

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.5430, -34.7880,
-63.3960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.5430, -34.7880,
-63.3960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	058008
RGB	5, 128, 8
RGB Percent	2%, 50%, 3%
CMY	0.9808, 0.4978, 0.9686
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.94, 0.50
HSL	122°, 93%, 26%
HSV	122°, 96%, 50%
XYZ	7.8311, 15.5009, 2.8086
YIQ	77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

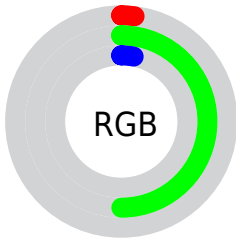
Format	Color
RYB	5, 125, 128
Decimal	360456
CIELab	46.31, -51.02, 48.34
CIELCh	46, 70.285, 136.544
Yxy	15.5009, 0.2996, 0.5930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278550536 (0xFF058008)
YUV	77.5430, -34.2847, -63.6202
Hunter-Lab	39.3712, -33.3954, 23.3303

Details

The YIQ color **77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **55.4570, 34.7880, 63.3960**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.2890, -22.0890, -56.7530**, and **45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.4780, -36.1630, -66.0110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7980, -30.8920, -56.9080**.

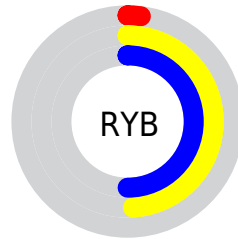
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (50%)

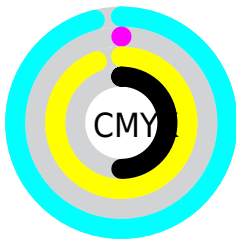
Blue (3%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (50%)

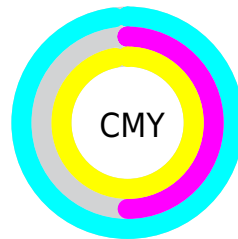


Cyan (96%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960 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 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.5430, -34.7880,
-63.3960

■ 77.5430, -34.7880,
-63.3960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.8740, -28.0500,
-53.3460

■ 139.2890,
-22.0890, -56.7530

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 167.3600,
-20.8510, -57.1630

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 195.8330,
-20.8050, -57.9970

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 216.9740,
-16.5880, -51.8200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 228.7230, -7.9710,
-37.2750

■ 240.8850, 0.9210,

-22.2070

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 77.5430, -34.7880,
-63.3960

■ 77.5430, -34.7880,
-63.3960

■ 75.4780, -36.1630,
-66.0110

■ 82.7980, -30.8920,
-56.9080

■ 88.1670, -27.3170,
-50.1090

■ 93.1230, -24.0170,
-43.8330

■ 98.4920, -20.4420,
-37.0340

■ 103.7470,
-16.5460, -30.5460

■ 109.1160,
-12.9710, -23.7470

■ 114.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 119.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 124.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.4760, 29.2130, -39.3550



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



87.1910, -62.2550, -44.6790

Triad

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



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



98.4380, -106.3250, 5.1230



91.5800, 91.0010, 52.3530

Complementary

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



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



55.4570, 34.7880, 63.3960

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.



97.9520, 64.1310, 65.7550



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



87.7580, -101.0540, 14.2260

Square

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



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



100.3010, -99.1700, -8.9140



111.6490, 7.4640, 51.9760



100.0170, 89.5870, 11.8830

Rectangle

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



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



93.1530, -76.2870, -32.6630



111.6490, 7.4640, 51.9760



90.3380, 86.2310, 61.7110

Sweetspot

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



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



146.2900, -13.5210, -24.7930



113.3800, 38.2910, -38.6770



72.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960



97.8980, -46.9340, -85.5740



84.4970, -54.3690, -44.4250



61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



75.4780, -36.1630, -66.0110



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



55.4570, 34.7880, 63.3960



68.1020, 46.9340, 85.5740



48.5030, 54.3690, 44.4250



59.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



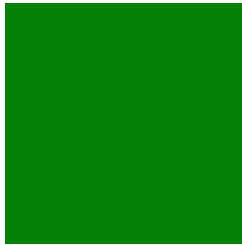
52.4080, 36.4840, 65.7000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

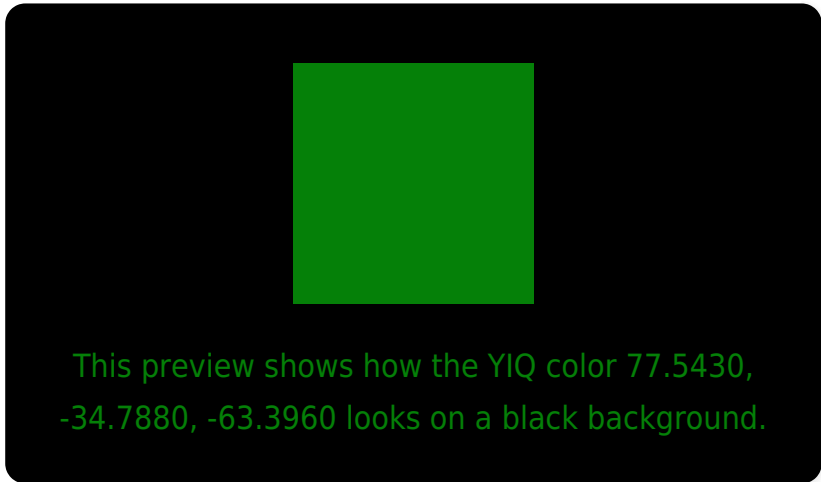
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5430, -34.7880,

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

77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960

Protanopia

101.3470, 43.0580, -31.4540

Deuteranopia

105.3170, 43.7430, -16.3290



Tritanopia

100.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960

Protanomaly

92.9410, 14.5420, -43.2980

Deuteranomaly

95.3360, 15.2280, -33.7000

Tritanomaly

92.0680, -39.3790, -29.7390

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.6430, -13.0170, -22.9130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960 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(5, 128, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 128, 8)  
}
```

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(5, 128, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 128, 8) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960 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(5, 128, 8) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 128, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 128, 8)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 128, 8); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 128, 8); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 128, 8) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.5430, -34.7880, -63.3960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 128, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 128,  
8) }
```

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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