

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.5590, -22.5490,
-48.4130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130)
contains.

YIQ(77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(77.5590, -22.5490,
-48.4130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A7314
RGB	26, 115, 20
RGB Percent	10%, 45%, 8%
CMY	0.8983, 0.5489, 0.9216
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.83, 0.55
HSL	116°, 70%, 26%
HSV	116°, 83%, 45%
XYZ	6.6854, 12.5391, 2.7296
YIQ	77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

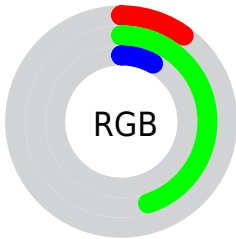
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 115, 109
Decimal	1733396
CIE Lab	42.06, -43.86, 41.57
CIE LCh	42, 60.434, 136.539
Yxy	12.5391, 0.3045, 0.5712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279923476 (0xFF1A7314)
YUV	77.5590, -28.3766, -45.2172
Hunter-Lab	35.4106, -28.2683, 20.2172

Details

The YIQ color **77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **57.4410, 22.5490, 48.4130**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8370, -17.4600, -47.0280**, and **38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9020, -25.2530, -54.4770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2160, -19.8450, -42.3490**.

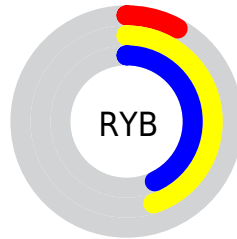
Distribution



Red (10%)

Green (45%)

Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (43%)

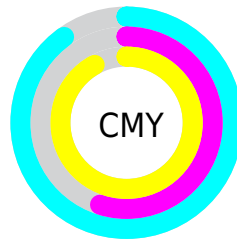


Cyan (77%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (90%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130 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 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.5590, -22.5490,
-48.4130

■ 77.5590, -22.5490,
-48.4130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 132.8370,
-17.4600, -47.0280

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 160.1960,
-17.0930, -48.1730

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 187.9680,
-16.4510, -48.7950

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 216.4410,
-16.4050, -49.6290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 229.3640, -8.3380,
-36.1300

■ 241.2270, -0.0420,

-21.2740

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 77.5590, -22.5490,
-48.4130

■ 77.5590, -22.5490,
-48.4130

■ 72.9020, -25.2530,
-54.4770

■ 82.2160, -19.8450,
-42.3490

■ 69.5980, -27.4530,
-58.6610

■ 86.7590, -16.8200,
-36.5960

■ 91.1170, -14.7120,
-30.7440

■ 95.6600, -11.6870,
-24.9910

■ 100.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

■ 104.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 109.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 113.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 118.4180, 1.8790,
4.4950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.0400, 27.7450, -34.7750



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



78.8760, -56.7540, -39.7460

Triad

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



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



88.2020, -94.0370, 2.6910



88.7040, 75.5520, 40.4800

Complementary

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



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



57.4410, 22.5490, 48.4130

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.



93.1750, 52.7170, 52.3410



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



86.7690, -73.2240, 16.4720

Square

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



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



89.3470, -87.6160, -9.0560



101.3080, 6.6860, 44.0460



92.2480, 75.6950, 10.3430

Rectangle

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



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



83.4530, -68.2640, -29.3840



101.3080, 6.6860, 44.0460



88.2940, 71.1950, 47.8590

Sweetspot

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



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



135.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



100.6480, 32.1450, -26.4070



67.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



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.



77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130



91.5670, -35.3360, -75.4960



80.4390, -39.2860, -36.9340



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



74.0060, -28.7820, -62.1100



151.5340, -59.2140, -127.3580

Inverse Universe

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



57.4410, 22.5490, 48.4130



60.4330, 35.3360, 75.4960



54.5610, 39.2860, 36.9340



55.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



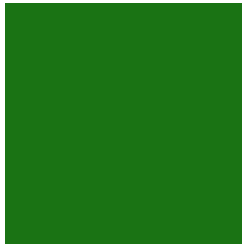
48.2930, 29.3780, 62.3220



98.4660, 59.2140, 127.3580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130 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

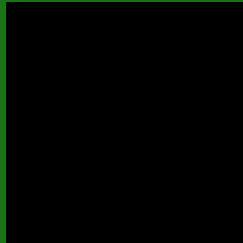
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5590, -22.5490,

-48.4130.

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

77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130

Protanopia

93.1260, 33.7950, -23.2690

Deuteranopia

95.7880, 38.1030, -13.2330



Tritanopia

91.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130

Protanomaly

87.4930, 13.3480, -32.6680

Deuteranomaly

89.2640, 15.7310, -26.2930

Tritanomaly

86.6610, -30.6230, -23.2230

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.5560, -8.1580, -17.3580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130 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(26, 115, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 115, 20)  
}
```

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(26, 115, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 115, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130 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(26, 115, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 115, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 115, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 115, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 115, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 115,  
20) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.5590, -22.5490, -48.4130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 115, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 115,  
20) }
```

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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