

# Converting Colors

YIQ(77.8360, -40.9410,  
-12.4370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(77.8360, -40.9410,  
-12.4370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F6166
RGB	31, 97, 102
RGB Percent	12%, 38%, 40%
CMY	0.8786, 0.6195, 0.6002
CMYK	0.70, 0.05, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	184°, 53%, 26%
HSV	184°, 70%, 40%
XYZ	7.2373, 9.8037, 14.0702
YIQ	77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

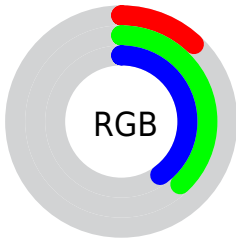
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 65, 102
Decimal	2056550
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.49, -18.63, -8.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 20.640, 205.524
Yxy	9.8037, 0.2326, 0.3151
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280246630 (0xFF1F6166)
YUV	77.8360, 11.9129, -41.0752
Hunter-Lab	31.3108, -13.5347, -4.7257

# Details

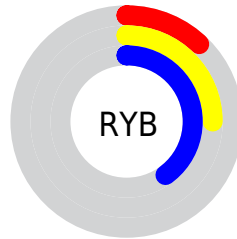
The YIQ color **77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **55.1640, 40.9410, 12.4370**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.0320, -38.5570, -11.5890**, and **35.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.2590, -46.6260, -14.0340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400**.

# Distribution



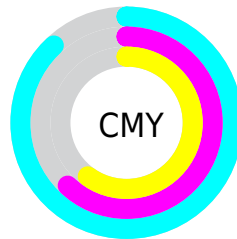
- Red (12%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370 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 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 77.8360, -40.9410,  
-12.4370

■ 77.8360, -40.9410,  
-12.4370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 51.7430, -45.1130,  
-13.9210

■ 130.0320,  
-38.5570, -11.5890

■ 35.6200, -31.4050,  
-9.0450

■ 157.0320,  
-38.5570, -11.5890

■ 21.4860, -19.1640,  
-5.1160

■ 184.0320,  
-38.5570, -11.5890

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 211.7330,  
-39.1530, -11.8010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

■ 245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 77.8360, -40.9410,  
-12.4370

■ 77.8360, -40.9410,  
-12.4370

■ 74.2590, -46.6260,  
-14.0340

■ 81.4130, -35.2560,  
-10.8400

■ 71.2690, -52.5860,  
-16.1540

■ 84.4030, -29.2960,  
-8.7200

■ 67.3930, -58.8670,  
-17.9630

■ 88.2790, -23.0150,  
-6.9110

■ 91.8560, -17.3300,  
-5.3140

■ 95.4330, -11.6450,  
-3.7170

■ 98.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 105.8760, 6.2810,  
1.8090

■ 108.8660, 12.2410,  
3.9290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3830, -26.5440, -14.5440



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



80.2370, -40.3920, -5.8640

# Triad

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



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



90.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



87.2500, 19.4870, -6.2490

# Complementary

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



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



55.1640, 40.9410, 12.4370

# 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.



88.8860, 26.6840, 0.9880



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



90.5670, 20.8130, 13.7810

# Square

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



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



89.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



89.3410, 27.1410, 9.2290



86.0310, 6.7420, -12.0580



# Rectangle

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



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



83.5310, -32.2320, 0.4400



89.3410, 27.1410, 9.2290



87.6850, 22.6960, -3.8320

# Sweetspot

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



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



123.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



73.2470, -21.1300, -35.5780



60.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370



94.8160, -64.5520, -19.5600



57.2910, -31.3160, 5.8680



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



75.9190, -66.3400, -20.1960



159.6630, -139.5570, -42.4130



# Inverse Universe

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



59.7530, 21.1300, 35.5780



66.3440, 33.3680, 56.0880



75.7090, 31.3160, -5.8680



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



46.5830, 34.1930, 57.6570

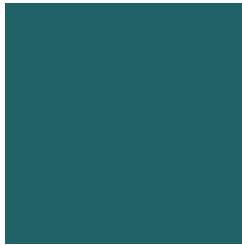


98.0080, 72.0070, 121.2790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370 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 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

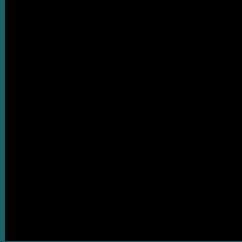
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370.

-12.4370.

# 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

77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

### Protanopia

88.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

### Deuteranopia

88.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



## Tritanopia

78.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

## Protanomaly

84.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

## Deuteranomaly

84.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330

## Tritanomaly

78.2490, -40.6660, -11.9140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370 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(31, 97, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 97, 102)  
}
```

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(31, 97, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 97, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370 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(31, 97, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 97, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 97, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 97, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 97, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 97,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 97, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 97,  
102) }
```

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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