

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.9530, 60.1080,
0.9720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	873C0C
RGB	135, 60, 12
RGB Percent	53%, 24%, 5%
CMY	0.4704, 0.7648, 0.9527
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.91, 0.47
HSL	23°, 84%, 29%
HSV	23°, 91%, 53%
XYZ	11.6788, 8.4092, 1.3577
YIQ	76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

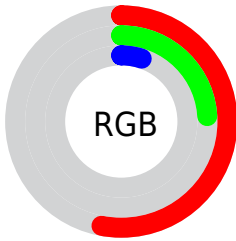
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 91, 12
Decimal	8862732
CIE Lab	34.82, 29.52, 41.24
CIE LCh	35, 50.720, 54.409
Yxy	8.4092, 0.5446, 0.3921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287052812 (0xFF873C0C)
YUV	76.9530, -32.0218, 50.9072
Hunter-Lab	28.9985, 21.1409, 17.5231

Details

The YIQ color **76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **70.0470, -60.1080, -0.9720**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.8290, 66.3890, 2.7810**, and **30.3660, 43.1880, 10.2600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.4760, 65.8850, 0.9010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2450, 53.4140, 1.1420**.

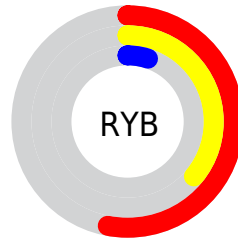
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (24%)

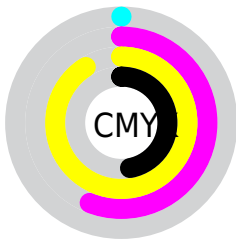
Blue (5%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (5%)

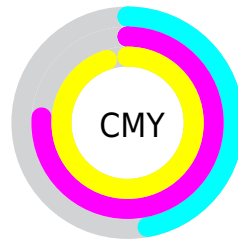


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720 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 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

76.9530, 60.1080,
0.9720

76.9530, 60.1080,
0.9720

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

53.1250, 53.8720,
3.8560

128.8290, 66.3890,
2.7810

30.3660, 43.1880,
10.2600

155.7970, 69.4150,
3.0070

15.2490, 30.3960,
10.8120

183.8790, 72.1200,
3.5440

5.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

202.5780, 56.6700,
-2.8020

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

222.0920, 40.3030,
-9.0490

242.1930, 23.6610,

-15.8190

250.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

76.9530, 60.1080,
0.9720

76.9530, 60.1080,
0.9720

71.4760, 65.8850,
0.9010

83.2450, 53.4140,
1.1420

89.4230, 47.0410,
1.0010

96.3020, 40.0720,
0.6480

102.4800, 33.6990,
0.5070

108.7720, 27.0050,
0.6770

■ 114.9500, 20.6320,
0.5360

■ 121.8290, 13.6630,
0.1830

■ 128.0070, 7.2900,
0.0420

■ 134.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.0300, 62.3500, 26.4300



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



77.4800, 41.7260, -18.3220

Triad

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



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



66.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



79.7600, -33.4740, 22.9580

Complementary

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



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



70.0470, -60.1080, -0.9720

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.



70.8250, -76.7980, 4.1460



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



71.6960, -64.0940, -16.8460

Square

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



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



59.8860, -36.3510, -40.5670



73.6970, -73.8620, -5.0140



82.9960, 16.1320, 38.0520

Rectangle

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



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



75.0000, 25.2220, -27.5940



73.6970, -73.8620, -5.0140



68.9020, -66.5290, 10.7750

Sweetspot

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



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



153.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390



57.4410, 48.9120, 49.7120



75.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720



93.1270, 85.9210, 1.2250



112.7600, 43.3330, -30.9310



62.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



68.8070, 63.4550, 0.8870



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



70.0470, -60.1080, -0.9720



82.8730, -85.9210, -1.2250



34.2400, -43.3330, 30.9310



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



61.1930, -63.4550, -0.8870



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

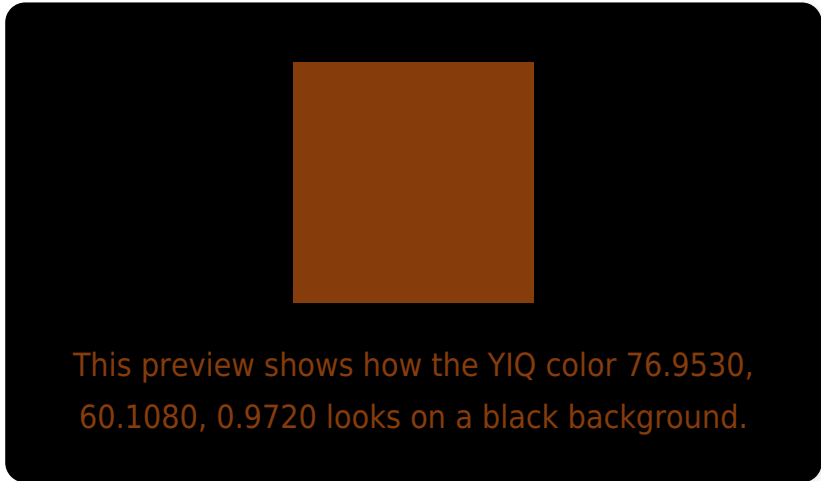
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.9530, 60.1080,

0.9720.

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

76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720

Protanopia

78.5800, 26.8250, -18.0950

Deuteranopia

77.7680, 40.8550, -19.0570



Tritanopia

80.6750, 46.9920, 18.4160

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720

Protanomaly

78.1410, 38.6070, -11.3530

Deuteranomaly

77.4040, 48.0520, -11.8200

Tritanomaly

79.0250, 51.5780, 12.3940

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720 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(135, 60, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 60, 12)  
}
```

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(135, 60, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 60, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720 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(135, 60, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 60, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 60, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 60, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 60, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 60,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.9530, 60.1080, 0.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 60, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 60,  
12) }
```

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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