

# Converting Colors

YIQ(78.7060, -70.0540,  
-18.9660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(78.7060, -70.0540,  
-18.9660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006E7C
RGB	0, 110, 124
RGB Percent	0%, 43%, 49%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5684, 0.5140
CMYK	1.00, 0.11, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	187°, 100%, 24%
HSV	187°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	9.2144, 12.6152, 20.9937
YIQ	78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

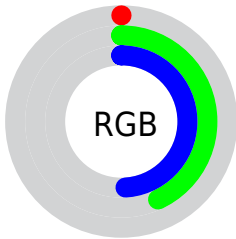
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 58, 124
Decimal	28284
CIELab	42.18, -21.07, -15.24
CIELCh	42, 26.005, 215.865
Yxy	12.6152, 0.2152, 0.2946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278218364 (0xFF006E7C)
YUV	78.7060, 22.3299, -69.0252
Hunter-Lab	35.5179, -15.8484, -10.1822

# Details

The YIQ color **78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **45.2940, 70.0540, 18.9660**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.5940, -54.8790, -13.1430**, and **44.9440, -41.1250, -9.1010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.8810, -63.1770, -16.9450**.

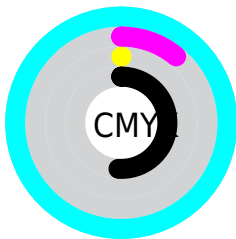
# Distribution



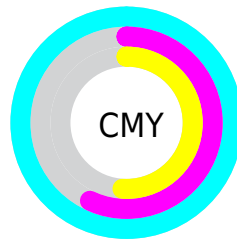
- Red (0%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660 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 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.7060, -70.0540,  
-18.9660

■ 78.7060, -70.0540,  
-18.9660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 61.1810, -55.1540,  
-13.6660

■ 138.4800,  
-54.5580, -13.4540

■ 44.9440, -41.1250,  
-9.1010

■ 166.1920,  
-53.6870, -12.7190

■ 29.4080, -27.6920,  
-4.7480

■ 194.1920,  
-53.6870, -12.7190

■ 12.9260, -14.3510,  
1.2730

■ 222.5080,  
-51.7610, -14.5850

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 236.4620,  
-36.9520, -13.1440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 78.7060, -70.0540,  
-18.9660

■ 82.8810, -63.1770,  
-16.9450

■ 87.9420, -55.9790,  
-15.2350

■ 92.1170, -49.1020,  
-13.2140

■ 97.1780, -41.9040,  
-11.5040

■ 101.3530,  
-35.0270, -9.4830

■ 105.5280,  
-28.1500, -7.4620

■ 110.5890,  
-20.9520, -5.7520

■ 114.7640,  
-14.0750, -3.7310

■ 119.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



88.7180, -51.9920, -4.8880

# Triad

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



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



102.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



97.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640

# Complementary

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



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



45.2940, 70.0540, 18.9660

# 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.



99.2300, 31.4070, -2.0090



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



101.8240, 30.3950, 16.3390

# Square

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



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



101.5720, -3.9460, 16.4540



100.7070, 34.7980, 8.1260



95.5310, 2.1580, -17.0900



# Rectangle

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



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



95.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



100.7070, 34.7980, 8.1260



98.1210, 24.1640, -8.4120

# Sweetspot

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



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



142.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500



74.1560, -37.9520, -61.1200



70.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660



102.2950, -91.0060, -24.7180



43.4860, -53.5540, 12.4140



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



79.4070, -70.6500, -19.1780



160.2160, -142.4920, -38.7800



# Inverse Universe

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



49.6160, 38.5940, 60.4980



64.4410, 50.0530, 78.6050



80.5140, 53.5540, -12.4140



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.0290, 38.8690, 61.0210



100.8840, 78.2880, 123.0880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660 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 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

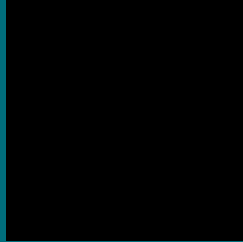
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660.



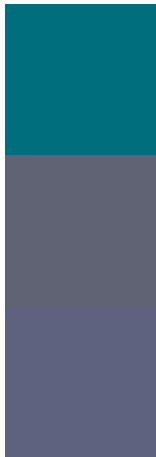
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.7060, -70.0540,

-18.9660.

# 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

78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660

### Protanopia

100.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

### Deuteranopia

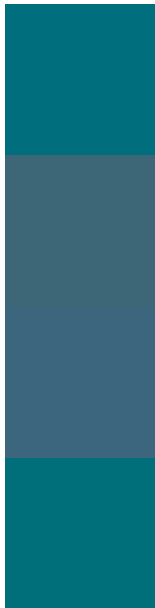
100.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830



## Tritanopia

78.7230, -68.7240, -21.0440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660

## Protanomaly

92.2660, -30.1680, -3.9280

## Deuteranomaly

92.1780, -32.7360, -1.4400

## Tritanomaly

78.9510, -69.3660, -20.4220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660 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(0, 110, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 110, 124)  
}
```

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(0, 110, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 110, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660 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(0, 110, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 110, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 110, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 110, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 110, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 110,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.7060, -70.0540, -18.9660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 110, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 110,  
124) }
```

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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