

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.4250, -17.1940,
3.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5066
RGB	63, 80, 102
RGB Percent	25%, 31%, 40%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6862, 0.6001
CMYK	0.38, 0.22, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	214°, 24%, 32%
HSV	214°, 38%, 40%
XYZ	7.3158, 7.7538, 13.6758
YIQ	77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

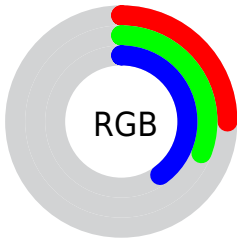
Format	Color
R_{YB}	63, 75, 102
Decimal	4149350
CIE _{Lab}	33.46, -0.52, -14.88
CIE _{LCh}	33, 14.885, 267.994
Yxy	7.7538, 0.2545, 0.2697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282339430 (0xFF3F5066)
YUV	77.4250, 12.1155, -12.6507
Hunter-Lab	27.8456, -1.8328, -9.6270

Details

The YIQ color **77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **87.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600**, and **32.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.9130, -21.5040, 4.2560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9370, -12.8840, 2.2200**.

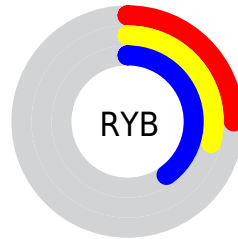
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (31%)

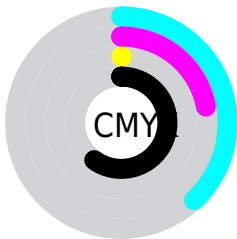
Blue (40%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (40%)

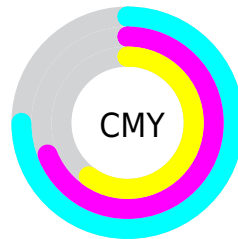


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380 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 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.4250, -17.1940,
3.2380

■ 77.4250, -17.1940,
3.2380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.3110, -16.8730,
2.9270

■ 126.6530,
-17.8360, 3.8600

■ 32.4850, -17.4230,
1.8810

■ 152.7670,
-18.1570, 4.1710

■ 12.0940, -14.7640,
3.2520

■ 179.7670,
-18.1570, 4.1710

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 206.9950,
-18.7990, 4.7930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.5560,
-16.1850, 1.4710

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 77.4250, -17.1940,
3.2380

■ 77.4250, -17.1940,
3.2380

■ 70.9130, -21.5040,
4.2560

■ 83.9370, -12.8840,
2.2200

■ 64.9880, -26.0890,
4.7510

■ 90.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 58.1770, -30.9950,
5.5570

■ 96.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

■ 51.6650, -35.3050,
6.5750

■ 103.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 45.1530, -39.6150,
7.5930

■ 109.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 39.2280, -44.2000,
8.0880

■ 115.6220, 9.8120,
-1.6120

■ 38.0430, -45.1170,
8.1870

■ 122.1340, 14.1220,
-2.6300

■ 128.9450, 19.0280,
-3.4360

■ 135.4570, 23.3380,
-4.4540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.5440, -25.0790, -2.5430



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



79.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890

Triad

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



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



79.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



75.3700, -7.3340, -10.2620

Complementary

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



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



87.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

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.



76.8830, 4.4030, -8.2130



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



79.4660, 19.1190, 0.4230

Square

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



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



80.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820



78.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



73.6230, -18.2920, -9.9080

Rectangle

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



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



80.2920, 2.4740, 10.2340



78.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



75.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120

Sweetspot

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



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



123.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



88.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



60.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



94.2160, -26.7310, 5.3730



68.0440, -11.3270, 12.5530



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



42.4600, -50.6650, 9.6150



89.8100, -106.8320, 19.8240

Inverse Universe

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



76.5990, 17.7870, 13.5550



93.2030, 28.0100, 21.0180



96.9560, 11.3270, -12.5530



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



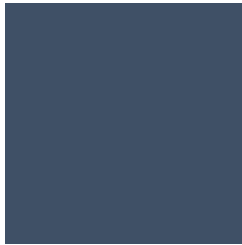
40.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300



84.4420, 110.2060, 84.2700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380 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

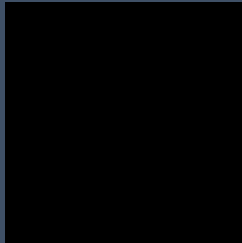
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

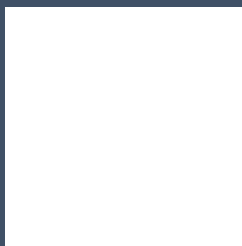
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380.

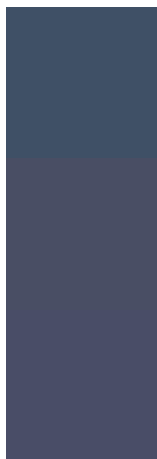


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.4250, -17.1940,

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

77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

Protanopia

79.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820

Deuteranopia

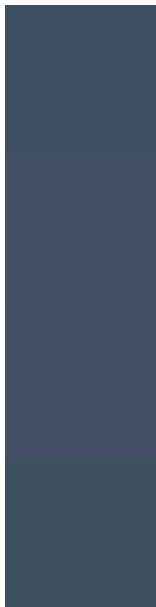
78.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380



Tritanopia

76.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

Protanomaly

78.5180, -13.0220, 4.7220

Deuteranomaly

78.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

Tritanomaly

76.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380 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(63, 80, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 80, 102)  
}
```

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(63, 80, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 80, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380 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(63, 80, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 80, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 80, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 80, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 80, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 80,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 80, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 80,  
102) }
```

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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