

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160)
contains.

YIQ(76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(76.3030, 21.1360,
2.4160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	624539
RGB	98, 69, 57
RGB Percent	38%, 27%, 22%
CMY	0.6156, 0.7294, 0.7764
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.42, 0.62
HSL	18°, 26%, 30%
HSV	18°, 42%, 38%
XYZ	7.9052, 7.1479, 4.8370
YIQ	76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

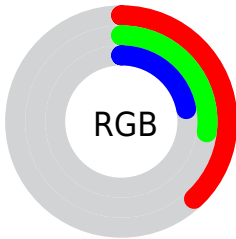
Format	Color
RYB	98, 74, 57
Decimal	6440249
CIELab	32.14, 10.75, 12.17
CIElCh	32, 16.236, 48.549
Yxy	7.1479, 0.3974, 0.3594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284630329 (0xFF624539)
YUV	76.3030, -9.5164, 19.0283
Hunter-Lab	26.7356, 5.9915, 7.9881

Details

The YIQ color **76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **78.6970, -21.1360, -2.4160**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.3850, 23.8410, 2.9530**, and **31.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.0540, 26.2710, 2.9670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650**.

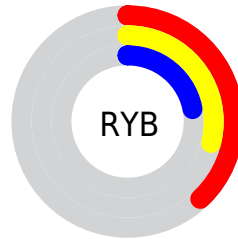
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (27%)

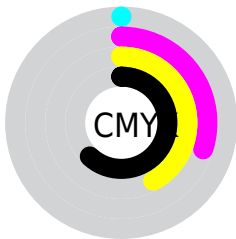
Blue (22%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (22%)

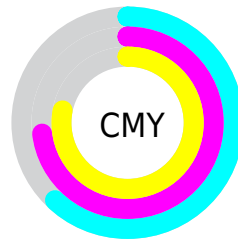


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160 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 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.3030, 21.1360,
2.4160

■ 76.3030, 21.1360,
2.4160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.4060, 19.3480,
1.7800

■ 125.3850, 23.8410,
2.9530

■ 31.8080, 18.1560,
1.3560

■ 151.5700, 24.7580,
2.8540

■ 8.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

■ 178.1680, 25.9500,
3.2780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.0540, 26.2710,
2.9670

■ 232.2600, 22.6950,
1.6950

■ 251.8880, 6.0070,

-4.2410

■ 76.3030, 21.1360,
2.4160

■ 76.3030, 21.1360,
2.4160

■ 71.0540, 26.2710,
2.9670

■ 81.5520, 16.0010,
1.8650

■ 65.8050, 31.4060,
3.5180

■ 86.8010, 10.8660,
1.3140

■ 60.6700, 36.2200,
4.3800

■ 91.9360, 6.0520,
0.4520

■ 55.4210, 41.3550,
4.9310

■ 97.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 50.1720, 46.4900,
5.4820

■ 102.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 46.3250, 50.4330,
5.6090

■ 107.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 112.9320,
-14.4880, -1.7520

■ 118.0670,
-19.3020, -2.6140

■ 122.7290,
-24.1620, -2.6420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.6930, 20.2180, 8.0420



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



75.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500

Triad

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



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



70.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



76.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Complementary

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



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



78.6970, -21.1360, -2.4160

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.



72.7340, -22.5580, 1.3300



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



69.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520

Square

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



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



72.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



69.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



77.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570

Rectangle

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



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



74.5310, 11.3260, -7.0260



69.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



75.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430

Sweetspot

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



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



119.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



72.5650, 15.1270, 17.7110



58.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



93.7020, 33.1940, 4.1540



88.0430, 15.6360, -8.0440



45.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



52.8590, 57.6770, 6.4850



112.8500, 123.7900, 14.2700

Inverse Universe

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



78.6970, -21.1360, -2.4160



97.7110, -32.9190, -3.6310



66.9570, -15.6360, 8.0440



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



59.1410, -57.6770, -6.4850



127.1500, -123.7900, -14.2700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

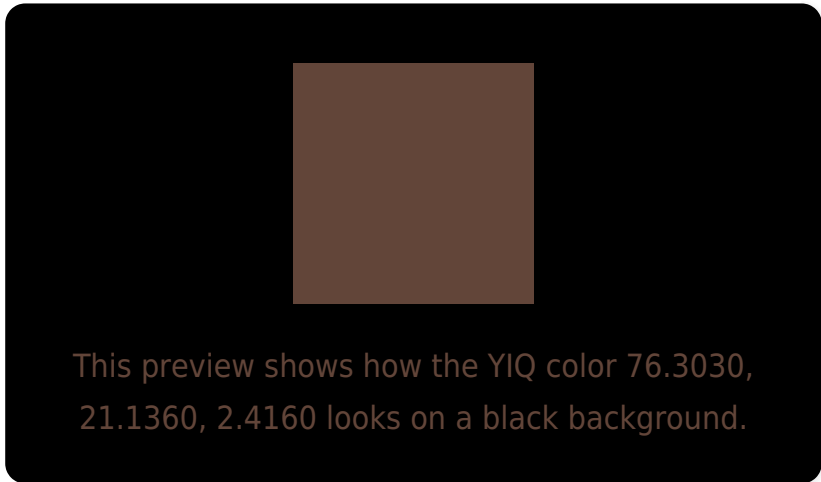
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

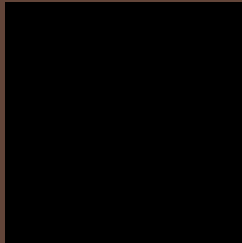
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160.

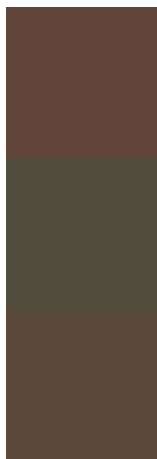


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.3030, 21.1360,

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

76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160

Protanopia

75.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

Deuteranopia

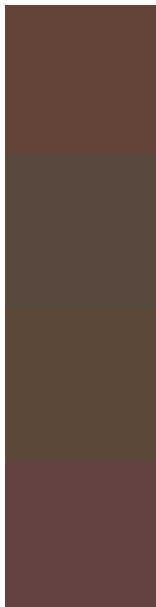
76.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830



Tritanopia

77.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160

Protanomaly

75.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860

Deuteranomaly

76.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240

Tritanomaly

77.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160 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(98, 69, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 69, 57)  
}
```

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(98, 69, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 69, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160 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(98, 69, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 69, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 69, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 69, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 69, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 69, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 69, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 69,  
57) }
```

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