

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.6710, 60.8420,
-1.3180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F3600
RGB	127, 54, 0
RGB Percent	50%, 21%, 0%
CMY	0.5018, 0.7883, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 1.00, 0.50
HSL	25°, 100%, 25%
HSV	25°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	10.0758, 7.1504, 0.8512
YIQ	69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

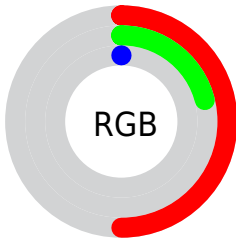
Format	Color
R_{YB}	127, 94, 0
Decimal	8336896
CIE Lab	32.15, 29.11, 43.25
CIE LCh	32, 52.134, 56.059
Yxy	7.1504, 0.5574, 0.3955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286526976 (0xFF7F3600)
YUV	69.6710, -34.3478, 50.2775
Hunter-Lab	26.7402, 20.4643, 16.8309

Details

The YIQ color **69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **57.3290, -60.8420, 1.3180**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.7750, 66.4810, 1.1130**, and **24.4520, 40.0700, 11.7020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2620, 54.7440, -0.9360**.

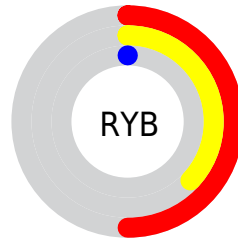
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (21%)

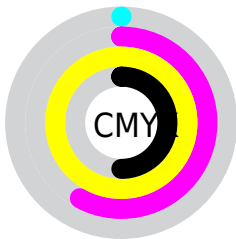
Blue (0%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (0%)

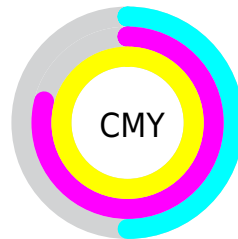


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180 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 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.6710, 60.8420,
-1.3180

69.6710, 60.8420,
-1.3180

252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

47.2110, 50.7540,
5.2980

121.7750, 66.4810,
1.1130

24.4520, 40.0700,
11.7020

148.1560, 69.7820,
1.8620

13.7540, 27.4160,
9.7520

175.8250, 72.2120,
1.8760

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.2150, 62.1260,
-2.5620

216.7290, 45.7590,
-8.8090

236.2430, 29.3920,

-15.0560

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

■ 69.6710, 60.8420,
-1.3180

■ 75.2620, 54.7440,
-0.9360

■ 81.3260, 48.6920,
-1.3880

■ 86.9170, 42.5940,
-1.0060

■ 92.5080, 36.4960,
-0.6240

■ 98.6860, 30.1230,
-0.7650

■ 104.1630, 24.3460,
-0.6940

■ 109.7540, 18.2480,
-0.3120

■ 115.3450, 12.1500,
0.0700

■ 121.4090, 6.0980,
-0.3820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.6280, 63.5420, 26.8540



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



71.2670, 38.0120, -17.0920

Triad

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



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



62.4570, -47.7240, -27.1800



73.7710, -32.0070, 23.9050

Complementary

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



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



57.3290, -60.8420, 1.3180

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.



66.7330, -73.5430, 5.7290



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



67.2450, -61.2060, -14.1180

Square

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



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



55.6800, -32.7750, -39.2950



69.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



75.9040, 19.3870, 39.6350

Rectangle

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



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



68.4880, 20.9120, -26.5760



69.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



60.5210, -69.8300, 10.0260

Sweetspot

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



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



143.2770, 24.0250, -0.3830



46.4090, 51.9380, 49.9380



70.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180



90.7240, 79.6860, -1.4180



106.0650, 43.7920, -33.7440



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



69.9700, 61.4380, -1.1060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



57.3290, -60.8420, 1.3180



74.6890, -79.4110, 1.9410



20.9350, -43.7920, 33.7440



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



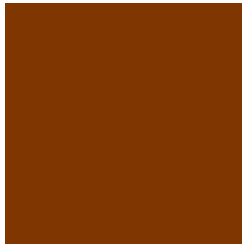
57.4430, -61.1630, 1.6290



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

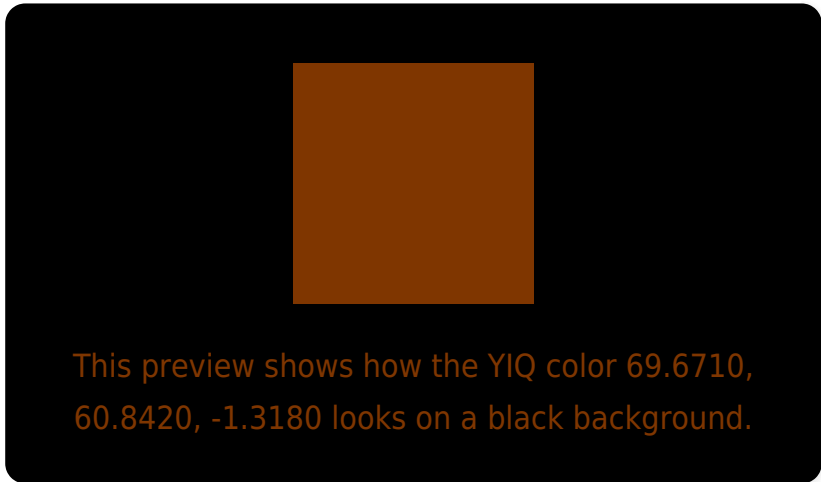
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

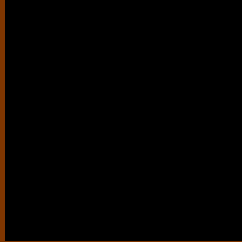
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180.

-1.3180.

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

69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180

Protanopia

72.2810, 26.2290, -18.3070

Deuteranopia

71.8540, 37.7370, -17.6150



Tritanopia

73.6640, 45.5250, 17.4690

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180

Protanomaly

71.6140, 38.6530, -12.1870

Deuteranomaly

71.0340, 46.2180, -11.6220

Tritanomaly

72.0850, 51.3490, 11.0370

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.9070, 22.1910, -0.1850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180 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(127, 54, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 54, 0)  
}
```

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(127, 54, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 54, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180 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(127, 54, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 54, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 54, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 54, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 54, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 54, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.6710, 60.8420, -1.3180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 54, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 54,  
0) }
```

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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