

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39574E
RGB	57, 87, 78
RGB Percent	22%, 34%, 31%
CMY	0.7765, 0.6588, 0.6942
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.10, 0.66
HSL	162°, 21%, 28%
HSV	162°, 35%, 34%
XYZ	6.4701, 8.2376, 8.4542
YIQ	77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

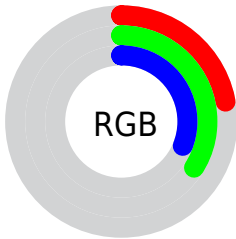
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 75, 87
Decimal	3757902
CIE Lab	34.47, -13.40, 1.70
CIE LCh	34, 13.507, 172.775
Yxy	8.2376, 0.2793, 0.3557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281947982 (0xFF39574E)
YUV	77.0040, 0.4910, -17.5435
Hunter-Lab	28.7012, -9.9878, 2.6264

Details

The YIQ color **77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.9960, 14.9910, 9.1590**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940**, and **31.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0370, -10.5900, -6.3180**.

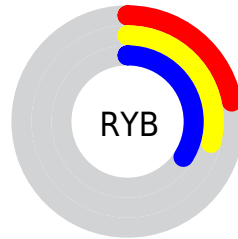
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (34%)

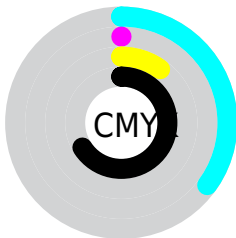
Blue (31%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (34%)

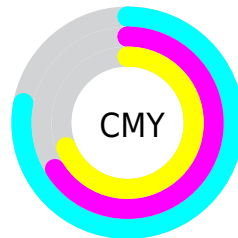


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590 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 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 77.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 126.2920,
-15.8620, -9.8940

■ 31.5310, -15.0370,
-8.3250

■ 152.2920,
-15.8620, -9.8940

■ 14.2820, -9.9020,
-7.7740

■ 178.9930,
-16.4580, -10.1060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.5800,
-16.7330, -10.6290

■ 235.1670,
-17.0080, -11.1520

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 77.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 77.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590

■ 73.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000

■ 80.0370, -10.5900,
-6.3180

■ 71.3510, -23.5180,
-14.3180

■ 82.6570, -6.4640,
-4.0000

■ 68.3180, -27.9190,
-17.1590

■ 85.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 65.3990, -32.6410,
-19.6890

■ 88.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 62.3660, -37.0420,
-22.5300

■ 91.3430, 6.4640,
4.0000

■ 59.6320, -40.8470,
-25.1590

■ 94.3760, 10.8650,
6.8410

■ 58.0230, -43.5060,
-26.5300

■ 97.2950, 15.5870,
9.3710

■ 100.3280, 19.9880,
12.2120

■ 103.0620, 23.7930,
14.8410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



76.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

Triad

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



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



81.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420



81.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560

Complementary

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



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



66.9960, 14.9910, 9.1590

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.



82.5570, 17.6050, 5.8370



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



82.8360, 3.7580, 8.9900

Square

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



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



79.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930



83.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340



80.7210, 13.8470, -3.1530

Rectangle

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



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



76.5610, -23.7490, -4.6210



83.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340



81.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240

Sweetspot

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



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



108.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



77.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



96.6500, -22.9220, -14.1060



75.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



71.3590, -53.5000, -32.6360



156.6410, -117.2690, -71.9010

Inverse Universe

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



66.9960, 14.9910, 9.1590



81.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060



68.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.6410, 53.5000, 32.6360



78.3590, 117.2690, 71.9010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

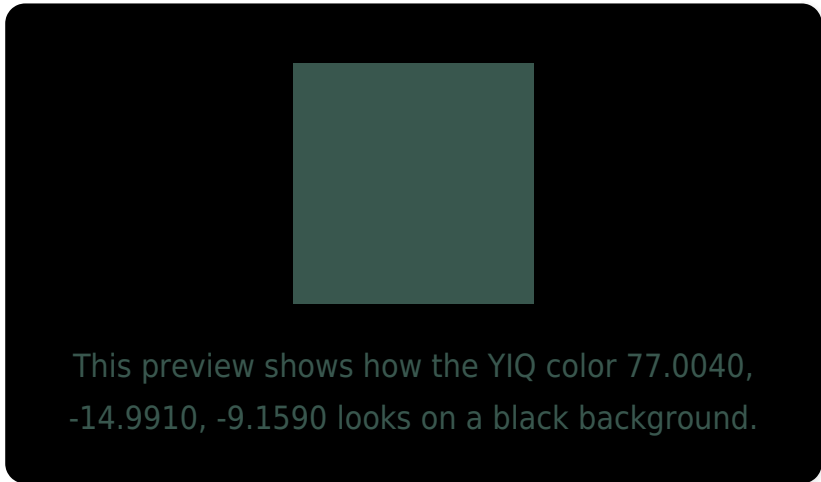
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

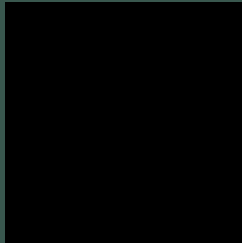
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

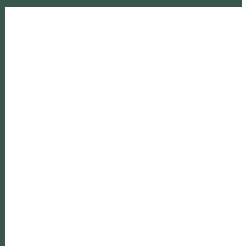
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590.

-9.1590.

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

77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Protanopia

81.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

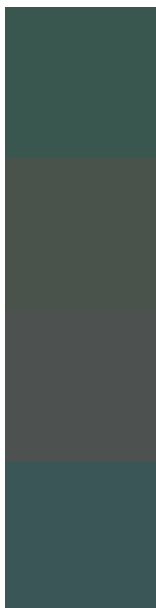
81.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



Tritanopia

78.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Protanomaly

79.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960

Deuteranomaly

79.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

Tritanomaly

78.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590 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(57, 87, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 87, 78)  
}
```

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(57, 87, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 87, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590 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(57, 87, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 87, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 87, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 87, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 87, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 87, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 87, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 87,  
78) }
```

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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