

# Converting Colors

YIQ(77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(77.3090, -47.7810,  
34.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3544BD
RGB	53, 68, 189
RGB Percent	21%, 27%, 74%
CMY	0.7921, 0.7333, 0.2591
CMYK	0.72, 0.64, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	233°, 56%, 47%
HSV	233°, 72%, 74%
XYZ	12.7137, 8.5632, 49.0858
YIQ	77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

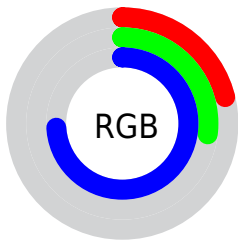
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	53, 67, 189
Decimal	3491005
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.13, 35.33, -65.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 74.155, 298.449
Yxy	8.5632, 0.1807, 0.1217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281681085 (0xFF3544BD)
YUV	77.3090, 55.0637, -21.3190
Hunter-Lab	29.2629, 26.3419, -78.9693

# Details

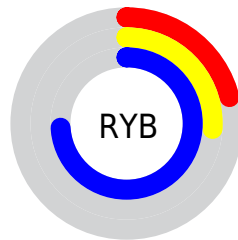
The YIQ color **77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **164.6910, 47.7810, -34.4510**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4180, -40.5380, 40.8540**, and **29.9510, -49.8890, 28.5990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6490, -54.4300, 39.3140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.9690, -41.1320, 29.5880**.

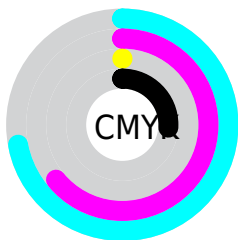
# Distribution



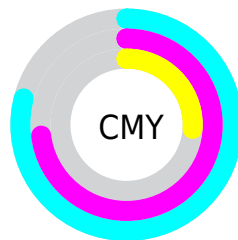
- Red (21%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510 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 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 77.3090, -47.7810,  
34.4510

■ 77.3090, -47.7810,  
34.4510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 45.3560, -64.3310,  
26.0130

■ 131.4180,  
-40.5380, 40.8540

■ 29.9510, -49.8890,  
28.5990

■ 156.6760,  
-32.6970, 36.4150

■ 15.8340, -36.3180,  
30.4500

■ 180.9080,  
-21.9670, 29.1770

■ 9.4620, -26.6430,  
25.8130

■ 206.0150,  
-12.3830, 20.6810

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,  
15.2110

■ 231.7200, -1.6070,  
12.6090

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,  
10.1500

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,

1.5690

3.7320

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

77.3090, -47.7810,  
34.4510

77.3090, -47.7810,  
34.4510

61.6490, -54.4300,  
39.3140

92.9690, -41.1320,  
29.5880

45.9890, -61.0790,  
44.1770

108.6290,  
-34.4830, 24.7250

33.8730, -66.4440,  
47.7960

123.7020,  
-27.5590, 20.3850

139.3620,  
-20.9100, 15.5220

154.7230,  
-14.8570, 10.4470

■ 170.3830, -8.2080,  
5.5840

■ 186.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 201.1160, 5.3650,  
-3.6190

■ 216.7760, 12.0140,  
-8.4820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.2600, -90.7840, 15.3280



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



68.2280, 37.1710, 69.7710

# Triad

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



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



73.6020, 74.4580, 5.2260



70.5270, -53.9130, -30.6570

# Complementary

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



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



164.6910, 47.7810, -34.4510

# 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.



60.4440, -29.6550, -51.7910



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



78.0560, 39.9840, -19.7920

# Square

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



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



56.1580, 94.9450, 46.9530



68.6220, -0.4970, -40.5690



77.9540, -73.4480, -12.5200



# Rectangle

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



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



63.7400, 67.8440, 70.0520



68.6220, -0.4970, -40.5690



67.5460, -46.8970, -36.6650

# Sweetspot

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



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



200.6780, -18.9840, 13.6560



146.5120, -75.9200, -33.8080



96.2950, -10.7760, 8.0720



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510



71.5550, -74.0560, 53.5920



84.0520, -12.6640, 53.3200



86.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



27.9910, -55.3930, 40.2470



5.2950, -10.7760, 8.0720



# Inverse Universe

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



95.3740, 76.2410, 33.4970



99.7110, 118.3730, 51.8850



157.9480, 12.6640, -53.3200



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.1800, 88.7110, 38.7830

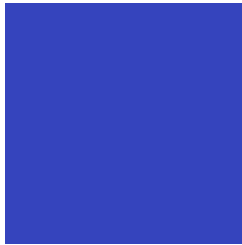


9.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510 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 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

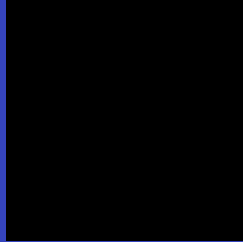
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.3090, -47.7810,



# 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

77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510

### Protanopia

65.5250, -75.6530, 10.9310

### Deuteranopia

66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



## Tritanopia

64.5890, -56.4830, -17.1150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510

## Protanomaly

69.7700, -65.7970, 19.5390

## Deuteranomaly

70.2940, -61.7610, 12.4710

## Tritanomaly

69.3360, -53.5520, 1.3600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510

## Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.2220, -17.7000, 12.4120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510 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(53, 68, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 68, 189)  
}
```

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(53, 68, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 68, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510 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(53, 68, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 68, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 68, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 68, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 68, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 68,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.3090, -47.7810, 34.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 68, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 68,  
189) }
```

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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