

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.1290, -48.2350,
9.6290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	255493
RGB	37, 84, 147
RGB Percent	15%, 33%, 58%
CMY	0.8549, 0.6705, 0.4238
CMYK	0.75, 0.43, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	214°, 60%, 36%
HSV	214°, 75%, 58%
XYZ	9.1958, 8.8414, 28.8004
YIQ	77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

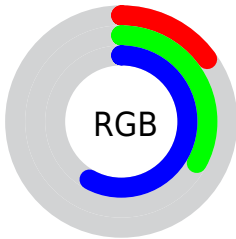
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 70, 147
Decimal	2446483
CIE _{Lab}	35.68, 6.79, -39.29
CIE _{LCh}	36, 39.868, 279.808
Yxy	8.8414, 0.1963, 0.1888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280636563 (0xFF255493)
YUV	77.1290, 34.4464, -35.1931
Hunter-Lab	29.7344, 3.1684, -36.6135




Details

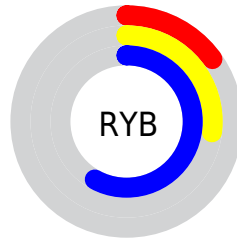
The YIQ color **77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **106.8710, 48.2350, -9.6290**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9880, -43.2840, 13.5160**, and **34.4240, -41.8160, 8.9360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.9480, -54.9750, 10.6330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.3100, -41.4950, 8.6250**.

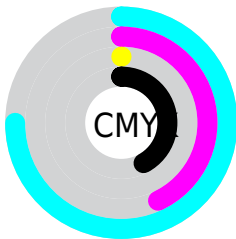
Distribution







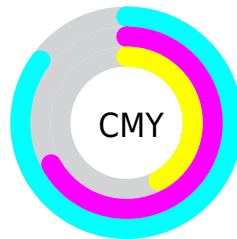
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (58%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (58%)



-  Cyan (75%)
-  Magenta (43%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (42%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290 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 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.1290, -48.2350,
9.6290

■ 77.1290, -48.2350,
9.6290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.6010, -55.6160,
5.7280

■ 129.9880,
-43.2840, 13.5160

■ 34.4240, -41.8160,
8.9360

■ 156.9280,
-43.0550, 14.8730

■ 19.9480, -28.6120,
11.9320

■ 183.9990,
-41.8170, 14.4630

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 209.1060,
-32.2330, 5.9670

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 234.2130,
-22.6490, -2.5290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 77.1290, -48.2350,
9.6290

■ 77.1290, -48.2350,
9.6290

■ 67.9480, -54.9750,
10.6330

■ 86.3100, -41.4950,
8.6250

■ 58.4790, -60.8440,
12.3720

■ 95.7790, -35.6260,
6.8860

■ 53.7390, -64.5120,
12.7680

■ 104.9600,
-28.8860, 5.8820

■ 114.7280,
-22.4210, 4.3550

■ 123.6100,
-16.2770, 3.1390

■ 132.7910, -9.5370,
2.1350

■ 142.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 151.7400, 3.6680,
-0.3960

■ 161.2090, 9.5370,
-2.1350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.0070, -71.7990, -3.8550



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



86.4400, -3.2140, 25.2180

Triad

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



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



82.1880, 49.5610, 10.4010



64.4800, -46.5310, -32.2830

Complementary

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



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



106.8710, 48.2350, -9.6290

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.



74.8690, -2.1500, -27.1260



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



81.1140, 43.2370, -7.1550

Square

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



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



82.7060, 45.7070, 25.1870



79.1730, 26.4130, -21.6430



68.8290, -57.3990, -22.5430

Rectangle

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



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



86.0960, 18.4260, 29.5140



79.1730, 26.4130, -21.6430



68.0210, -31.9970, -31.3650

Sweetspot

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



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



164.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480



108.6380, -50.1520, -38.2480



80.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



82.0460, -75.5620, 14.7900



51.6330, -31.1380, 35.6940



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



50.3650, -60.5230, 12.0610



3.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Inverse Universe

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



75.2480, 50.4730, 37.9370



78.8640, 78.7580, 59.4780



132.3670, 31.1380, -35.6940



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



47.9880, 63.3090, 47.6050



3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290 looks on a 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 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.1290, -48.2350,

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

77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290

Protanopia

81.4080, -35.7190, 14.0810

Deuteranopia

75.6230, -52.6820, 7.6220



Tritanopia

65.9910, -57.6750, -17.5390

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290

Protanomaly

80.0160, -40.4870, 12.3850

Deuteranomaly

76.5200, -50.8940, 8.2580

Tritanomaly

70.0550, -54.5590, -7.9270

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.1260, -17.7900, 3.0260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290 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(37, 84, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 84, 147)  
}
```

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(37, 84, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 84, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290 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(37, 84, 147) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 84, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 84, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 84, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 84, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 84,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 84, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 84,  
147) }
```

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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