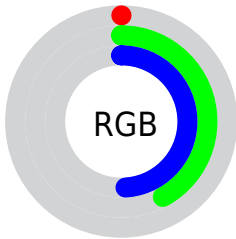
Format	Color
RYB	0, 58, 124
Decimal	27772
CIELab	41.51, -20.00, -16.25
CIELCh	42, 25.769, 219.094
Yxy	12.1881, 0.2137, 0.2894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217852 (0xFF006C7C)
YUV	77.5320, 22.9087, -67.9956
Hunter-Lab	34.9114, -15.0745, -11.0947

Details

The YIQ color **77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.4680, 69.5040, 17.9200**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.4200, -54.3290, -12.0970**, and **43.7700, -40.5750, -8.0550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2940, -62.9020, -16.4220**.

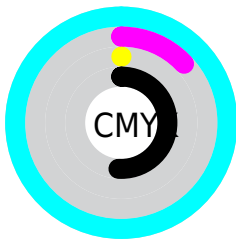
Distribution



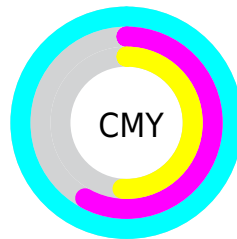
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200 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 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.5320, -69.5040,
-17.9200

■ 77.5320, -69.5040,
-17.9200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.5940, -54.8790,
-13.1430

■ 137.3060,
-54.0080, -12.4080

■ 43.7700, -40.5750,
-8.0550

■ 165.0180,
-53.1370, -11.6730

■ 28.2340, -27.1420,
-3.7020

■ 193.0180,
-53.1370, -11.6730

■ 10.6920, -13.5720,
3.6760

■ 220.4480,
-51.5320, -13.2280

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 236.1630,
-37.5480, -13.3560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

77.5320, -69.5040,
-17.9200

82.2940, -62.9020,
-16.4220

86.7680, -55.4290,
-14.1890

91.5300, -48.8270,
-12.6910

96.0040, -41.3540,
-10.4580

100.7660,
-34.7520, -8.9600

■ 105.5280,
-28.1500, -7.4620

■ 110.0020,
-20.6770, -5.2290

■ 114.7640,
-14.0750, -3.7310

■ 119.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.0150, -49.0550, -19.5750



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



88.6260, -48.7370, -3.3050

Triad

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



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



101.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710



95.8920, 17.3790, -12.1010

Complementary

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



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



46.4680, 69.5040, 17.9200

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.



97.2190, 29.9400, -2.9560



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



99.5960, 31.0370, 15.7170

Square

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



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



100.3550, -1.8370, 16.7790



98.7670, 34.5690, 6.7690



92.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040

Rectangle

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



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



94.3940, -33.1040, 5.2320



98.7670, 34.5690, 6.7690



96.1100, 22.6970, -9.3590

Sweetspot

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



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



142.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



74.3840, -38.5940, -60.4980



70.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200



100.5340, -90.1810, -23.1490



42.3120, -53.0040, 13.4600



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



78.2330, -70.1000, -18.1320



157.8680, -141.3920, -36.6880

Inverse Universe

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



49.3880, 39.2360, 59.8760



64.0990, 51.0160, 77.6720



81.6880, 53.0040, -13.4600



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.8010, 39.5110, 60.3990



100.4280, 79.5720, 121.8440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200 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 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

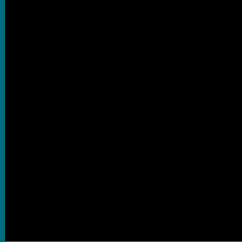
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5320, -69.5040,

-17.9200.

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

77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200

Protanopia

98.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

Deuteranopia

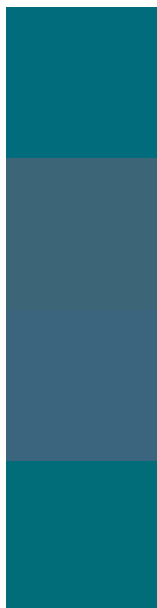
98.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930



Tritanopia

77.3210, -67.5320, -20.6200

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200

Protanomaly

90.7930, -30.2140, -3.0940

Deuteranomaly

90.7050, -32.7820, -0.6060

Tritanomaly

77.6630, -68.4950, -19.6870

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200 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, 108, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 108, 124)  
}
```

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, 108, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 108, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200 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, 108, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 108, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 108, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 108, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 108, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 108,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.5320, -69.5040, -17.9200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 108, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 108,  
124) }
```

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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