

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540)
contains.

YIQ(76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540)	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(76.5440, 54.0100,
1.3540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	813D13
RGB	129, 61, 19
RGB Percent	51%, 24%, 7%
CMY	0.4940, 0.7609, 0.9252
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.85, 0.49
HSL	23°, 74%, 29%
HSV	23°, 85%, 51%
XYZ	10.8438, 8.0515, 1.6015
YIQ	76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

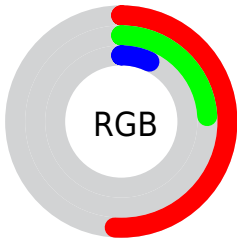
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 87, 19
Decimal	8469779
CIE Lab	34.09, 26.60, 37.36
CIE LCh	34, 45.861, 54.550
Yxy	8.0515, 0.5290, 0.3928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286659859 (0xFF813D13)
YUV	76.5440, -28.3692, 46.0039
Hunter-Lab	28.3752, 18.5588, 16.5163

Details

The YIQ color **76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **71.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.8930, 60.3370, 2.3290**, and **30.6320, 39.3830, 7.6310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3660, 60.3830, 1.4950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7220, 47.6370, 1.2130**.

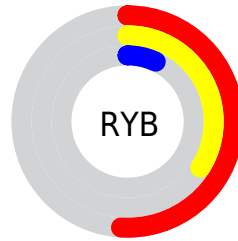
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (24%)

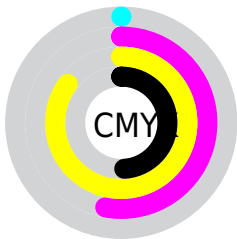
Blue (7%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (7%)

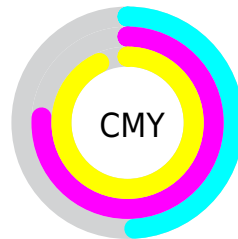


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540 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 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.5440, 54.0100,
1.3540

■ 76.5440, 54.0100,
1.3540

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 52.5050, 49.7460,
1.5380

■ 128.0070, 60.0160,
2.6400

■ 30.6320, 39.3830,
7.6310

■ 154.9750, 63.0420,
2.8660

■ 14.0530, 28.0120,
9.9640

■ 182.0570, 65.7470,
3.4030

■ 0.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 203.2620, 54.7440,
-0.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.6620, 38.6980,
-7.4940

■ 242.8770, 21.7350,

-13.9530

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 76.5440, 54.0100,
1.3540

■ 76.5440, 54.0100,
1.3540

■ 70.3660, 60.3830,
1.4950

■ 82.7220, 47.6370,
1.2130

■ 67.3340, 63.4090,
1.7210

■ 88.9000, 41.2640,
1.0720

■ 95.0780, 34.8910,
0.9310

■ 101.2560, 28.5180,
0.7900

■ 107.4340, 22.1450,
0.6490

■ 113.4980, 16.0930,
0.1970

■ 119.6760, 9.7200,
0.0560

■ 125.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 132.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.9860, 56.4820, 22.6420



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



75.4090, 40.4880, -17.9120

Triad

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



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



64.5600, -49.5120, -27.8160



79.0440, -28.5220, 21.3180

Complementary

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



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



71.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540

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.



68.5110, -73.0380, 2.0820



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



69.3650, -61.6640, -16.8320

Square

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



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



60.6740, -32.6380, -36.2700



71.0240, -70.4690, -5.9330



81.8770, 14.8490, 33.7690

Rectangle

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



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



73.5270, 25.1760, -26.7600



71.0240, -70.4690, -5.9330



72.5680, -50.8490, 12.9510

Sweetspot

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



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



147.2490, 21.2280, 0.7480



59.8700, 43.0900, 45.0900



71.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



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.



76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540



87.8000, 82.5280, 2.1440



107.6550, 39.4350, -26.3650



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



67.0350, 62.8130, 1.5090



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



71.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



80.2000, -82.5280, -2.1440



40.3450, -39.4350, 26.3650



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



60.9650, -62.8130, -1.5090



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540 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 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540 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 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.5440, 54.0100,

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

76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540

Protanopia

77.4920, 24.2570, -15.6070

Deuteranopia

76.8370, 36.4070, -15.5370



Tritanopia

79.5820, 42.8200, 16.9320

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540

Protanomaly

77.3410, 35.1680, -9.6000

Deuteranomaly

76.6470, 43.0540, -9.3460

Tritanomaly

78.1600, 46.7640, 11.5320

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.7650, 19.7150, 0.6350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540 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(129, 61, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 61, 19)  
}
```

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(129, 61, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 61, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540 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(129, 61, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 61, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 61, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 61, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 61, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 61,  
19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.5440, 54.0100, 1.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 61, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 61,  
19) }
```

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