

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.6290, -71.1550,
-15.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.6290, -71.1550,
-15.5310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006B82
RGB	0, 107, 130
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 51%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5802, 0.4905
CMYK	1.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	191°, 100%, 25%
HSV	191°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	9.2865, 12.1344, 22.9449
YIQ	77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

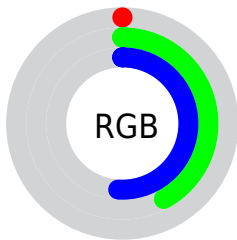
Format	Color
RYB	0, 59, 130
Decimal	27522
CIELab	41.43, -17.25, -20.00
CIELCh	41, 26.411, 229.225
Yxy	12.1344, 0.2093, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217602 (0xFF006B82)
YUV	77.6290, 25.8189, -68.0806
Hunter-Lab	34.8345, -13.3742, -14.6691

Details

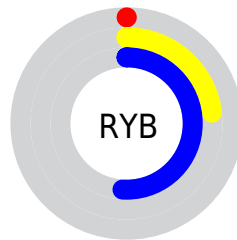
The YIQ color **77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.3710, 71.1550, 15.5310**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.8160, -55.3840, -9.4960**, and **43.8670, -42.2260, -5.6660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.6900, -63.9570, -13.8210**.

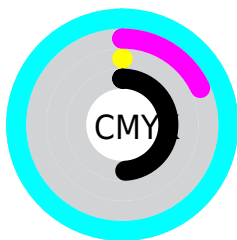
Distribution



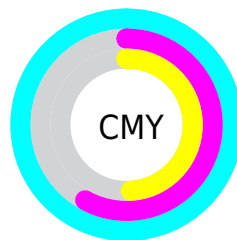
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310 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 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.6290, -71.1550,
-15.5310

■ 77.6290, -71.1550,
-15.5310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.6910, -56.5300,
-10.7540

■ 137.8160,
-55.3840, -9.4960

■ 43.8670, -42.2260,
-5.6660

■ 165.5280,
-54.5130, -8.7610

■ 28.8040, -28.7470,
-2.1470

■ 192.9410,
-54.2380, -8.2380

■ 11.1480, -14.8560,
4.9200

■ 220.4590,
-50.0650, -12.2810

■ 1.4820, -4.1730,
4.0430

■ 236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 77.6290, -71.1550,
-15.5310

■ 82.6900, -63.9570,
-13.8210

■ 88.3380, -57.0340,
-12.6340

■ 93.3990, -49.8360,
-10.9240

■ 98.4600, -42.6380,
-9.2140

■ 103.5210,
-35.4400, -7.5040

■ 109.1690,
-28.5170, -6.3170

■ 114.2300,
-21.3190, -4.6070

■ 119.2910,
-14.1210, -2.8970

■ 124.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.9360, -65.0100, -22.2740



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



91.0830, -42.5940, 1.0060

Triad

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



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



99.9960, 24.1590, 19.2230



94.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310

Complementary

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



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



52.3710, 71.1550, 15.5310

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.



97.0290, 27.4190, -6.8290



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



99.0970, 33.8800, 13.7520

Square

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



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



100.4160, 5.3610, 18.4890



98.0720, 35.0280, 3.9560



91.9150, -7.7910, -18.5030

Rectangle

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



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



96.5090, -25.9980, 8.6100



98.0720, 35.0280, 3.9560



95.6640, 18.0210, -12.7230

Sweetspot

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



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



147.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930



78.8180, -42.8120, -61.1480



72.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450



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.



77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310



100.7450, -92.1530, -20.4490



40.0610, -53.5550, 17.9410



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



76.2270, -69.9630, -15.1070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



51.0680, 43.1330, 60.8370



66.0780, 55.5090, 78.8450



89.9390, 53.5550, -17.9410



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



50.2420, 42.5830, 59.7910



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310 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 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

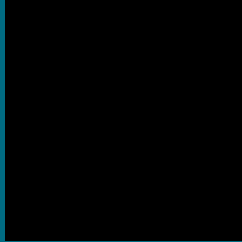
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310.



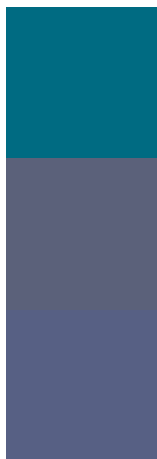
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310.

-15.5310.

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

77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310

Protanopia

98.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

Deuteranopia

97.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880



Tritanopia

77.3210, -67.5320, -20.6200

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310

Protanomaly

90.8790, -33.3320, -1.6520

Deuteranomaly

90.0790, -36.7710, 0.1010

Tritanomaly

77.3040, -68.8620, -18.5420

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310 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, 107, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 107, 130)  
}
```

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, 107, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 107, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310 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, 107, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 107, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 107, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 107, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 107, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 107,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.6290, -71.1550, -15.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 107, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 107,  
130) }
```

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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