

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.9630, -52.4450,
-35.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370)
contains.

YIQ(77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(77.9630, -52.4450,
-35.2370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	06734C
RGB	6, 115, 76
RGB Percent	2%, 45%, 30%
CMY	0.9767, 0.5488, 0.7021
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.34, 0.55
HSL	159°, 90%, 24%
HSV	159°, 95%, 45%
XYZ	7.5131, 12.8313, 8.9099
YIQ	77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

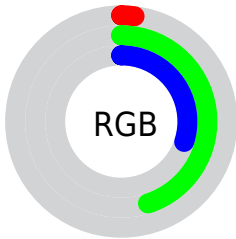
Format	Color
RYB	6, 72, 115
Decimal	422732
CIELab	42.51, -37.61, 14.05
CIELCh	43, 40.144, 159.519
Yxy	12.8313, 0.2568, 0.4386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278612812 (0xFF06734C)
YUV	77.9630, -0.9678, -63.1116
Hunter-Lab	35.8208, -25.2478, 10.3270

Details

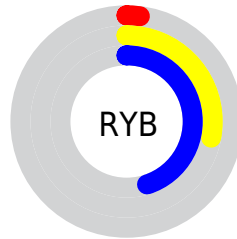
The YIQ color **77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **43.0370, 52.4450, 35.2370**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.5900, -41.0290, -32.8770**, and **42.3900, -28.4220, -24.5660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.9410, -55.3790, -37.1310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7080, -47.1730, -31.6610**.

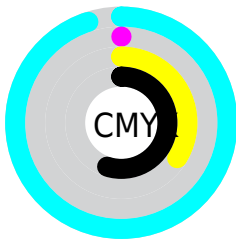
Distribution



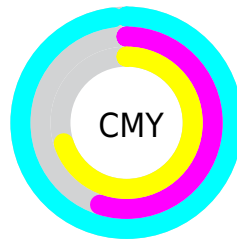
- Red (2%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370 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 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.9630, -52.4450,
-35.2370

■ 77.9630, -52.4450,
-35.2370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.8720, -41.7630,
-30.5870

■ 135.5900,
-41.0290, -32.8770

■ 42.2760, -28.1010,
-24.8770

■ 162.7750,
-40.1120, -32.9760

■ 26.2670, -14.7140,
-19.6900

■ 191.2480,
-40.0660, -33.8100

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 219.7210,
-40.0200, -34.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.4590,
-32.8700, -21.0460

■ 243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

77.9630, -52.4450,
-35.2370

77.9630, -52.4450,
-35.2370

75.9410, -55.3790,
-37.1310

81.7080, -47.1730,
-31.6610

85.7520, -41.3050,
-27.8730

89.4970, -36.0330,
-24.2970

93.5410, -30.1650,
-20.5090

97.4000, -25.2140,
-16.6220

■ 101.4440,
-19.3460, -12.8340

■ 105.1890,
-14.0740, -9.2580

■ 109.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 112.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.7550, -1.8290, -27.4370



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



81.2190, -67.4850, -26.9810

Triad

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



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



94.9660, -46.2180, 11.6220



99.2700, 52.2660, 10.9380

Complementary

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



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



43.0370, 52.4450, 35.2370

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.



100.1900, 47.2200, 25.3000



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



103.0810, -3.5810, 26.3630

Square

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



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



83.0380, -82.2520, -7.1480



102.7120, 28.3750, 30.9270



98.0110, 45.0250, -6.5190

Rectangle

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



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



83.1400, -74.2720, -19.6160



102.7120, 28.3750, 30.9270



99.2580, 52.5400, 16.9880

Sweetspot

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



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



135.7320, -20.2170, -13.5690



81.9430, -6.1350, -48.5270



67.7870, -12.8820, -8.8340



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.



77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



99.1080, -72.3870, -48.2830



73.6040, -60.8390, -15.2630



56.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



80.6200, -58.9090, -39.2370



164.9900, -120.1100, -80.9900

Inverse Universe

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



43.0370, 52.4450, 35.2370



51.0060, 72.0660, 48.5940



46.8090, 61.1140, 15.7860



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.4940, 58.5880, 39.5480



85.0100, 120.1100, 80.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370 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 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370 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 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.9630, -52.4450,

-35.2370.

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

77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370

Protanopia

98.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

Deuteranopia

100.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



Tritanopia

90.0960, -44.6090, -12.0410

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370

Protanomaly

91.0720, -9.6710, -17.4710

Deuteranomaly

92.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880

Tritanomaly

85.8580, -47.1750, -20.6070

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.7430, -18.7500, -12.6220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370 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(6, 115, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 115, 76)  
}
```

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(6, 115, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 115, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370 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(6, 115, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 115, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 115, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 115, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 115, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 115, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 115, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 115,  
76) }
```

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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