

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	544F2E
RGB	84, 79, 46
RGB Percent	33%, 31%, 18%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6902, 0.8195
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.45, 0.67
HSL	52°, 29%, 25%
HSV	52°, 45%, 33%
XYZ	6.9453, 7.6738, 3.7020
YIQ	76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

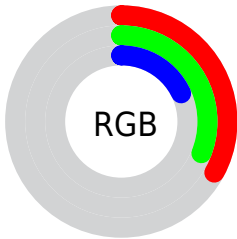
Format	Color
R _Y B	52, 84, 46
Decimal	5525294
CIE Lab	33.29, -3.44, 20.20
CIE LCh	33, 20.488, 99.661
Yxy	7.6738, 0.3791, 0.4188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283715374 (0xFF544F2E)
YUV	76.7330, -15.1514, 6.3732
Hunter-Lab	27.7016, -3.7244, 11.4677




Details

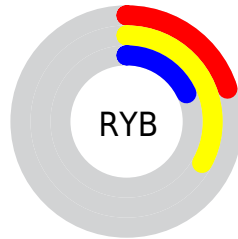
The YIQ color **76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **53.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240**, and **32.2060, 13.6190, -10.0370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.2320, 10.7300, -7.2380**.

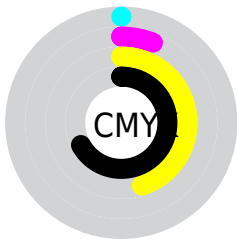
Distribution







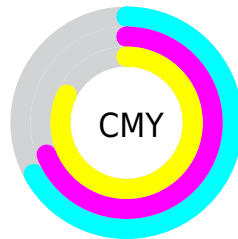
-  Red (33%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (18%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Blue (18%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (6%)
-  Yellow (45%)
-  Black (67%)



-  Cyan (67%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 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 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 76.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.6620, 12.3350,
-8.7930

■ 125.6900, 15.1320,
-9.9240

■ 32.2060, 13.6190,
-10.0370

■ 151.8750, 16.0490,
-10.0230

■ 11.2080, 2.1100,
-5.2020

■ 178.7610, 16.3700,
-10.3340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.0600, 16.9660,
-10.1220

■ 234.2450, 17.8830,
-10.2210

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,

-9.3300

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 76.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 76.7330, 13.5730,
-9.2030

■ 75.2340, 16.4160,
-11.1680

■ 78.2320, 10.7300,
-7.2380

■ 73.6210, 19.5800,
-13.4440

■ 79.8450, 7.5660,
-4.9620

■ 72.1220, 22.4230,
-15.4090

■ 81.3440, 4.7230,
-2.9970

■ 70.5090, 25.5870,
-17.6850

■ 82.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 68.4230, 28.7050,
-19.1270

■ 85.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 67.9670, 29.9890,
-20.3710

■ 86.5420, -4.4020,
2.6860

■ 88.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

■ 89.6540, -10.4090,
6.9270

■ 91.2670, -13.5730,
9.2030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.9240, 23.5210, -2.2630



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



74.4970, -0.5020, -12.9340

Triad

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



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



66.7370, -44.9760, -10.8960



80.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850

Complementary

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



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



53.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030

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.



80.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



72.0960, -35.4410, -1.9770

Square

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



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



68.3050, -35.0720, -14.1760



77.4620, -18.6160, 6.9840



80.0680, 23.6560, 11.8160

Rectangle

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



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



72.6960, -11.3680, -14.2480



77.4620, -18.6160, 6.9840



80.9340, 9.5340, 14.4460

Sweetspot

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



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



107.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



57.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110



54.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030



98.4640, 21.4600, -14.4760



75.4820, 3.8540, -14.7860



39.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



84.8120, 37.5550, -25.3330



187.9420, 82.7220, -56.4620

Inverse Universe

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



53.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030



61.5360, -21.4600, 14.4760



54.5180, -3.8540, 14.7860



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



20.1880, -37.5550, 25.3330



44.6450, -82.9970, 55.9390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

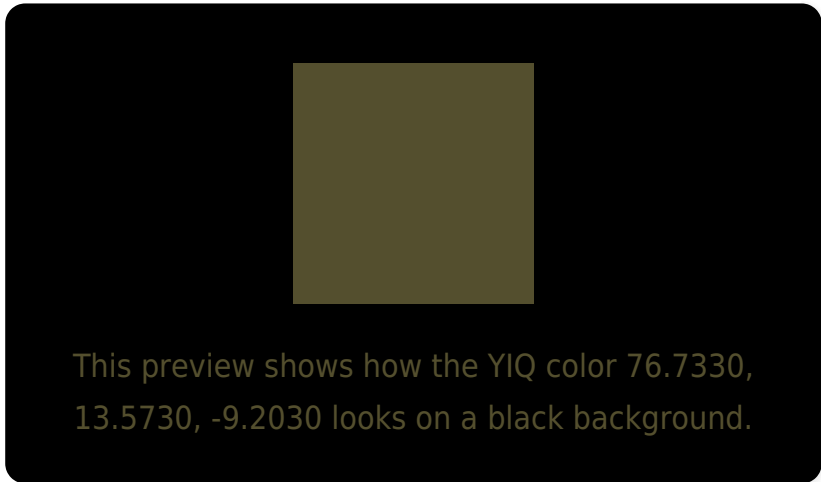
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

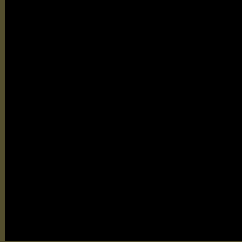
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030.



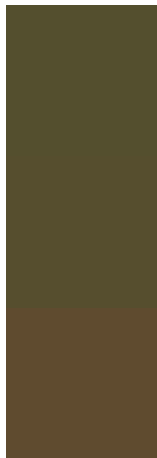
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.7330, 13.5730,

-9.2030.

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

76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Protanopia

76.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560

Deuteranopia

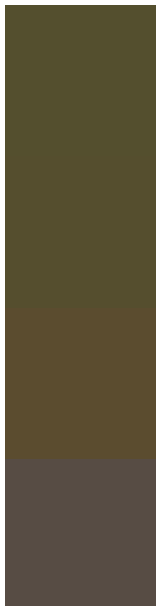
77.7880, 20.9080, -4.4680



Tritanopia

79.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Protanomaly

76.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranomaly

77.1790, 18.2490, -5.8390

Tritanomaly

78.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 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(84, 79, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 79, 46)  
}
```

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(84, 79, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 79, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 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(84, 79, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 79, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(84, 79, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 79, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 79, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 79, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 79, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 79,  
46) }
```

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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