

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.7390, -40.4310,
-43.7190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.7390, -40.4310,
-43.7190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C7530
RGB	12, 117, 48
RGB Percent	5%, 46%, 19%
CMY	0.9532, 0.5410, 0.8119
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.59, 0.54
HSL	141°, 82%, 25%
HSV	141°, 90%, 46%
XYZ	7.0499, 13.0236, 4.9356
YIQ	77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

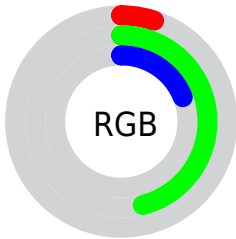
Format	Color
RYB	12, 90, 117
Decimal	816432
CIELab	42.80, -43.36, 30.07
CIELCh	43, 52.767, 145.264
Yxy	13.0236, 0.2819, 0.5208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279006512 (0xFF0C7530)
YUV	77.7390, -14.6613, -57.6531
Hunter-Lab	36.0883, -28.2841, 17.1530

Details

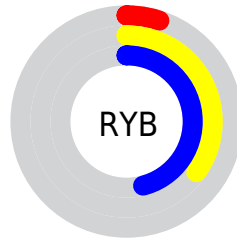
The YIQ color **77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **51.2610, 40.4310, 43.7190**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.3550, -30.4820, -42.3060**, and **39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2390, -45.0150, -48.7510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2390, -35.8470, -38.6870**.

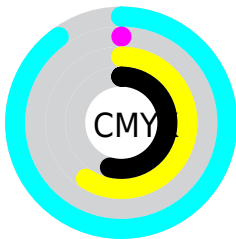
Distribution



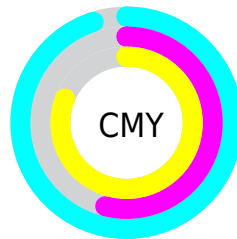
- Red (5%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190 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 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.7390, -40.4310,
-43.7190

■ 77.7390, -40.4310,
-43.7190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.8540, -33.3250,
-40.3410

■ 134.3550,
-30.4820, -42.3060

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 162.1270,
-29.8400, -42.9280

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 189.8990,
-29.1980, -43.5500

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 218.3720,
-29.1520, -44.3840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.8220,
-21.1310, -30.0510

■ 241.7990,

-13.1560, -14.8840

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 77.7390, -40.4310,
-43.7190

■ 77.7390, -40.4310,
-43.7190

■ 73.2390, -45.0150,
-48.7510

■ 82.2390, -35.8470,
-38.6870

■ 86.3260, -31.5380,
-34.1780

■ 90.8260, -26.9540,
-29.1460

■ 95.3260, -22.3700,
-24.1140

■ 99.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050

■ 103.9130,
-13.4770, -14.5730

■ 108.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

■ 112.9130, -4.3090,
-4.5090

■ 117.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.6260, 20.0430, -38.3650



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



81.6290, -63.1280, -34.3600

Triad

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



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



84.8280, -90.0480, 1.9840



95.7810, 67.4850, 26.9810

Complementary

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



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



51.2610, 40.4310, 43.7190

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.



97.4380, 52.9940, 41.8100



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



100.2380, -31.8240, 26.0960

Square

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



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



88.2870, -87.3870, -7.6990



103.4310, 19.3410, 40.4690



96.9920, 64.3720, 0.7880

Rectangle

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



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



85.0490, -72.7580, -25.0300



103.4310, 19.3410, 40.4690



96.2140, 65.0080, 33.3280

Sweetspot

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



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



137.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890



94.5650, 12.8450, -40.0750



67.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870



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.



77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190



95.7390, -58.7670, -63.8470



83.6670, -57.1230, -27.5470



56.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



76.4020, -47.0320, -50.7440



156.5540, -96.3560, -104.0040

Inverse Universe

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



51.2610, 40.4310, 43.7190



57.2610, 58.7670, 63.8470



45.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.5980, 47.0320, 50.7440



93.4460, 96.3560, 104.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

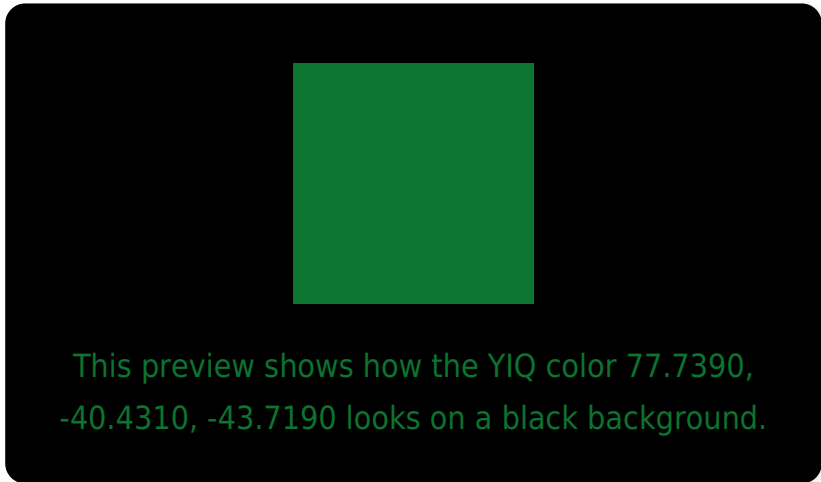
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

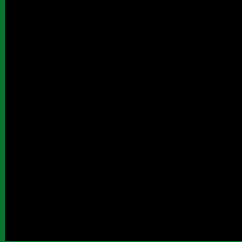
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7390, -40.4310,

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

77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190

Protanopia

97.6770, 25.1740, -15.7060

Deuteranopia

99.2850, 29.5740, -7.3380



Tritanopia

92.1890, -40.4370, -10.5570

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190

Protanomaly

90.6630, 1.4260, -25.8540

Deuteranomaly

91.7930, 4.1760, -20.6240

Tritanomaly

87.0990, -40.6640, -22.9680

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190 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(12, 117, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 117, 48)  
}
```

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(12, 117, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 117, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190 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(12, 117, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 117, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(12, 117, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 117, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 117, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 117,  
48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.7390, -40.4310, -43.7190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 117, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 117,  
48) }
```

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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