

# Converting Colors

YIQ(77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(77.7240, 44.1550,  
-12.7810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	704A07
RGB	112, 74, 7
RGB Percent	44%, 29%, 3%
CMY	0.5607, 0.7099, 0.9723
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.94, 0.56
HSL	38°, 88%, 23%
HSV	38°, 94%, 44%
XYZ	9.1700, 8.3564, 1.3323
YIQ	77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

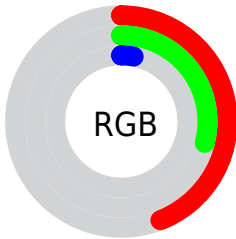
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	67, 112, 7
Decimal	7358983
CIELab	34.71, 10.73, 41.35
CIElCh	35, 42.720, 75.458
Yxy	8.3564, 0.4862, 0.4431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285549063 (0xFF704A07)
YUV	77.7240, -34.8669, 30.0601
Hunter-Lab	28.9075, 6.0357, 17.5026

# Details

The YIQ color **77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **41.2760, -44.1550, 12.7810**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.0450, 47.6850, -10.6750**, and **35.2510, 26.9140, -3.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.1650, 47.2270, -13.3890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.3260, 39.5240, -11.4520**.

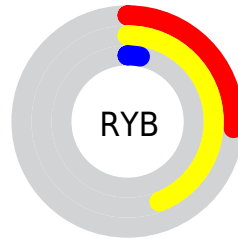
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (29%)

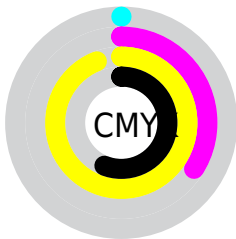
Blue (3%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (3%)

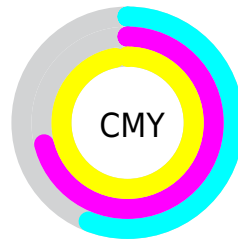


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810 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 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 77.7240, 44.1550,  
-12.7810

■ 77.7240, 44.1550,  
-12.7810

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

■ 55.6510, 37.2310,  
-8.4410

■ 129.0450, 47.6850,  
-10.6750

■ 35.2510, 26.9140,  
-3.1820

■ 155.1270, 50.3900,  
-10.1380

■ 15.1610, 18.6600,  
3.2360

■ 182.6110, 51.9030,  
-10.0250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.0950, 53.4160,  
-9.9120

■ 229.4950, 37.3700,  
-16.4700

■ 247.3620, 21.5070,

-20.8370

■ 250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

■ 77.7240, 44.1550,  
-12.7810

■ 77.7240, 44.1550,  
-12.7810

■ 75.1650, 47.2270,  
-13.3890

■ 81.3260, 39.5240,  
-11.4520

■ 84.9280, 34.8930,  
-10.1230

■ 88.6440, 29.9410,  
-8.4830

■ 92.2460, 25.3100,  
-7.1540

■ 95.8480, 20.6790,  
-5.8250

■ 99.4500, 16.0480,  
-4.4960

■ 103.0520, 11.4170,  
-3.1670

■ 106.7680, 6.4650,  
-1.5270

■ 110.9570, 1.5590,  
-0.7210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.1620, 52.4500, 7.6020



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



74.7550, 24.5340, -26.1380

# Triad

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



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



68.8120, -58.7290, -20.4650



84.3700, 2.9750, 28.6950

# Complementary

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



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



41.2760, -44.1550, 12.7810

# 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.



76.9990, -41.8170, 14.4630



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



71.1720, -68.1300, -9.7780

# Square

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



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



64.1210, -46.8980, -31.1380



69.7020, -72.2580, -1.0420



81.4030, 33.7390, 32.8350



# Rectangle

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



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



72.7400, 2.5270, -29.2890



69.7020, -72.2580, -1.0420



83.6180, -9.5870, 25.0770

# Sweetspot

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



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



132.2220, 16.6900, -5.1180



42.8410, 50.0610, 34.3890



65.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810



97.9460, 60.8450, -17.8990



95.8440, 25.3610, -35.6230



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



80.4920, 50.6200, -14.3080



166.5990, 103.7620, -30.2700



# Inverse Universe

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



41.2760, -44.1550, 12.7810



47.6410, -61.1200, 17.3760



23.1560, -25.3610, 35.6230



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



38.9210, -50.3450, 14.8310

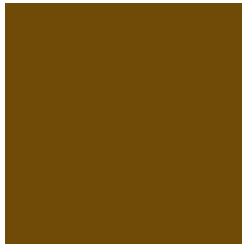


80.9880, -104.0370, 29.7470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

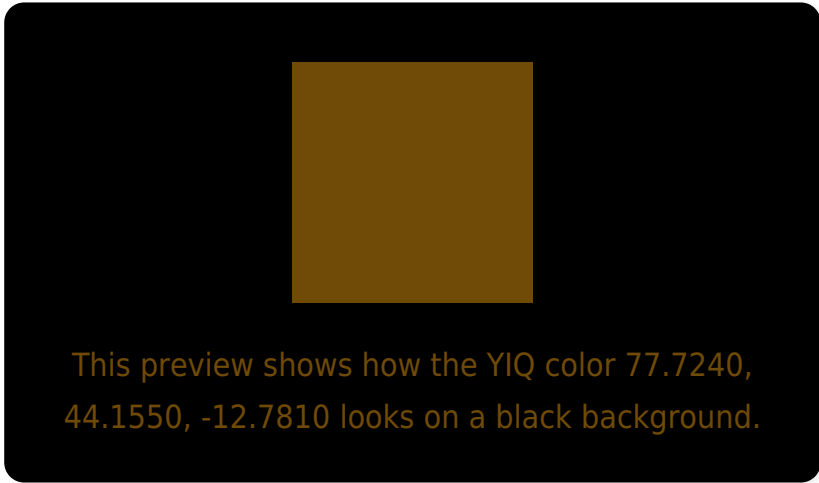
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7240, 44.1550,

-12.7810.

# 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

77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810

### Protanopia

77.0810, 29.6680, -20.0600

### Deuteranopia

76.8820, 40.5340, -18.7460



## Tritanopia

83.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810

## Protanomaly

77.2990, 34.9860, -17.3180

## Deuteranomaly

77.5340, 41.6340, -16.6540

## Tritanomaly

81.4630, 32.3690, 2.5850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.0370, 15.7730, -5.0190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810 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(112, 74, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 74, 7)  
}
```

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(112, 74, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 74, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810 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(112, 74, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 74, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 74, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 74, 7); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 74, 7);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 74, 7)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.7240, 44.1550, -12.7810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 74, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 74,  
7) }
```

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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