

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320)
contains.

YIQ(76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320)	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(76.4740, 24.6680,
-6.5320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	604A26
RGB	96, 74, 38
RGB Percent	38%, 29%, 15%
CMY	0.6235, 0.7098, 0.8509
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.60, 0.62
HSL	37°, 43%, 26%
HSV	37°, 60%, 38%
XYZ	7.6232, 7.5237, 2.8869
YIQ	76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

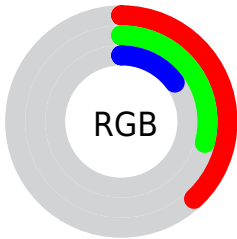
Format	Color
R_{YB}	73, 96, 38
Decimal	6310438
CIE _{Lab}	32.97, 4.55, 24.79
CIE _{LCh}	33, 25.208, 79.608
Yxy	7.5237, 0.4227, 0.4172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284500518 (0xFF604A26)
YUV	76.4740, -18.9677, 17.1243
Hunter-Lab	27.4293, 1.6077, 12.9604

Details

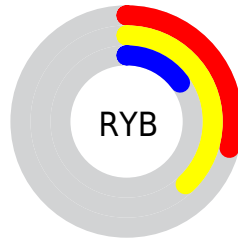
The YIQ color **76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **57.5260, -24.6680, 6.5320**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.0290, 27.4190, -6.8290**, and **31.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9860, 28.9780, -7.5500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.9620, 20.3580, -5.5140**.

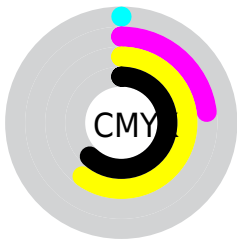
Distribution



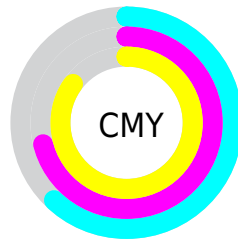
- Red (38%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320 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 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.4740, 24.6680,
-6.5320

■ 76.4740, 24.6680,
-6.5320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.6910, 22.5590,
-6.8570

■ 126.0290, 27.4190,
-6.8290

■ 31.9620, 20.3580,
-5.5140

■ 151.9260, 29.2070,
-6.1930

■ 10.9860, 11.7830,
1.2150

■ 178.9970, 30.4450,
-6.6030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.1820, 31.3620,
-6.7020

■ 232.6870, 28.3820,
-7.7620

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,

-12.4400

253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

76.4740, 24.6680,
-6.5320

76.4740, 24.6680,
-6.5320

72.9860, 28.9780,
-7.5500

79.9620, 20.3580,
-5.5140

70.1990, 32.6920,
-8.7800

82.7490, 16.6440,
-4.2840

66.7110, 37.0020,
-9.7980

86.2370, 12.3340,
-3.2660

63.9240, 40.7160,
-11.0280

89.6110, 8.3450,
-2.5590

92.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

■ 96.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 99.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 102.2750, -8.0240,
2.2480

■ 105.6490,
-12.0130, 2.9550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.6910, 31.7270, 3.2070



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



74.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870

Triad

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



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



61.9160, -53.0900, -18.0340



79.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440

Complementary

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



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



57.5260, -24.6680, 6.5320

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.



77.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



62.6800, -57.9970, -11.7010

Square

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



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



66.2250, -32.0910, -18.6430



70.3280, -41.9060, -0.4500



79.2730, 21.8210, 17.5410

Rectangle

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



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



73.0900, -0.9140, -16.4820



70.3280, -41.9060, -0.4500



79.7140, -1.4700, 15.6340

Sweetspot

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



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



117.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



57.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



58.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160



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.



76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



94.7820, 38.2400, -10.2080



87.2950, 14.4460, -19.5220



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



74.5780, 47.5020, -12.8660



159.2230, 102.0650, -27.0470

Inverse Universe

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



57.5260, -24.6680, 6.5320



65.2180, -38.2400, 10.2080



46.7050, -14.4460, 19.5220



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



38.0090, -47.7770, 12.3430



80.7770, -102.0650, 27.0470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

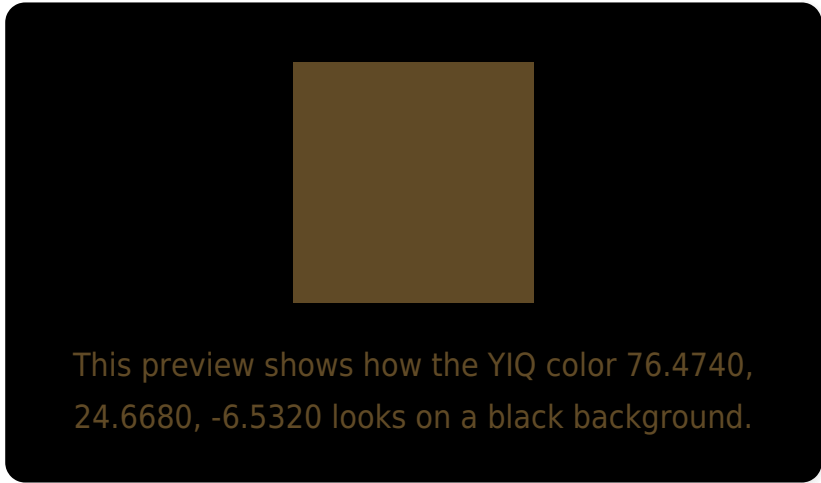
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.4740, 24.6680,

-6.5320.

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

76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Protanopia

75.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Deuteranopia

76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320



Tritanopia

79.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Protanomaly

76.5550, 19.9460, -9.0620

Deuteranomaly

76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Tritanomaly

78.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320 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(96, 74, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 74, 38)  
}
```

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(96, 74, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 74, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320 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(96, 74, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 74, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 74, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 74, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 74, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 74, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 74, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 74,  
38) }
```

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