

# Converting Colors

YIQ(77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(77.5330, 53.6840,  
29.3000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	932C44
RGB	147, 44, 68
RGB Percent	58%, 17%, 27%
CMY	0.4233, 0.8276, 0.7331
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.54, 0.42
HSL	346°, 54%, 37%
HSV	346°, 70%, 58%
XYZ	13.9885, 8.4253, 6.3657
YIQ	77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

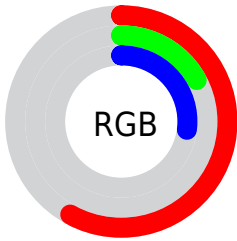
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 44, 68
Decimal	9645124
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.85, 44.79, 10.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 45.905, 12.652
Yxy	8.4253, 0.4861, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287835204 (0xFF932C44)
YUV	77.5330, -4.6998, 60.9226
Hunter-Lab	29.0263, 35.2274, 7.3156

# Details

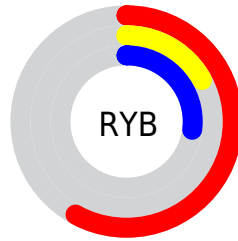
The YIQ color **77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **113.4670, -53.6840, -29.3000**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4580, 58.2690, 28.8050**, and **30.1730, 45.8900, 27.3780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4740, 61.3400, 33.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.5920, 46.0280, 24.8760**.

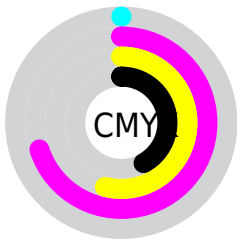
# Distribution



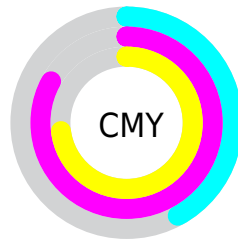
- Red (58%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000 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 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 77.5330, 53.6840,  
29.3000


 77.5330, 53.6840,  
29.3000


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 47.8690, 52.8580,  
33.2580


 131.4580, 58.2690,  
28.8050


 30.1730, 45.8900,  
27.3780

 158.5400, 60.9740,  
29.3420


 19.1360, 38.1440,  
13.5680

 183.4470, 56.8020,  
27.8580

 10.8780, 21.1350,  
7.9430

 202.9610, 40.4350,  
21.6110

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 222.5890, 23.7470,  
15.6750

 242.8040, 6.7840,

9.2160

■ 77.5330, 53.6840,  
29.3000

■ 77.5330, 53.6840,  
29.3000

■ 67.4740, 61.3400,  
33.7240

■ 87.5920, 46.0280,  
24.8760

■ 58.0020, 68.7210,  
37.6250

■ 97.1780, 38.3260,  
21.2860

■ 47.8290, 76.6980,  
41.7380

■ 107.2370, 30.6700,  
16.8620

■ 117.2960, 23.0140,  
12.4380

■ 126.7680, 15.6330,  
8.5370

■ 136.9410, 7.6560,  
4.4240

■ 147.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.0590, -7.6560,  
-4.4240

■ 166.5310,  
-15.0370, -8.3250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.8100, 34.1510, 36.3830



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



78.3090, 56.5300, 10.7540

# Triad

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



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



69.9560, -7.0090, -32.6810



71.3320, -74.0920, -0.8440

# Complementary

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



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



113.4670, -53.6840, -29.3000

# 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.



71.8730, -68.7260, -9.9900



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



63.6650, -45.6140, -32.3820

# Square

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



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



75.3100, 27.2850, -26.4350



69.1710, -58.3620, -21.6100



72.5780, -56.8090, 10.8310



# Rectangle

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



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



78.0720, 52.2230, -4.8090



69.1710, -58.3620, -21.6100



71.9360, -73.0370, -3.4450

# Sweetspot

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



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



163.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790



78.7650, 12.8290, 48.3570



80.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430



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.



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



83.0580, 83.4830, 45.4270



90.0590, 54.2380, 8.2380



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



44.9100, 71.9760, 39.2080



3.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



# Inverse Universe

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



77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000



83.0580, 83.4830, 45.4270



100.9410, -54.2380, -8.2380



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



44.9100, 71.9760, 39.2080

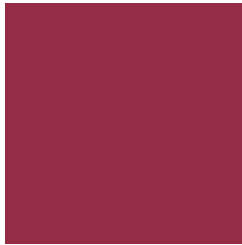


3.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

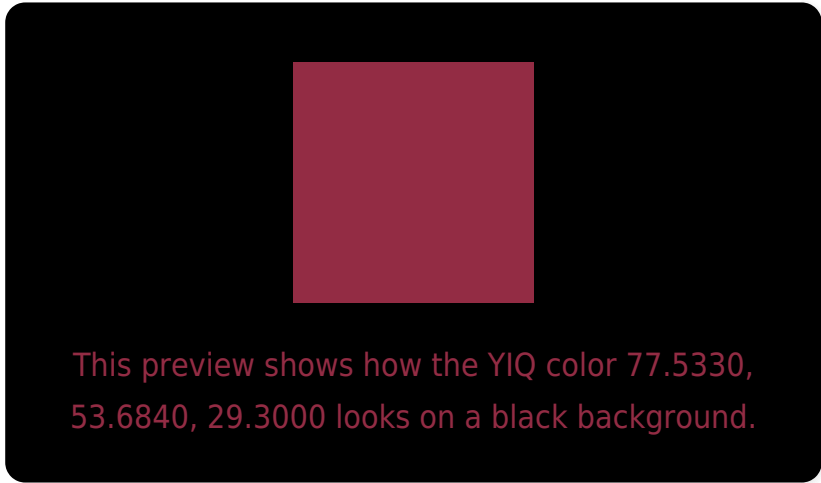
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5330, 53.6840,



# 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

77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000

### Protanopia

83.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

### Deuteranopia

83.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710



## Tritanopia

77.5300, 57.7660, 21.3980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000

## Protanomaly

81.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760

## Deuteranomaly

81.4230, 29.8460, 9.7660

## Tritanomaly

77.7410, 55.7940, 24.0980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.9750, 19.4840, 10.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000 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(147, 44, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 44, 68)  
}
```

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(147, 44, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 44, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000 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(147, 44, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 44, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 44, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 44, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 44, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 44,  
68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.5330, 53.6840, 29.3000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 44, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 44,  
68) }
```

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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