

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.7120, -51.8550,
-1.8630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B5D84
RGB	27, 93, 132
RGB Percent	11%, 36%, 52%
CMY	0.8942, 0.6352, 0.4826
CMYK	0.80, 0.29, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	202°, 66%, 31%
HSV	202°, 80%, 52%
XYZ	8.5286, 9.7304, 23.2369
YIQ	77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

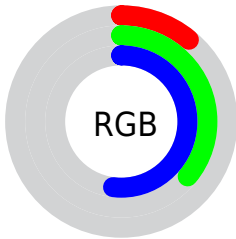
Format	Color
R _Y B	27, 68, 132
Decimal	1793412
CIE Lab	37.35, -6.13, -27.53
CIE LCh	37, 28.203, 257.449
Yxy	9.7304, 0.2055, 0.2345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279983492 (0xFF1B5D84)
YUV	77.7120, 26.7640, -44.4744
Hunter-Lab	31.1937, -5.7853, -22.3309

Details

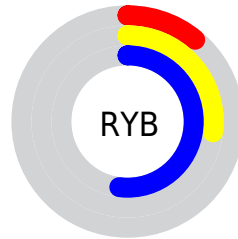
The YIQ color **77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **81.2880, 51.8550, 1.8630**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.3430, -46.2620, 1.4020**, and **36.9370, -39.2470, 0.9210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8900, -58.2280, -2.0040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5340, -45.4820, -1.7220**.

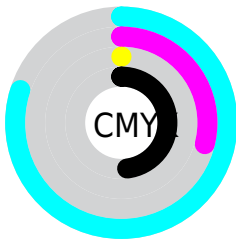
Distribution



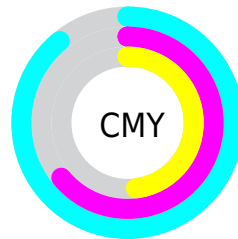
- Red (11%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630 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 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.7120, -51.8550,
-1.8630

■ 77.7120, -51.8550,
-1.8630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.2880, -53.5970,
-3.3330

■ 131.3430,
-46.2620, 1.4020

■ 36.9370, -39.2470,
0.9210

■ 158.7560,
-45.9870, 1.9250

■ 22.5750, -26.3640,
4.2280

■ 186.1690,
-45.7120, 2.4480

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 212.5730,
-41.2180, -1.9060

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 237.3810,
-32.2300, -10.6140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 77.7120, -51.8550,
-1.8630

■ 77.7120, -51.8550,
-1.8630

■ 70.8900, -58.2280,
-2.0040

■ 84.5340, -45.4820,
-1.7220

■ 64.0680, -64.6010,
-2.1450

■ 91.3560, -39.1090,
-1.5810

■ 63.7690, -65.1970,
-2.3570

■ 98.4770, -32.1400,
-1.2280

■ 105.2990,
-25.7670, -1.0870

■ 111.5340,
-19.1190, -0.4230

■ 118.3560,
-12.7460, -0.2820

■ 125.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 132.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 139.1210, 6.9690,
0.3530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.3200, -65.7910, -13.6230



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



87.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630

Triad

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



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



88.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870



81.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360

Complementary

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



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



81.2880, 51.8550, 1.8630

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.



84.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



87.6700, 36.2200, 4.3800

Square

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



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



89.9360, 24.3880, 20.5800



86.5130, 28.9320, -6.7160



75.2630, -35.2540, -21.8940

Rectangle

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



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



90.0990, -3.9920, 17.2880



86.5130, 28.9320, -6.7160



83.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600

Sweetspot

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



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



149.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



92.9670, -41.0730, -43.0970



73.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630



87.3420, -80.0520, -2.9640



47.1880, -37.5550, 25.3330



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.9540, -64.2800, -2.4560



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



65.9190, 41.3940, 42.7860



69.0660, 63.8100, 66.0660



111.8120, 37.5550, -25.3330



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



48.2180, 51.1580, 53.0620



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630 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 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

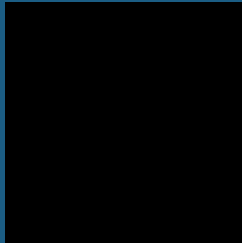
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7120, -51.8550,

-1.8630.

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

77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630

Protanopia

87.2710, -19.3960, 10.1080

Deuteranopia

85.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540



Tritanopia

68.9090, -60.3800, -18.0760

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630

Protanomaly

84.1770, -30.9950, 5.5570

Deuteranomaly

82.9530, -36.1760, 5.8400

Tritanomaly

72.4520, -57.3550, -12.3230

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.5340, -19.1190, -0.4230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630 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(27, 93, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 93, 132)  
}
```

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(27, 93, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 93, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630 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(27, 93, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 93, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 93, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 93, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 93, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 93,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.7120, -51.8550, -1.8630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 93, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 93,  
132) }
```

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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