

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.2570, -43.1440,
-0.0400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24597D
RGB	36, 89, 125
RGB Percent	14%, 35%, 49%
CMY	0.8589, 0.6509, 0.5100
CMYK	0.71, 0.29, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	204°, 55%, 32%
HSV	204°, 71%, 49%
XYZ	7.9993, 9.0024, 20.7011
YIQ	77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

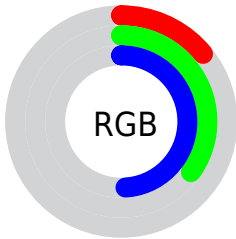
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 69, 125
Decimal	2382205
CIE _{Lab}	35.99, -4.97, -25.37
CIE _{LCh}	36, 25.849, 258.905
Y _{xy}	9.0024, 0.2122, 0.2388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280572285 (0xFF24597D)
YUV	77.2570, 23.5373, -36.1824
Hunter-Lab	30.0041, -4.9178, -19.9038

Details

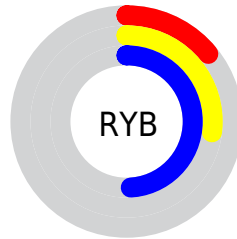
The YIQ color **77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **83.7430, 43.1440, 0.0400**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.3930, -40.5310, 2.1650**, and **34.4920, -36.4960, 0.6240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4350, -49.5170, -0.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7800, -37.3670, -0.1110**.

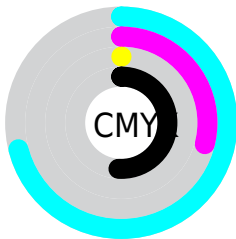
Distribution



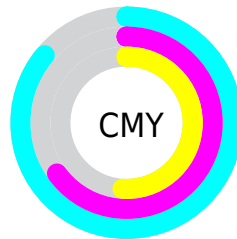
- Red (14%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400 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 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.2570, -43.1440,
-0.0400

■ 77.2570, -43.1440,
-0.0400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.1420, -50.2500,
-3.4180

■ 129.3930,
-40.5310, 2.1650

■ 34.4920, -36.4960,
0.6240

■ 155.8060,
-40.2560, 2.6880

■ 20.1300, -23.6130,
3.9310

■ 183.3330,
-40.3020, 3.5220

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 210.2360,
-38.6510, 1.1330

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 235.9300,
-29.3420, -7.8860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 77.2570, -43.1440,
-0.0400

■ 77.2570, -43.1440,
-0.0400

■ 70.4350, -49.5170,
-0.1810

■ 83.7800, -37.3670,
-0.1110

■ 63.9120, -55.2940,
-0.1100

■ 90.6020, -30.9940,
0.0300

■ 57.6880, -60.4750,
0.1730

■ 97.1250, -25.2170,
-0.0410

■ 103.9470,
-18.8440, 0.1000

■ 110.4700,
-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 117.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 123.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 130.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 137.1600, 11.2330,
0.1690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.2880, -62.7650, -13.3970



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



84.6950, -17.6540, 11.5780

Triad

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



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



86.0860, 32.4130, 12.8050



78.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570

Complementary

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



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



83.7430, 43.1440, 0.0400

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.



82.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



85.1750, 33.2400, 3.3200

Square

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



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



86.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760



83.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



73.6980, -32.0450, -19.4770

Rectangle

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



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



86.9420, -2.1120, 16.2560



83.6590, 25.5850, -6.6310



79.9760, -0.5930, -16.7930

Sweetspot

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



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



144.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140



92.3470, -36.0310, -35.3510



70.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550



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.



77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



88.5670, -67.4440, -0.1800



51.4290, -31.0440, 22.9720



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



57.6880, -60.4750, 0.1730



117.3650, -122.4170, -0.6010

Inverse Universe

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



68.6530, 36.0310, 35.3510



75.0230, 56.2010, 55.2810



109.5710, 31.0440, -22.9720



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.8110, 50.7460, 49.5140



92.5620, 101.7210, 100.3850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400 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 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

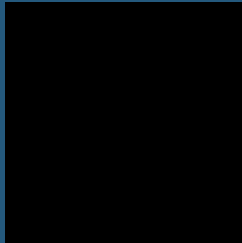
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.2570, -43.1440,

-0.0400.

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

77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400

Protanopia

84.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870

Deuteranopia

83.1070, -24.8060, 9.0340



Tritanopia

71.4760, -48.7350, -14.3590

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400

Protanomaly

81.7430, -26.7770, 6.2070

Deuteranomaly

80.9920, -31.9120, 5.6560

Tritanomaly

73.4210, -46.9020, -9.0300

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400 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(36, 89, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 89, 125)  
}
```

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(36, 89, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 89, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400 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(36, 89, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 89, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 89, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 89, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 89, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 89,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 89, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 89,  
125) }
```

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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