

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.9620, -25.4820,
-55.8340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.9620, -25.4820,
-55.8340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13790B
RGB	19, 121, 11
RGB Percent	7%, 47%, 4%
CMY	0.9258, 0.5253, 0.9569
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.91, 0.53
HSL	116°, 83%, 26%
HSV	116°, 91%, 47%
XYZ	7.1699, 13.8469, 2.6113
YIQ	77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

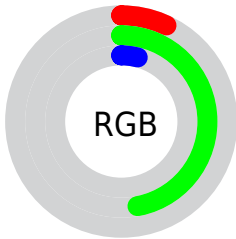
Format	Color
RYB	11, 121, 113
Decimal	1276171
CIELab	44.01, -47.41, 45.79
CIELCh	44, 65.914, 135.993
Yxy	13.8469, 0.3034, 0.5860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279466251 (0xFF13790B)
YUV	77.9620, -33.0123, -51.7097
Hunter-Lab	37.2114, -30.7264, 21.8873

Details

The YIQ color **77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **54.0380, 25.4820, 55.8340**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1910, -18.6970, -52.1450**, and **41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7180, -27.9110, -61.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.6190, -22.7780, -49.7700**.

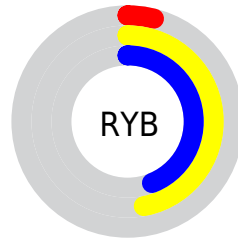
Distribution



Red (7%)

Green (47%)

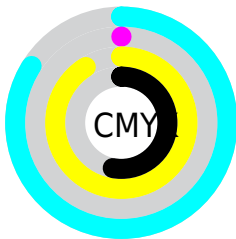
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (44%)

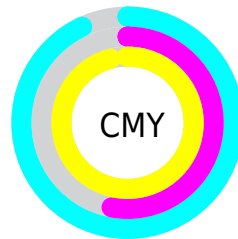


Cyan (84%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (93%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340 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 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.9620, -25.4820,
-55.8340

■ 77.9620, -25.4820,
-55.8340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.7650, -26.1250,
-49.6850

■ 135.7780,
-18.9720, -52.6680

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

■ 162.9630,
-18.0550, -52.7670

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 191.6210,
-17.0920, -53.7000

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 217.1590,
-15.6710, -51.9190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 228.9080, -7.0540,
-37.3740

■ 240.7710, 1.2420,

-22.5180

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 77.9620, -25.4820,
-55.8340

■ 77.9620, -25.4820,
-55.8340

■ 73.7180, -27.9110,
-61.3750

■ 82.6190, -22.7780,
-49.7700

■ 87.2760, -20.0740,
-43.7060

■ 92.2320, -16.7740,
-37.4300

■ 96.8890, -14.0700,
-31.3660

■ 101.6600,
-11.6870, -24.9910

■ 106.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

■ 111.2730, -5.6830,
-12.6510

■ 115.9300, -2.9790,
-6.5870

■ 120.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.7580, 28.4790, -37.0650



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



82.5120, -58.7250, -42.5730

Triad

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



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



93.3200, -100.1810, 3.9070



88.9380, 83.9410, 48.1410

Complementary

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



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



54.0380, 25.4820, 55.8340

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.



95.0280, 57.8050, 59.2530



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



83.3410, -95.5060, 12.7980

Square

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



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



94.7100, -93.0720, -9.2960



105.6440, 5.8600, 48.0040



95.6080, 83.4890, 12.2650

Rectangle

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



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



88.1320, -71.7940, -31.4900



105.6440, 5.8600, 48.0040



88.3430, 78.6670, 55.6190

Sweetspot

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



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



141.1380, -10.0370, -21.8530



103.1770, 37.7850, -29.5030



69.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



96.0350, -36.8940, -80.3020



80.8140, -45.0160, -43.2240



58.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



76.0660, -29.0110, -63.4670



153.3060, -58.5720, -127.9800

Inverse Universe

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



54.0380, 25.4820, 55.8340



61.9650, 36.8940, 80.3020



51.1860, 45.0160, 43.2240



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



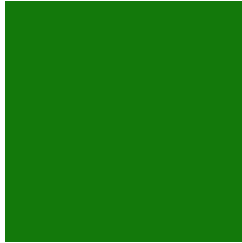
48.9340, 29.0110, 63.4670



98.6940, 58.5720, 127.9800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

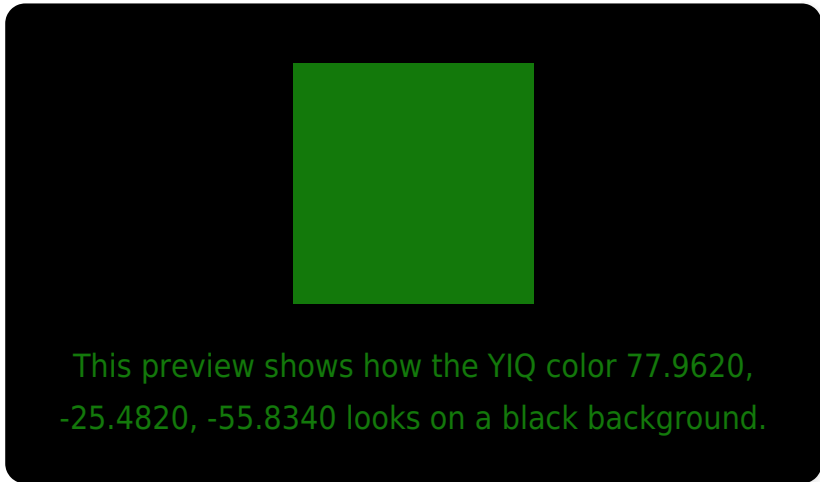
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

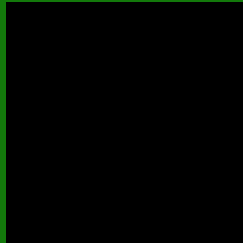
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.9620, -25.4820,

-55.8340.

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

77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340

Protanopia

96.0310, 41.1320, -29.5880

Deuteranopia

99.5880, 41.5420, -14.9860



Tritanopia

96.0860, -38.6490, -9.9210

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340

Protanomaly

89.2450, 16.7420, -39.1140

Deuteranomaly

91.6400, 17.4280, -29.5160

Tritanomaly

89.6990, -33.7860, -26.4740

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.3770, -9.2120, -20.2840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340 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(19, 121, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 121, 11)  
}
```

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(19, 121, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 121, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340 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(19, 121, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 121, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 121, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 121, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 121, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 121,  
11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 121, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 121,  
11) }
```

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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