

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	425642
RGB	66, 86, 66
RGB Percent	26%, 34%, 26%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6627, 0.7412
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.23, 0.66
HSL	120°, 13%, 30%
HSV	120°, 23%, 34%
XYZ	6.5575, 8.2080, 6.3927
YIQ	77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

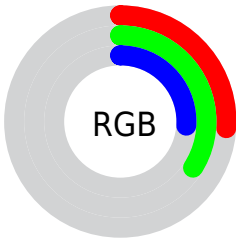
Format	Color
RYB	66, 86, 86
Decimal	4347458
CIELab	34.41, -12.22, 9.18
CIELCh	34, 15.290, 143.079
Yxy	8.2080, 0.3099, 0.3879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282537538 (0xFF425642)
YUV	77.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960
Hunter-Lab	28.6495, -9.2803, 6.8251

Details


The YIQ color **77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **74.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060**, and **33.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530**.

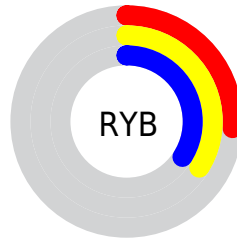
Distribution



 Red (26%)

 Green (34%)

 Blue (26%)




 Red (26%)

 Yellow (34%)

 Blue (34%)

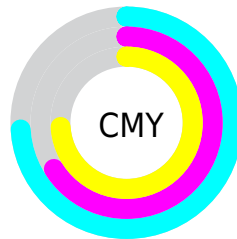



 Cyan (23%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (23%)

 Black (66%)



 Cyan (74%)

 Magenta (66%)

 Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600 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 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 77.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 126.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 33.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 152.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 179.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.3870, -6.0040,
-12.3400

■ 235.3870, -6.0040,
-12.3400

■ 252.8210, -1.0540,

-2.9260

■ 77.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 77.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 74.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 81.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 70.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 84.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 67.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 88.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 63.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 91.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

■ 59.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 95.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

■ 56.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 99.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 52.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

■ 102.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 106.2370, 13.4750,
25.6270

■ 109.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



76.3950, -17.6500, -10.5300

Triad

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



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



79.2290, -19.5780, 2.3900



82.7530, 19.9890, 6.6850

Complementary

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



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



74.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

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.



82.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



81.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Square

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



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



76.2340, -27.1420, -3.7020



83.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590



81.5910, 20.2650, 1.6810

Rectangle

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



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



75.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140



83.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590



82.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

Sweetspot

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



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



108.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



83.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



54.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



99.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



78.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



137.9450, -64.6250, -122.9050

Inverse Universe

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



74.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



93.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130



73.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



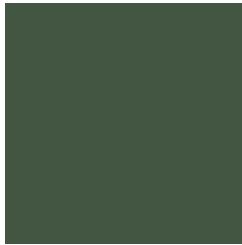
44.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



96.9410, 64.9460, 122.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

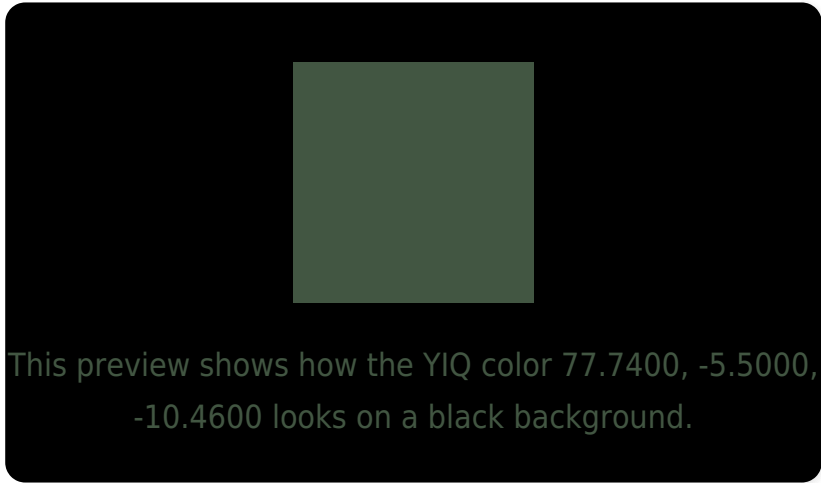
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

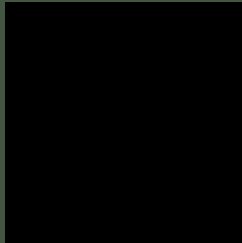
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600.

-10.4600.

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

77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Protanopia

80.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380

Deuteranopia

81.3450, 12.1500, 0.0700



Tritanopia

79.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Protanomaly

79.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570

Deuteranomaly

80.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300

Tritanomaly

79.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600 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(66, 86, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 86, 66)  
}
```

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(66, 86, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 86, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600 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(66, 86, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 86, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 86, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 86, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 86, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 86, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 86, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 86,  
66) }
```

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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