

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.5300, 56.6250,
-7.4950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E4201
RGB	126, 66, 1
RGB Percent	49%, 26%, 0%
CMY	0.5058, 0.7413, 0.9958
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.99, 0.51
HSL	31°, 98%, 25%
HSV	31°, 99%, 49%
XYZ	10.5606, 8.3334, 1.0826
YIQ	76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

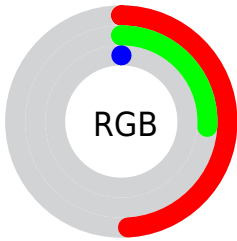
Format	Color
RYB	116, 126, 1
Decimal	8274433
CIELab	34.67, 21.98, 44.35
CIElCh	35, 49.498, 63.640
Yxy	8.3334, 0.5286, 0.4172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286464513 (0xFF7E4201)
YUV	76.5300, -37.2363, 43.3852
Hunter-Lab	28.8676, 14.7821, 17.9838

Details

The YIQ color **76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **50.4700, -56.6250, 7.4950**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.5630, 61.0260, -4.6540**, and **33.2570, 35.9450, 3.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8290, 57.2210, -7.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5340, 50.8020, -6.5900**.

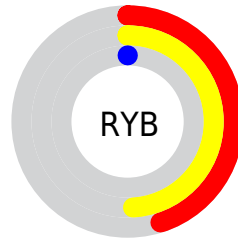
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (26%)

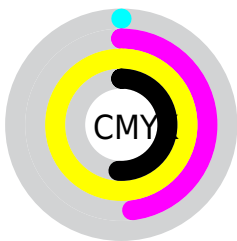
Blue (0%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (0%)

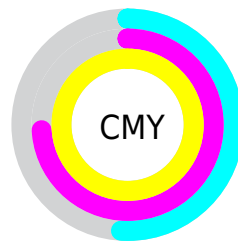


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950 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 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

76.5300, 56.6250,
-7.4950

76.5300, 56.6250,
-7.4950

253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

54.5430, 46.5830,
-1.7130

128.5630, 61.0260,
-4.6540

33.2570, 35.9450,
3.8570

154.9440, 64.3270,
-3.9050

13.4550, 26.8200,
9.5400

182.7270, 66.4360,
-3.5800

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

204.7150, 57.5420,
-7.5940

224.2290, 41.1750,
-13.8410

244.3300, 24.5330,

-20.6110

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,
-13.9950

■ 76.5300, 56.6250,
-7.4950

■ 76.5300, 56.6250,
-7.4950

■ 75.8290, 57.2210,
-7.2830

■ 81.5340, 50.8020,
-6.5900

■ 86.4240, 45.3000,
-5.9960

■ 91.4280, 39.4770,
-5.0910

■ 96.3180, 33.9750,
-4.4970

■ 101.3220, 28.1520,
-3.5920

■ 106.3260, 22.3290,
-2.6870

■ 111.2160, 16.8270,
-2.0930

■ 116.2200, 11.0040,
-1.1880

■ 121.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.8030, 61.2510, 18.8110



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



75.9520, 34.3450, -22.2230

Triad

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



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



67.8030, -54.5100, -25.3420



83.0890, -15.2270, 28.1730

Complementary

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



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



50.4700, -56.6250, 7.4950

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.



68.2490, -75.0560, 5.6160



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



72.2490, -67.0290, -13.2130

Square

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



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



61.9550, -40.7990, -37.0470



73.0930, -74.9170, -2.4130



80.9820, 27.9150, 39.2670

Rectangle

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



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



72.8740, 16.6490, -31.9190



73.0930, -74.9170, -2.4130



79.8200, -33.7030, 21.6010

Sweetspot

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



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



143.9130, 22.0540, -3.2100



45.2150, 55.2400, 45.1600



69.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950



98.6320, 73.7730, -9.8990



111.1520, 38.9330, -39.2990



61.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



77.0140, 58.1380, -7.3820



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



50.4700, -56.6250, 7.4950



64.3680, -73.7730, 9.8990



15.8480, -38.9330, 39.2990



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

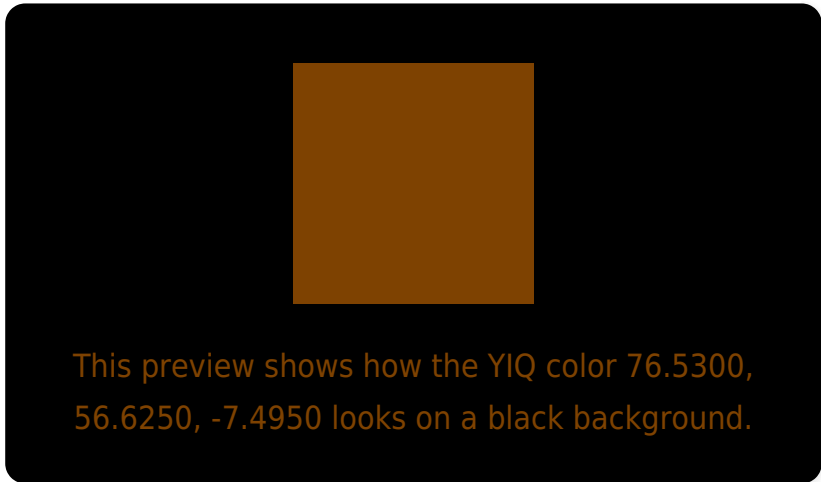
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.5300, 56.6250,

-7.4950.

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

76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950

Protanopia

77.7820, 29.0720, -20.2720

Deuteranopia

76.8820, 40.5340, -18.7460



Tritanopia

81.6030, 38.3270, 15.7590

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950

Protanomaly

77.3920, 39.1580, -15.8340

Deuteranomaly

76.9260, 46.4020, -14.9580

Tritanomaly

79.7420, 44.8850, 7.0370

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950 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(126, 66, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 66, 1)  
}
```

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(126, 66, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 66, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950 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(126, 66, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 66, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 66, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 66, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 66, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 66, 1)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.5300, 56.6250, -7.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 66, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126, 66,  
1) }
```

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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