

# Converting Colors

YIQ(76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(76.6770, 34.3420,  
-5.6420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A471D
RGB	106, 71, 29
RGB Percent	42%, 28%, 11%
CMY	0.5843, 0.7216, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.73, 0.58
HSL	33°, 57%, 26%
HSV	33°, 73%, 42%
XYZ	8.4202, 7.6586, 2.1997
YIQ	76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

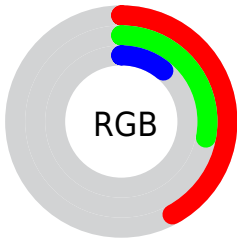
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 106, 29
Decimal	6965021
CIE Lab	33.26, 10.56, 30.46
CIE LCh	33, 32.241, 70.881
Yxy	7.6586, 0.4607, 0.4190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285155101 (0xFF6A471D)
YUV	76.6770, -23.5048, 25.7163
Hunter-Lab	27.6741, 5.8811, 14.6593

# Details

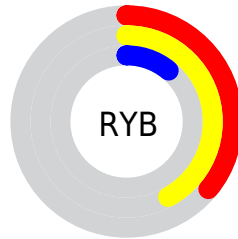
The YIQ color **76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **58.3230, -34.3420, 5.6420**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.2430, 38.5600, -4.9920**, and **32.8810, 25.0800, -2.9840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4880, 39.2480, -6.4480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.8660, 29.4360, -4.8360**.

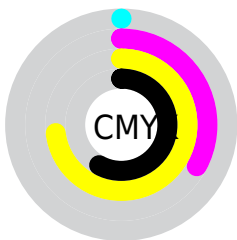
# Distribution



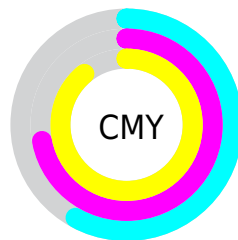
- Red (42%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420 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 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.6770, 34.3420,  
-5.6420

■ 76.6770, 34.3420,  
-5.6420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 53.3670, 32.2790,  
-6.8010

■ 126.2430, 38.5600,  
-4.9920

■ 32.8810, 25.0800,  
-2.9840

■ 152.6130, 40.3940,  
-5.1900

■ 11.0300, 17.6510,  
5.0030

■ 180.0970, 41.9070,  
-5.0770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 207.5810, 43.4200,  
-4.9640

■ 229.7860, 32.4170,  
-9.3030

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,

-15.5500

252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

76.6770, 34.3420,  
-5.6420

76.6770, 34.3420,  
-5.6420

72.4880, 39.2480,  
-6.4480

80.8660, 29.4360,  
-4.8360

68.4130, 43.8330,  
-6.9430

84.9410, 24.8510,  
-4.3410

65.7400, 47.2260,  
-7.8620

88.5430, 20.2200,  
-3.0120

92.6180, 15.6350,  
-2.5170

96.8070, 10.7290,  
-1.7110

■ 100.9960, 5.8230,  
-0.9050

■ 105.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 109.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 112.7480, -7.9780,  
1.4140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.2300, 40.5750, 8.0550



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



74.9260, 20.0390, -16.2570

# Triad

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



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



63.3350, -52.9520, -20.5360



80.7620, -1.4250, 20.3270

# Complementary

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



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



58.3230, -34.3420, 5.6420

# 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.



75.3280, -32.7380, 9.6140



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



65.4840, -60.3810, -12.5490

# Square

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



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



62.4750, -38.9670, -26.1910



64.2590, -63.8210, -5.2690



80.2610, 22.0950, 23.5910



# Rectangle

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



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



72.6900, 5.9640, -19.9880



64.2590, -63.8210, -5.2690



79.5050, -11.0070, 17.7690

# Sweetspot

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



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



126.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



56.1270, 34.3360, 27.5200



62.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420



92.0350, 53.6450, -8.5550



96.3250, 22.9290, -24.5830



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



72.5510, 52.1320, -8.6680



151.3260, 109.4450, -17.6190



# Inverse Universe

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



58.3230, -34.3420, 5.6420



63.3780, -53.3700, 9.0780



38.6750, -22.9290, 24.5830



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



44.4490, -52.1320, 8.6680



93.0870, -109.1700, 18.1420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

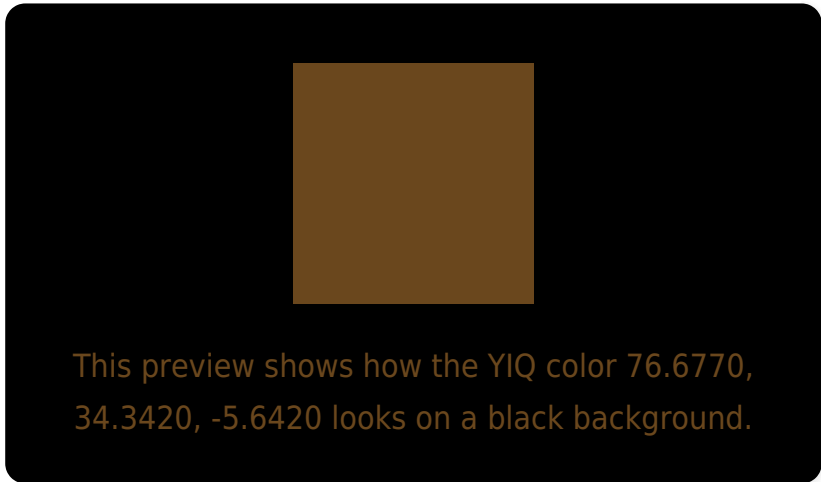
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

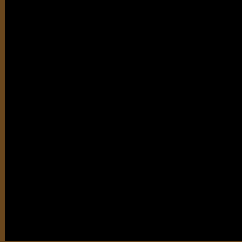
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420.

-5.6420.

# 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

76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420

### Protanopia

76.2190, 20.7720, -13.0200

### Deuteranopia

76.5190, 28.7950, -9.7410



## Tritanopia

80.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420

## Protanomaly

76.4370, 26.0900, -10.2780

## Deuteranomaly

76.8290, 30.8580, -8.5820

## Tritanomaly

78.5920, 27.6920, 4.7480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420

## Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420 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(106, 71, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 71, 29)  
}
```

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(106, 71, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 71, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420 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(106, 71, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 71, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 71, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 71, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 71, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 71,  
29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.6770, 34.3420, -5.6420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 71, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 71,  
29) }
```

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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