

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.3180, 16.7800,
4.2680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	604642
RGB	96, 70, 66
RGB Percent	38%, 27%, 26%
CMY	0.6235, 0.7255, 0.7411
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.31, 0.62
HSL	8°, 19%, 32%
HSV	8°, 31%, 38%
XYZ	7.9988, 7.2601, 6.1368
YIQ	77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

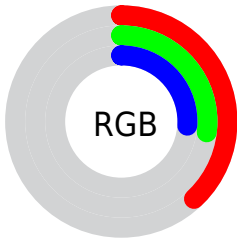
Format	Color
RYB	96, 71, 66
Decimal	6309442
CIELab	32.39, 10.53, 6.75
CIELCh	32, 12.506, 32.682
Yxy	7.2601, 0.3739, 0.3393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284499522 (0xFF604642)
YUV	77.3180, -5.5798, 16.3841
Hunter-Lab	26.9446, 5.8368, 5.3577

Details

The YIQ color **77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **84.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040**, and **32.5350, 14.6710, 3.9430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1540, 11.3700, 3.1940**.

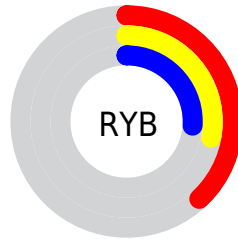
Distribution



 Red (38%)

 Green (27%)

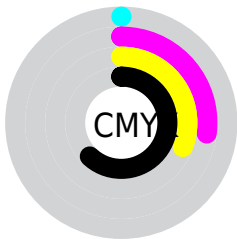
 Blue (26%)



 Red (38%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Blue (26%)

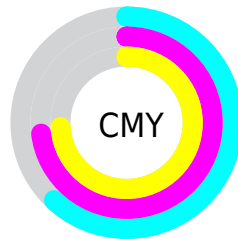


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (27%)

 Yellow (31%)

 Black (62%)



 Cyan (62%)

 Magenta (73%)

 Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680 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 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.3180, 16.7800,
4.2680

■ 77.3180, 16.7800,
4.2680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.7200, 15.5880,
3.8440

■ 126.2150, 18.5680,
4.9040

■ 32.5350, 14.6710,
3.9430

■ 152.4000, 19.4850,
4.8050

■ 8.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

■ 179.6990, 20.0810,
5.0170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.9980, 20.6770,
5.2290

■ 234.1010, 18.8890,
4.5930

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,

-1.8660

■ 77.3180, 16.7800,
4.2680

■ 77.3180, 16.7800,
4.2680

■ 71.4820, 22.1900,
5.3420

■ 83.1540, 11.3700,
3.1940

■ 65.1730, 27.5540,
7.2500

■ 89.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 59.3370, 32.9640,
8.3240

■ 95.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 53.6150, 38.0530,
9.7090

■ 101.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 47.1920, 43.7380,
11.3060

■ 107.4440,
-10.1780, -2.7700

■ 41.3560, 49.1480,
12.3800

■ 113.2800,
-15.5880, -3.8440

■ 36.3350, 53.6410,
13.5530

■ 119.0020,
-20.6770, -5.2290

■ 125.4250,
-26.3620, -6.8260

■ 131.1470,
-31.4510, -8.2110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



76.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380

Triad

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



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



73.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940



75.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

Complementary

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



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



84.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

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.



73.7080, -19.6690, -1.4690



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



72.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

Square

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



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



74.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040



71.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410



77.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920

Rectangle

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



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



76.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660



71.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410



74.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

Sweetspot

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



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



117.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



78.0480, 9.2130, 14.7570



59.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



96.2760, 25.7660, 6.6140



86.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



42.2930, 62.6270, 15.8990



90.5440, 134.2400, 34.1440

Inverse Universe

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



84.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680



107.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140



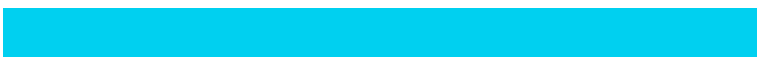
76.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.7070, -62.6270, -15.8990



149.4560, -134.2400, -34.1440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

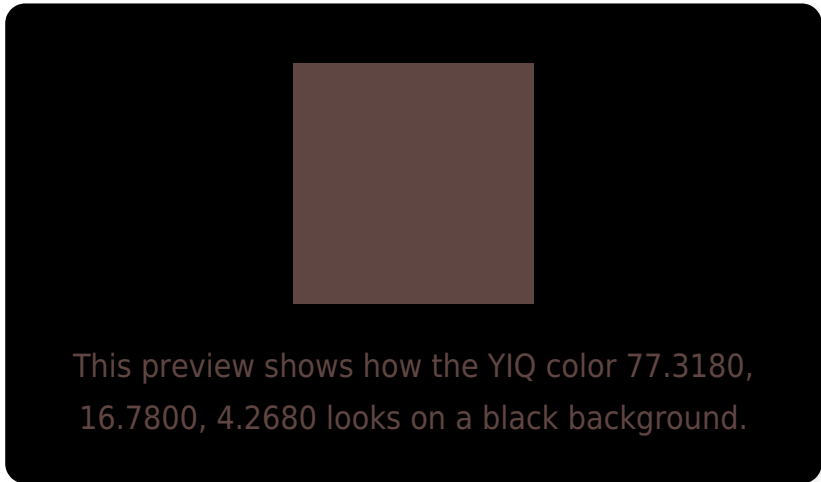
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

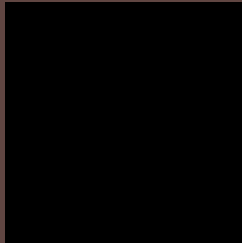
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680.



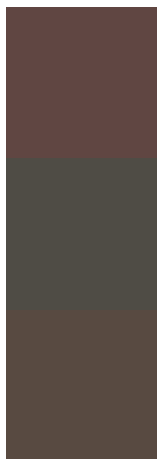
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.3180, 16.7800,

4.2680.

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

77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680

Protanopia

76.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

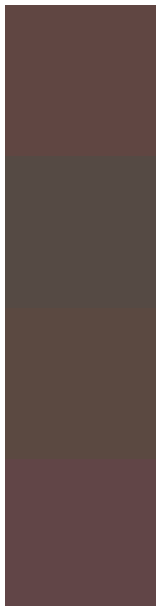
77.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



Tritanopia

77.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680

Protanomaly

76.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660

Deuteranomaly

77.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

Tritanomaly

77.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680 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(96, 70, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 70, 66)  
}
```

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(96, 70, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 70, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680 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(96, 70, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 70, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 70, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 70, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 70, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 70, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 70, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 70,  
66) }
```

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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