

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.5520, -29.8390,
-48.4550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.5520, -29.8390,
-48.4550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13751C
RGB	19, 117, 28
RGB Percent	7%, 46%, 11%
CMY	0.9258, 0.5410, 0.8902
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.76, 0.54
HSL	126°, 72%, 27%
HSV	126°, 84%, 46%
XYZ	6.8426, 12.9536, 3.2375
YIQ	77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

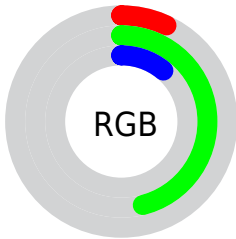
Format	Color
R _Y B	19, 109, 117
Decimal	1275164
CIE Lab	42.69, -44.99, 39.24
CIE LCh	43, 59.693, 138.907
Yxy	12.9536, 0.2971, 0.5624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279465244 (0xFF13751C)
YUV	77.5520, -24.4291, -51.3501
Hunter-Lab	35.9911, -29.0480, 19.8605

Details

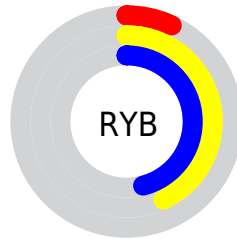
The YIQ color **77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **58.4480, 29.8390, 48.4550**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.4990, -22.3200, -47.0560**, and **39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7100, -33.4600, -54.4200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3940, -26.2180, -42.4900**.

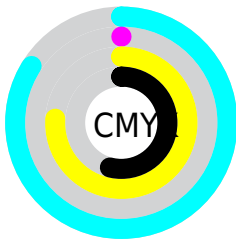
Distribution



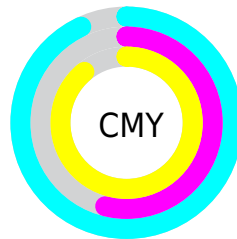
- Red (7%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550 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 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.5520, -29.8390,
-48.4550

■ 77.5520, -29.8390,
-48.4550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.0040, -25.3000,
-48.1160

■ 133.4990,
-22.3200, -47.0560

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 161.1570,
-21.3570, -47.9890

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 188.9290,
-20.7150, -48.6110

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 217.4020,
-20.6690, -49.4450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.1510,
-12.0520, -34.9000

■ 241.0140, -3.7560,

-20.0440

252.9910, 4.2190,
-4.8770

77.5520, -29.8390,
-48.4550

77.5520, -29.8390,
-48.4550

72.7100, -33.4600,
-54.4200

82.3940, -26.2180,
-42.4900

69.9330, -35.7060,
-57.7700

86.8230, -22.8720,
-37.0480

91.6650, -19.2510,
-31.0830

96.3930, -15.3090,
-25.4290

100.9360,
-12.2840, -19.6760

■ 105.7780, -8.6630,
-13.7110

■ 110.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 115.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 119.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.2030, 25.7280, -36.7680



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



80.7340, -59.2300, -38.9260

Triad

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



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



88.3160, -94.3580, 3.0020



90.8240, 75.0940, 37.7660

Complementary

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



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



58.4480, 29.8390, 48.4550

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.



94.9040, 54.9180, 50.9980



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



93.8310, -58.5990, 21.2490

Square

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



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



90.3900, -89.1750, -8.3350



102.7600, 11.2250, 44.3850



94.1830, 74.3200, 7.7280

Rectangle

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



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



85.3110, -70.7400, -28.5640



102.7600, 11.2250, 44.3850



91.1860, 71.3790, 44.5230

Sweetspot

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



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



137.6480, -11.4130, -18.9410



103.4360, 26.6900, -32.1740



67.7290, -6.9670, -11.4070



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550



91.4070, -46.5690, -75.6650



83.0240, -45.2470, -33.5270



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



72.8680, -37.0810, -60.3850



149.3720, -76.1330, -123.5970

Inverse Universe

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



58.4480, 29.8390, 48.4550



61.5930, 46.5690, 75.6650



52.9760, 45.2470, 33.5270



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



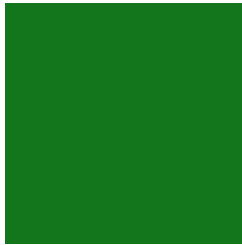
49.1320, 37.0810, 60.3850



100.6280, 76.1330, 123.5970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

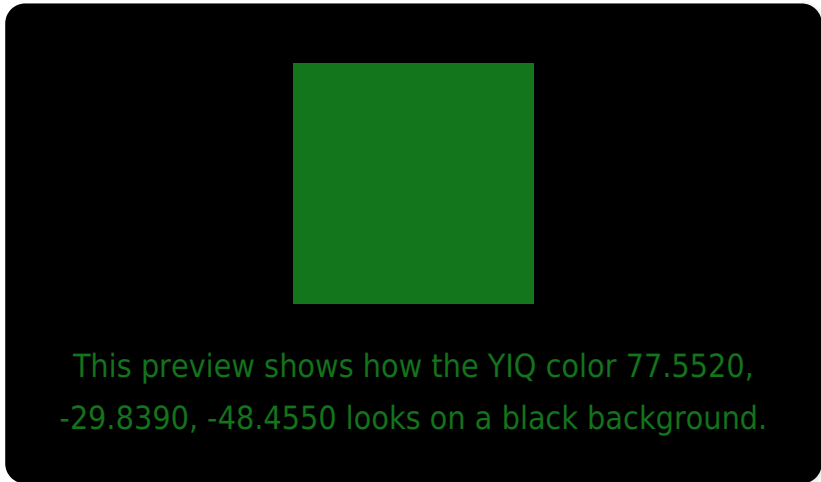
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5520, -29.8390,

-48.4550.

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

77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550

Protanopia

95.8100, 31.8690, -21.4030

Deuteranopia

97.3580, 36.4980, -11.6780



Tritanopia

92.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550

Protanomaly

89.2800, 9.6340, -31.4380

Deuteranomaly

90.0510, 12.0170, -25.0630

Tritanomaly

87.0950, -34.8410, -23.8730

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.8870, -10.5880, -17.3720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550 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(19, 117, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 117, 28)  
}
```

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(19, 117, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 117, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550 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(19, 117, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 117, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 117, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 117, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 117, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 117,  
28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.5520, -29.8390, -48.4550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 117, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 117,  
28) }
```

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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