

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.2100, -19.7080,
-39.3240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.2100, -19.7080,
-39.3240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	226C20
RGB	34, 108, 32
RGB Percent	13%, 42%, 13%
CMY	0.8669, 0.5763, 0.8745
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.70, 0.58
HSL	118°, 54%, 27%
HSV	118°, 70%, 42%
XYZ	6.2843, 11.1750, 3.1919
YIQ	77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

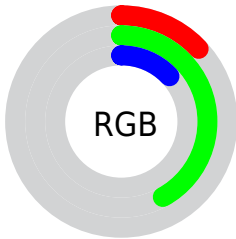
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 108, 106
Decimal	2255904
CIE _{Lab}	39.87, -38.65, 34.67
CIE _{LCh}	40, 51.921, 138.113
Yxy	11.1750, 0.3043, 0.5411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280445984 (0xFF226C20)
YUV	77.2100, -22.2885, -37.8952
Hunter-Lab	33.4291, -24.9449, 17.7391

Details

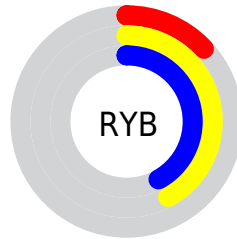
The YIQ color **77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **62.7900, 19.7080, 39.3240**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6510, -16.6360, -39.9320**, and **34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.6670, -22.7330, -45.0770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.4540, -17.2790, -33.7830**.

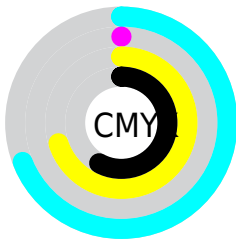
Distribution



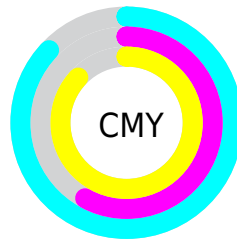
- Red (13%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240 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 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.2100, -19.7080,
-39.3240

■ 77.2100, -19.7080,
-39.3240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.4050, -24.7510,
-41.5430

■ 129.6510,
-16.6360, -39.9320

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 157.0100,
-16.2690, -41.0770

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 184.4830,
-16.2230, -41.9110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.3690,
-15.9020, -42.2220

■ 230.2760,
-10.9060, -33.6420

■ 242.1390, -2.6100,

-18.7860

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

77.2100, -19.7080,
-39.3240

77.2100, -19.7080,
-39.3240

72.6670, -22.7330,
-45.0770

81.4540, -17.2790,
-33.7830

68.4230, -25.1620,
-50.6180

85.9970, -14.2540,
-28.0300

64.2930, -27.9120,
-55.8480

90.4260, -10.9080,
-22.5880

94.6700, -8.4790,
-17.0470

99.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 103.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 108.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 112.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 116.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.3110, 25.5440, -33.4320



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



74.2940, -54.8750, -35.2510

Triad

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



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



81.2260, -85.4170, 0.6550



88.4480, 64.2290, 30.9250

Complementary

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



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



62.7900, 19.7080, 39.3240

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.



91.5450, 45.3830, 42.0790



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



88.9260, -48.7410, 18.8030

Square

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



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



82.9410, -80.6010, -9.5370



96.2770, 7.9710, 37.2750



89.5070, 64.6000, 7.6720

Rectangle

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



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



78.3010, -64.7800, -26.4440



96.2770, 7.9710, 37.2750



88.2830, 60.5600, 36.8480

Sweetspot

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



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



128.3220, -7.3790, -14.9550



97.5750, 25.2210, -22.0670



63.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240



92.1630, -30.6620, -61.0780



80.6020, -32.1350, -28.8630



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



69.5760, -30.3870, -60.5550



145.6090, -63.7990, -126.8630

Inverse Universe

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



62.7900, 19.7080, 39.3240



69.8370, 30.6620, 61.0780



59.3980, 32.1350, 28.8630



50.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



47.4240, 30.3870, 60.5550



99.3910, 63.7990, 126.8630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

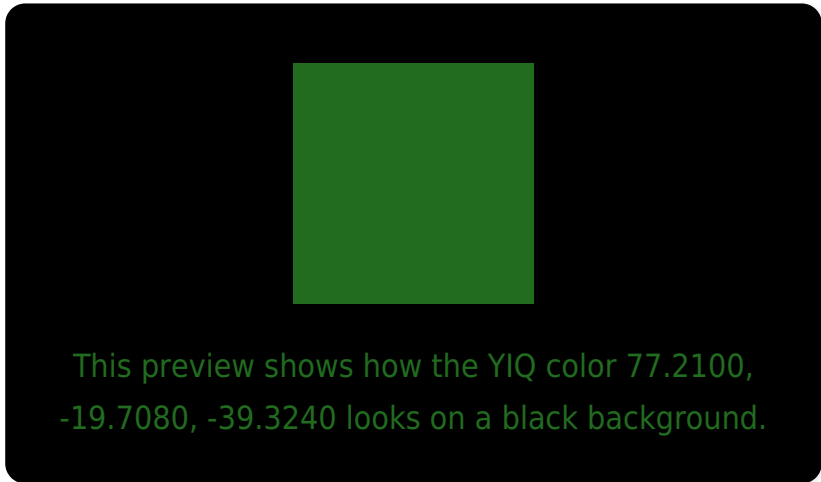
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

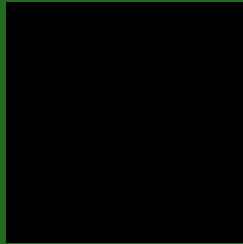
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.2100, -19.7080,

-39.3240.

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

77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240

Protanopia

89.7650, 27.7420, -18.1940

Deuteranopia

91.3730, 32.1420, -9.8260



Tritanopia

87.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240

Protanomaly

85.0400, 10.5500, -26.0100

Deuteranomaly

86.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800

Tritanomaly

84.3350, -26.5890, -19.2370

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240 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(34, 108, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 108, 32)  
}
```

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(34, 108, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 108, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240 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(34, 108, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 108, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 108, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 108, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 108, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 108,  
32) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.2100, -19.7080, -39.3240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 108, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 108,  
32) }
```

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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