

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	574564
RGB	87, 69, 100
RGB Percent	34%, 27%, 39%
CMY	0.6588, 0.7294, 0.6079
CMYK	0.13, 0.31, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	275°, 18%, 33%
HSV	275°, 31%, 39%
XYZ	8.3596, 7.2023, 13.0048
YIQ	77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

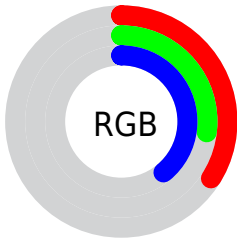
Format	Color
R_{YB}	87, 69, 100
Decimal	5719396
CIE _{Lab}	32.26, 14.33, -15.28
CIE _{LCh}	32, 20.948, 313.153
Yxy	7.2023, 0.2926, 0.2521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283909476 (0xFF574564)
YUV	77.9160, 10.8874, 7.9667
Hunter-Lab	26.8371, 8.6367, -9.9449

Details

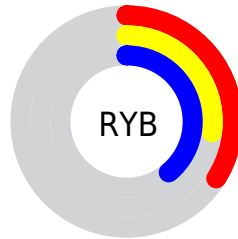
The YIQ color **77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **91.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.8560, 1.0060, 14.8140**, and **33.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8500, 1.1430, 17.8390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.9820, 0.4110, 9.0750**.

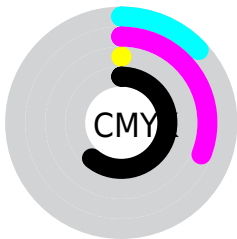
Distribution



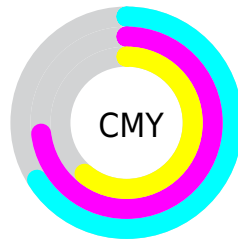
- Red (34%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570 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 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570

■ 77.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.0900, 0.2270,
12.4110

■ 126.8560, 1.0060,
14.8140

■ 32.9760, 0.5480,
12.1000

■ 153.2690, 1.2810,
15.3370

■ 10.2260, 2.8400,
14.6160

■ 180.2690, 1.2810,
15.3370

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 207.6820, 1.5560,
15.8600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.9980, 3.4820,
13.9940

254.4130, 0.2750,

0.5230

■ 77.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570

■ 77.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570

■ 70.8500, 1.1430,
17.8390

■ 84.9820, 0.4110,
9.0750

■ 63.7840, 1.5090,
22.2210

■ 92.0480, 0.0450,
4.6930

■ 56.4190, 1.2790,
26.3910

■ 99.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 49.3530, 1.6450,
30.7730

■ 106.4790, -0.0910,
-3.8590

■ 42.2870, 2.0110,
35.1550

■ 113.5450, -0.4570,
-8.2410

■ 35.2210, 2.3770,
39.5370

■ 120.6110, -0.8230,
-12.6230

■ 28.7420, 2.4680,
43.3960

■ 127.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050

■ 135.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750

■ 142.1080, -1.3250,
-25.5570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



77.8700, 15.5860, 14.8980

Triad

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



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



75.7990, 22.3750, -3.5210



64.7390, -39.2900, -14.8260

Complementary

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



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



91.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570

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.



69.0910, -19.8500, -14.7140



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



74.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380

Square

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



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



76.2930, 27.0960, 4.5360



72.1870, -2.5650, -14.0930



63.1710, -49.1940, -11.5460

Rectangle

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



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



77.5240, 22.3720, 13.0600



72.1870, -2.5650, -14.0930



66.1480, -33.1920, -15.2080

Sweetspot

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



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



121.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



80.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420



60.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



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.



77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570



95.8440, 1.2800, 20.8640



81.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



33.1430, 3.0170, 49.9690



69.7470, 6.3540, 105.1540

Inverse Universe

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



79.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



98.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960



87.4250, -9.1670, -15.5910



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



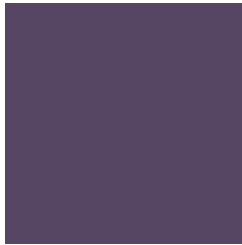
39.8570, 53.1320, 39.3080



83.8720, 111.8110, 82.7150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

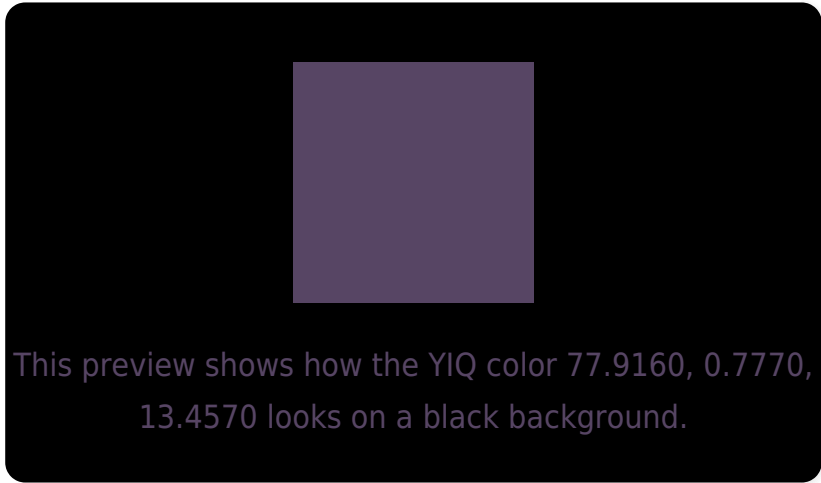
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

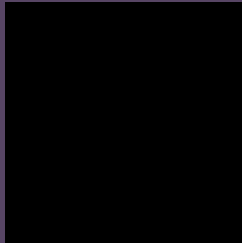
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.9160, 0.7770,

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

77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

Protanopia

76.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340

Deuteranopia

76.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



Tritanopia

76.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

Protanomaly

76.7190, -9.0340, 9.5420

Deuteranomaly

77.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340

Tritanomaly

77.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570 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(87, 69, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 69, 100)  
}
```

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(87, 69, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 69, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570 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(87, 69, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 69, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 69, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 69, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 69, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 69,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 69, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 69,  
100) }
```

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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