

Converting Colors

YIQ(77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490)
contains.

YIQ(77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(77.5400, 59.8330,
0.4490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	873D0C
RGB	135, 61, 12
RGB Percent	53%, 24%, 5%
CMY	0.4704, 0.7609, 0.9527
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.91, 0.47
HSL	24°, 84%, 29%
HSV	24°, 91%, 53%
XYZ	11.7315, 8.5148, 1.3753
YIQ	77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

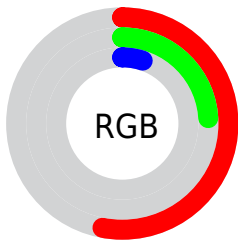
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 93, 12
Decimal	8862988
CIE Lab	35.03, 28.98, 41.41
CIE LCh	35, 50.543, 55.016
Yxy	8.5148, 0.5426, 0.3938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287053068 (0xFF873D0C)
YUV	77.5400, -32.3112, 50.3924
Hunter-Lab	29.1802, 20.6982, 17.6317

Details

The YIQ color **77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **69.4600, -59.8330, -0.4490**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4160, 66.1140, 2.2580**, and **30.9530, 42.9130, 9.7370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.0630, 65.6100, 0.3780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.8320, 53.1390, 0.6190**.

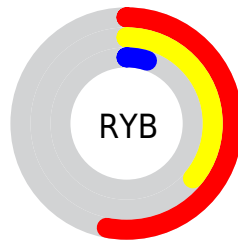
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (24%)

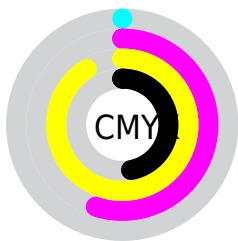
Blue (5%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (5%)

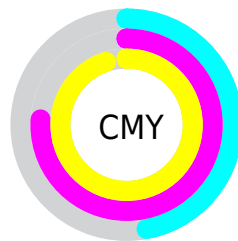


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490 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 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

77.5400, 59.8330,
0.4490

77.5400, 59.8330,
0.4490

253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

53.7120, 53.5970,
3.3330

129.4160, 66.1140,
2.2580

30.9530, 42.9130,
9.7370

156.4980, 68.8190,
2.7950

15.2490, 30.3960,
10.8120

184.4660, 71.8450,
3.0210

5.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

203.2790, 56.0740,
-3.0140

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

222.6790, 40.0280,
-9.5720

242.8940, 23.0650,

-16.0310

250.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

77.5400, 59.8330,
0.4490

77.5400, 59.8330,
0.4490

72.0630, 65.6100,
0.3780

83.8320, 53.1390,
0.6190

90.0100, 46.7660,
0.4780

96.3020, 40.0720,
0.6480

103.0670, 33.4240,
-0.0160

109.3590, 26.7300,
0.1540

■ 115.5370, 20.3570,
0.0130

■ 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.



75.6170, 62.0750, 25.9070



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



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.



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



67.1360, -51.2540, -29.2860



81.2440, -31.9610, 23.0710

Complementary

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



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



69.4600, -59.8330, -0.4490

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



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



71.8100, -64.4150, -16.5350

Square

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



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



60.5870, -36.9470, -40.7790



73.8110, -74.1830, -4.7030



83.4800, 17.6450, 38.1650

Rectangle

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



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



75.2880, 24.3510, -28.3290



73.8110, -74.1830, -4.7030



71.5930, -61.1650, 12.6830

Sweetspot

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



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



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.



77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490



93.7140, 85.6460, 0.7020



112.7600, 43.3330, -30.9310



62.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



69.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



69.4600, -59.8330, -0.4490



82.2860, -85.6460, -0.7020



34.2400, -43.3330, 30.9310



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



60.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

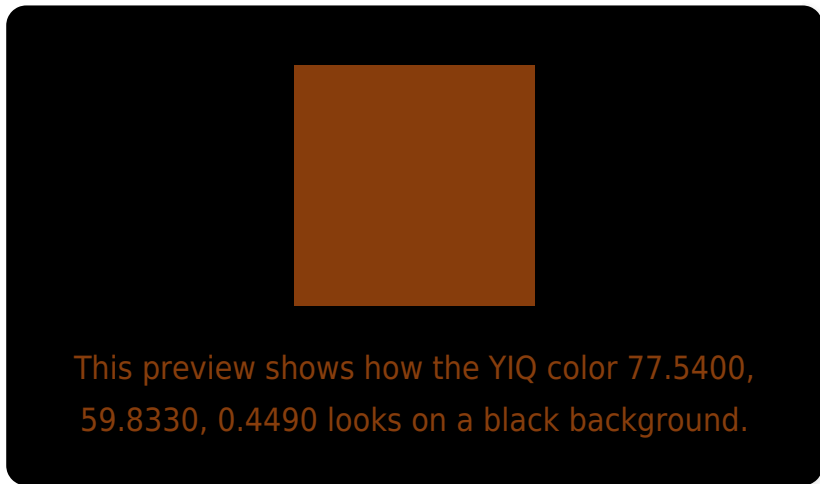
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

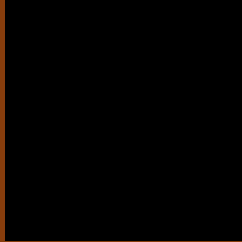
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.5400, 59.8330,

0.4490.

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

77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490

Protanopia

78.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830

Deuteranopia

77.7680, 40.8550, -19.0570



Tritanopia

81.3760, 46.3960, 18.2040

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490

Protanomaly

78.4400, 39.2030, -11.1410

Deuteranomaly

77.4040, 48.0520, -11.8200

Tritanomaly

79.6120, 51.3030, 11.8710

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490 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, 61, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 61, 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, 61, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 61, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490 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, 61, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 61, 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, 61, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 61, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 61, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 61,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.5400, 59.8330, 0.4490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 61, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 61,  
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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