

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.8330, -52.9130,
17.3190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2651A6
RGB	38, 81, 166
RGB Percent	15%, 32%, 65%
CMY	0.8510, 0.6823, 0.3493
CMYK	0.77, 0.51, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	220°, 63%, 40%
HSV	220°, 77%, 65%
XYZ	10.6191, 9.0500, 37.2297
YIQ	77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

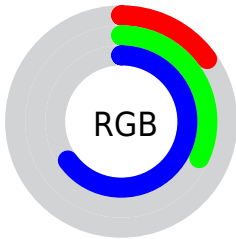
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 70, 166
Decimal	2511270
CIE _{Lab}	36.08, 16.33, -50.06
CIE _{LCh}	36, 52.657, 288.069
Yxy	9.0500, 0.1866, 0.1591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280701350 (0xFF2651A6)
YUV	77.8330, 43.4663, -34.9335
Hunter-Lab	30.0832, 10.3634, -52.3165

Details

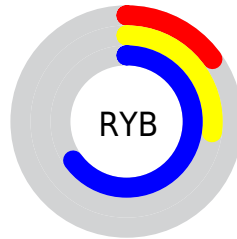
The YIQ color **77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **126.1670, 52.9130, -17.3190**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1160, -46.2200, 22.6760**, and **35.1880, -46.7230, 15.2690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2930, -60.0200, 19.4680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3730, -45.8060, 15.1700**.

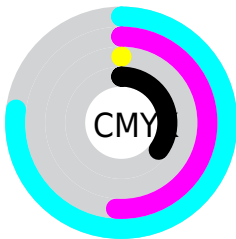
Distribution



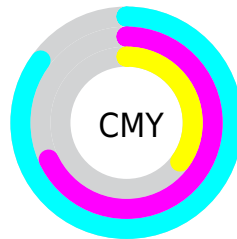
- Red (15%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190 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 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.8330, -52.9130,
17.3190

■ 77.8330, -52.9130,
17.3190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.8920, -60.5690,
12.8950

■ 132.1160,
-46.2200, 22.6760

■ 35.1880, -46.7230,
15.2690

■ 159.3550,
-45.3950, 24.2450

■ 21.1850, -33.4730,
17.4310

■ 183.7440,
-36.5450, 18.0390

■ 11.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 208.8510,
-26.9610, 9.5430

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 234.2570,
-16.7810, 1.2590

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.2720

0.0000

■ 77.8330, -52.9130,
17.3190

■ 77.8330, -52.9130,
17.3190

■ 66.2930, -60.0200,
19.4680

■ 89.3730, -45.8060,
15.1700

■ 55.0520, -66.5310,
21.8290

■ 100.6140,
-39.2950, 12.8090

■ 51.7960, -68.6860,
22.3380

■ 112.1540,
-32.1880, 10.6600

■ 123.3950,
-25.6770, 8.2990

■ 134.9350,
-18.5700, 6.1500

■ 146.4750,
-11.4630, 4.0010

■ 157.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 169.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 180.4970, 8.6660,
-2.8700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.9170, -80.0530, 2.5630



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



86.6900, 8.2460, 37.7980

Triad

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



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



79.2080, 64.0040, 7.4600



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

Complementary

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



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



126.1670, 52.9130, -17.3190

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.



66.1880, -22.6420, -41.2180



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



80.1820, 48.5570, -15.4670

Square

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



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



76.5020, 64.1370, 32.5930



77.0380, 22.0590, -30.8450



73.5880, -63.9100, -20.1820

Rectangle

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



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



82.5100, 35.2960, 43.1680



77.0380, 22.0590, -30.8450



65.6880, -44.4210, -37.4850

Sweetspot

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



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



182.6790, -20.7250, 6.6590



122.5980, -61.8430, -41.1310



88.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190



77.9440, -83.5420, 27.2580



58.2730, -29.7640, 43.8360



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



46.2220, -61.2580, 19.8780



6.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590

Inverse Universe

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



81.1740, 62.4850, 40.5090



83.1500, 98.5640, 63.9720



145.7270, 29.7640, -43.8360



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



49.9520, 72.1580, 46.9260



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190 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 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

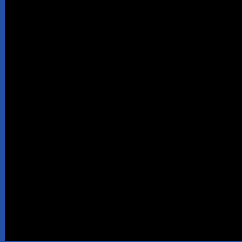
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.8330, -52.9130,

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

77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190

Protanopia

76.4410, -57.6810, 15.6230

Deuteranopia

67.6960, -72.1210, 1.9830



Tritanopia

66.6920, -58.2710, -17.7510

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190

Protanomaly

77.3380, -55.8930, 16.2590

Deuteranomaly

71.2780, -64.8320, 7.5520

Tritanomaly

70.6790, -56.2560, -4.7040

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.7500, -19.4870, 6.2490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190 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(38, 81, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 81, 166)  
}
```

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(38, 81, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 81, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190 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(38, 81, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 81, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 81, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 81, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 81, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 81,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 81, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 81,  
166) }
```

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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