

# Converting Colors

YIQ(76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(76.2840, 39.3420,  
-19.1700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	664E00
RGB	102, 78, 0
RGB Percent	40%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.6000, 0.6941, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 1.00, 0.60
HSL	46°, 100%, 20%
HSV	46°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	8.2037, 8.2723, 1.1659
YIQ	76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

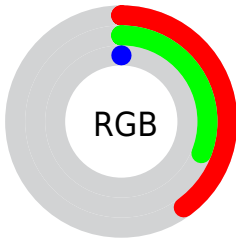
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 102, 0
Decimal	6704640
CIE Lab	34.54, 3.11, 43.06
CIE LCh	35, 43.174, 85.875
Yxy	8.2723, 0.4650, 0.4689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284894720 (0xFF664E00)
YUV	76.2840, -37.6080, 22.5529
Hunter-Lab	28.7617, 0.5806, 17.7297

# Details

The YIQ color **76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **25.7160, -39.3420, 19.1700**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.5340, 41.6340, -16.6540**, and **34.9080, 20.4500, -7.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.5980, 35.5820, -17.1060**.

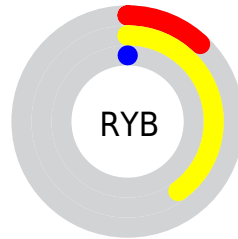
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (31%)

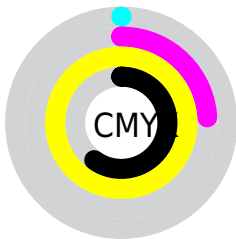
Blue (0%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (0%)

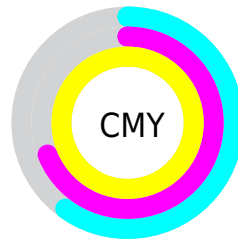


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700 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 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.2840, 39.3420,  
-19.1700

76.2840, 39.3420,  
-19.1700

253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

55.0090, 30.1710,  
-12.6530

127.5340, 41.6340,  
-16.6540

34.9080, 20.4500,  
-7.1820

154.0180, 43.1470,  
-16.5410

15.4050, 11.9210,  
-1.2870

180.8010, 45.2560,  
-16.2160

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

208.8720, 46.4940,  
-16.6260

231.9740, 37.2790,  
-20.3290

246.7920, 23.1120,

-22.3920

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

■ 76.2840, 39.3420,  
-19.1700

■ 78.5980, 35.5820,  
-17.1060

■ 81.4990, 31.5470,  
-15.5650

■ 83.9270, 27.4660,  
-13.1900

■ 86.8280, 23.4310,  
-11.6490

■ 89.1420, 19.6710,  
-9.5850

■ 91.4560, 15.9110,  
-7.5210

■ 94.3570, 11.8760,  
-5.9800

■ 96.7850, 7.7950,  
-3.6050

■ 99.6860, 3.7600,  
-2.0640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.1630, 50.7090, 0.6050



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



73.3130, 14.0350, -28.5970

# Triad

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



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



69.4790, -61.9850, -16.5210



83.0080, 15.8580, 32.0020

# Complementary

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



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



25.7160, -39.3420, 19.1700

# 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.



81.2680, -23.3410, 21.0350



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



70.9100, -70.1480, -6.2440

# Square

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



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



65.4890, -50.7500, -27.4060



68.1690, -72.0750, 1.1490



79.3670, 42.5880, 32.1560



# Rectangle

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



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



69.3840, -11.0900, -30.3060



68.1690, -72.0750, 1.1490



83.9680, 4.1670, 29.1190

# Sweetspot

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



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



122.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100



33.4620, 52.4460, 29.7100



60.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490



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.



76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700



99.0540, 51.4930, -24.6270



82.8970, 17.8420, -37.0220



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



86.0410, 44.3400, -21.6440



180.9530, 93.3570, -45.4510



# Inverse Universe

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



25.7160, -39.3420, 19.1700



33.3590, -51.2180, 25.1500



19.4020, -17.2460, 37.2340



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



28.9590, -44.3400, 21.6440

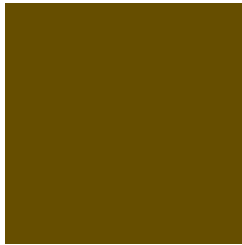


61.0470, -93.3570, 45.4510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700 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 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

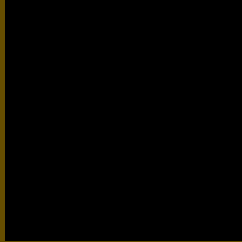
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.2840, 39.3420,

-19.1700.

# 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

76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700

### Protanopia

76.2120, 30.6770, -21.8270

### Deuteranopia

76.4520, 38.9290, -17.1910



## Tritanopia

82.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700

## Protanomaly

76.5930, 33.9780, -21.0780

## Deuteranomaly

76.3380, 39.2500, -17.5020

## Tritanomaly

80.5330, 26.1800, -0.8920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700 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(102, 78, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 78, 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(102, 78, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 78, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700 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(102, 78, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 78, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 78, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 78, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 78, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 78, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.2840, 39.3420, -19.1700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 78, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 78,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor