

Converting Colors

YIQ(37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(37.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B2C22
RGB	27, 44, 34
RGB Percent	11%, 17%, 13%
CMY	0.8942, 0.8274, 0.8667
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.23, 0.83
HSL	145°, 24%, 14%
HSV	145°, 39%, 17%
XYZ	1.6413, 2.1502, 1.8415
YIQ	37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

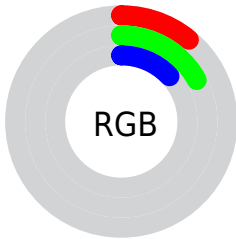
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 39, 44
Decimal	1780770
CIE _{Lab}	16.26, -9.80, 4.28
CIE _{LCh}	16, 10.693, 156.422
Yxy	2.1502, 0.2914, 0.3817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279970850 (0xFF1B2C22)
YUV	37.7770, -1.8621, -9.4514
Hunter-Lab	14.6636, -5.6819, 2.8186

Details

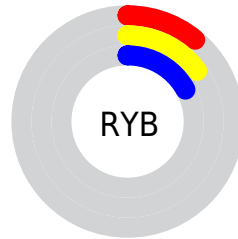
The YIQ color **37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **33.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.2390, -8.3430, -8.4950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330**.

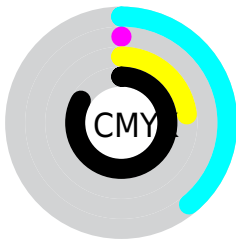
Distribution



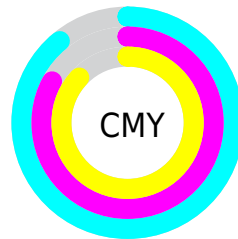
- Red (11%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 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 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 37.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 37.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 16.0540, -9.2600,
-8.3960

■ 82.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 106.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 132.5380, -7.7470,
-8.2830

■ 158.2390, -8.3430,
-8.4950

■ 185.2390, -8.3430,
-8.4950

■ 212.8260, -8.6180,

-9.0180

■ 241.5270, -9.2140,
-9.2300

■ 37.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 37.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 36.2390, -8.3430,
-8.4950

■ 39.3150, -5.5010,
-4.9330

■ 34.5160, -10.6810,
-10.1770

■ 41.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

■ 32.9780, -12.1020,
-11.9580

■ 42.5760, -1.7420,
-1.4700

■ 31.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400

■ 44.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 29.7170, -15.8610,
-15.4210

■ 45.8370, 2.0170,
1.9930

■ 28.1790, -17.2820,
-17.2020

■ 47.3750, 3.4380,
3.7740

■ 27.8800, -17.8780,
-17.4140

■ 49.0980, 5.7760,
5.4560

■ 50.6360, 7.1970,
7.2370

■ 52.3590, 9.5350,
8.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



36.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

Triad

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



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



39.6170, -8.9870, 3.1810



41.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840

Complementary

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



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



33.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140

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.



41.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



41.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370

Square

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



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



37.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310



41.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



40.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650

Rectangle

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



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



36.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910



41.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



41.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410

Sweetspot

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



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



53.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



39.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710



26.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140



46.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770



38.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



22.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



55.1730, -35.4810, -34.3050



135.6500, -87.0980, -84.5540

Inverse Universe

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



33.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140



39.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770



32.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



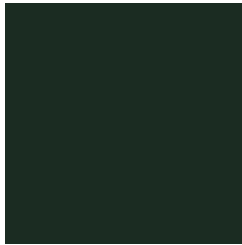
31.8270, 35.4810, 34.3050



78.3500, 87.0980, 84.5540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

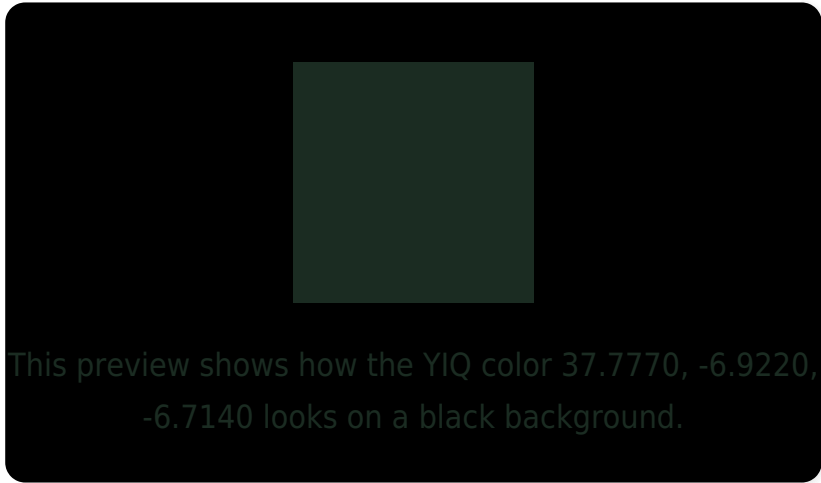
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

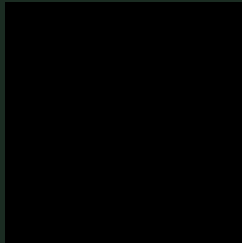
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.7770, -6.9220,

-6.7140.

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

37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

Protanopia

39.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

Deuteranopia

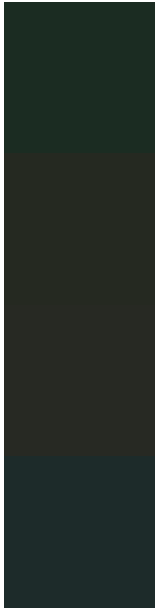
40.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



Tritanopia

38.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Trichromacy



Original Color

37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

Protanomaly

38.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

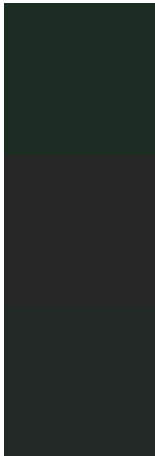
Deuteranomaly

39.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

Tritanomaly

38.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

Monochromacy



Original Color

37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 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(27, 44, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 44, 34)  
}
```

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(27, 44, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 44, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 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(27, 44, 34) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 44, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 44, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 44, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 44, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 44, 34)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 44, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 44,  
34) }
```

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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