

# Converting Colors

YIQ(78.2950, -64.6430,  
-23.4190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(78.2950, -64.6430,  
-23.4190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	026F6E
RGB	2, 111, 110
RGB Percent	1%, 44%, 43%
CMY	0.9924, 0.5645, 0.5689
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.01, 0.56
HSL	179°, 97%, 22%
HSV	179°, 98%, 44%
XYZ	8.5246, 12.5157, 16.6997
YIQ	78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

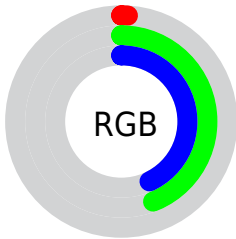
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 57, 111
Decimal	159598
CIELab	42.02, -26.29, -7.01
CIELCh	42, 27.213, 194.937
Yxy	12.5157, 0.2259, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278349678 (0xFF026F6E)
YUV	78.2950, 15.6306, -66.9107
Hunter-Lab	35.3776, -18.8995, -3.2231

# Details

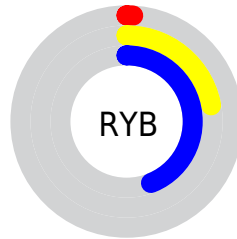
The YIQ color **78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **34.7050, 64.6430, 23.4190**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0580, -50.6140, -18.8540**, and **44.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6970, -65.8350, -23.8430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5840, -58.0870, -21.0870**.

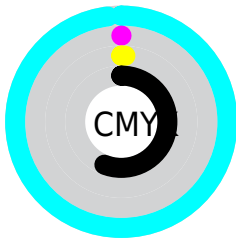
# Distribution



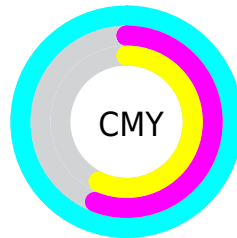
- Red (1%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190 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 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



78.2950, -64.6430,  
-23.4190

78.2950, -64.6430,  
-23.4190

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.2860, -51.2560,  
-18.2320

137.0580,  
-50.6140, -18.8540

44.0490, -37.2270,  
-13.6670

164.3570,  
-50.0180, -18.6420

28.1540, -24.1610,  
-8.1690

192.3570,  
-50.0180, -18.6420

10.6120, -10.5910,  
-0.7910

221.0580,  
-50.6140, -18.8540

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.5650,  
-38.7400, -13.7800

244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

78.2950, -64.6430,  
-23.4190

78.2950, -64.6430,  
-23.4190

77.6970, -65.8350,  
-23.8430

81.5840, -58.0870,  
-21.0870

84.8730, -51.5310,  
-18.7550

88.1620, -44.9750,  
-16.4230

91.4510, -38.4190,  
-14.0910

94.8540, -32.1840,  
-11.4480

■ 98.4420, -25.0320,  
-8.9040

■ 101.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 105.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 108.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.8400, -29.5690, -20.2970



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



78.8030, -71.7050, -16.5770

# Triad

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



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



101.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



98.3390, 29.4820, -5.6700

# Complementary

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



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



34.7050, 64.6430, 23.4190

# 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.



99.6100, 36.4490, 5.7370



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



102.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440

# Square

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



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



98.8300, -22.4680, 10.7160



101.0370, 34.1090, 15.1090



96.3540, 15.9580, -13.8820



# Rectangle

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



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



86.7280, -57.9520, -7.0080



101.0370, 34.1090, 15.1090



98.7140, 32.9200, -1.8960

# Sweetspot

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



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



132.4420, -25.0320, -8.9040



66.5810, -28.7830, -56.5830



66.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190



101.5310, -86.0990, -31.0510



47.2980, -50.3890, 4.6110



54.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



84.0060, -71.1990, -25.7510



172.9190, -146.5700, -52.9860



# Inverse Universe

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



34.7050, 64.6430, 23.4190



43.4690, 86.0990, 31.0510



65.7020, 50.3890, -4.6110



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



35.9940, 71.1990, 25.7510



74.1950, 146.2490, 53.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190 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 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

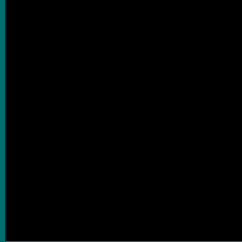
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.2950, -64.6430,

-23.4190.

# 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

78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190

### Protanopia

99.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

### Deuteranopia

99.7320, -1.8810, 6.5590



## Tritanopia

84.4150, -55.9330, -16.0690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190

## Protanomaly

91.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

## Deuteranomaly

91.7890, -24.3910, -3.9990

## Tritanomaly

81.9800, -59.1420, -18.4860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190 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(2, 111, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 111, 110)  
}
```

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(2, 111, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 111, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190 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(2, 111, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 111, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 111, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 111, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 111, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 111,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.2950, -64.6430, -23.4190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 111, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 111,  
110) }
```

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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