

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(77.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	653D65
RGB	101, 61, 101
RGB Percent	40%, 24%, 40%
CMY	0.6038, 0.7608, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	300°, 25%, 32%
HSV	300°, 40%, 40%
XYZ	9.3872, 7.0438, 13.1776
YIQ	77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

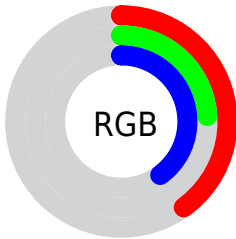
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 61, 101
Decimal	6634853
CIE _{Lab}	31.91, 24.63, -16.33
CIE _{LCh}	32, 29.549, 326.449
Yxy	7.0438, 0.3170, 0.2379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284824933 (0xFF653D65)
YUV	77.5200, 11.5756, 20.5920
Hunter-Lab	26.5402, 16.6899, -10.8602

Details

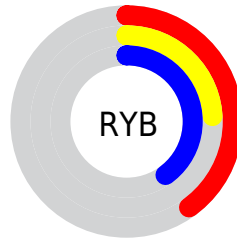
The YIQ color **77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **84.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0580, 12.4210, 22.7010**, and **31.3950, 9.8540, 19.6620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.6500, 13.7500, 26.1500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.3900, 8.2500, 15.6900**.

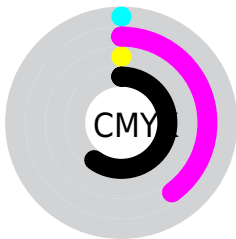
Distribution



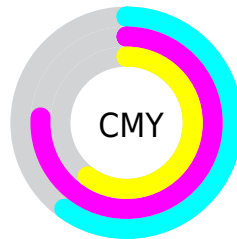
- Red (40%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200 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 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

■ 77.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.8080, 10.1290,
20.1850

■ 127.0580, 12.4210,
22.7010

■ 31.3950, 9.8540,
19.6620

■ 153.4710, 12.6960,
23.2240

■ 13.9280, 9.6710,
17.4710

■ 180.7700, 13.2920,
23.4360

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 208.2970, 13.2460,
24.2700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.6940, 10.4500,
19.8740

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,

5.2300

■ 77.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

■ 77.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

■ 71.6500, 13.7500,
26.1500

■ 83.3900, 8.2500,
15.6900

■ 65.7800, 16.5000,
31.3800

■ 89.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 59.9100, 19.2500,
36.6100

■ 95.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 54.0400, 22.0000,
41.8400

■ 101.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 47.5830, 25.0250,
47.5930

■ 107.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 41.7130, 27.7750,
52.8230

■ 113.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 119.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 125.0670,
-11.2750, -21.4430

■ 130.9370,
-14.0250, -26.6730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.9560, -13.8950, 15.0410



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



75.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960

Triad

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



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



73.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900



61.3120, -54.1450, -15.4330

Complementary

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



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



84.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

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.



59.1630, -46.7160, -23.4200



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



70.9400, 8.2560, -17.4720

Square

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



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



74.0780, 34.8910, 0.9310



66.4410, -15.2640, -20.7360



62.1900, -59.3730, -8.7890

Rectangle

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



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



75.6350, 35.3010, 15.5330



66.4410, -15.2640, -20.7360



60.9870, -51.8520, -18.4440

Sweetspot

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



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



123.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



65.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400



60.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



95.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



75.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



47.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



99.9460, 66.5500, 126.5660

Inverse Universe

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



77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



95.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



86.7600, -17.4200, -14.7000



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



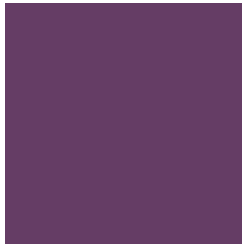
47.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



99.9460, 66.5500, 126.5660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

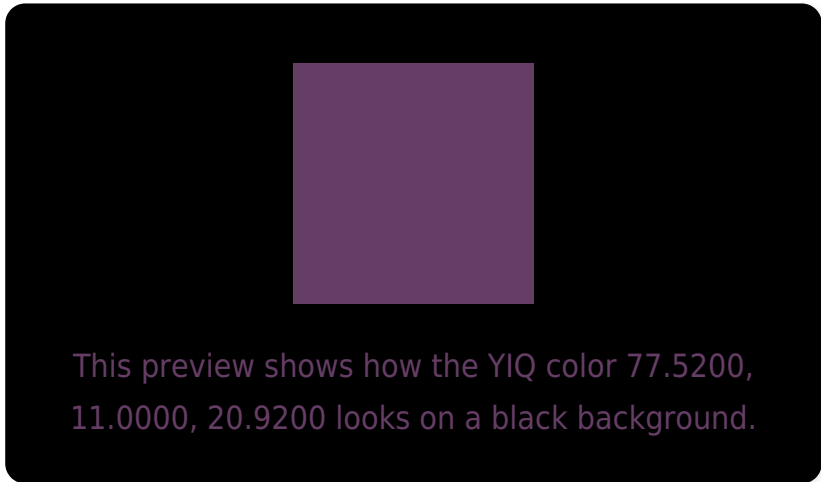
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

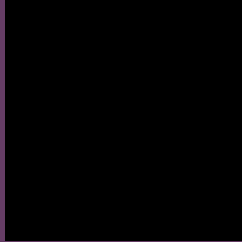
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5200, 11.0000,

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

77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

Protanopia

74.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750

Deuteranopia

75.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270



Tritanopia

76.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

Protanomaly

75.7240, -7.4300, 13.5140

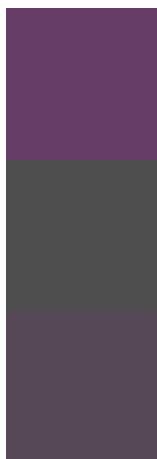
Deuteranomaly

76.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Tritanomaly

76.9190, 13.8900, 12.5940

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200 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(101, 61, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 61, 101)  
}
```

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(101, 61, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 61, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200 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(101, 61, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 61, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 61, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 61, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 61, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 61,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 61, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 61,  
101) }
```

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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