

# Converting Colors

YIQ(77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(77.7800, 68.0850,  
5.0850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	92380B
RGB	146, 56, 11
RGB Percent	57%, 22%, 4%
CMY	0.4273, 0.7805, 0.9566
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.92, 0.43
HSL	20°, 86%, 31%
HSV	20°, 92%, 57%
XYZ	13.3357, 8.9644, 1.3464
YIQ	77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

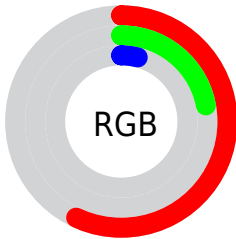
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 79, 11
Decimal	9582603
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.92, 36.04, 43.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 56.306, 50.203
Y <sub>xy</sub>	8.9644, 0.5640, 0.3791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287772683 (0xFF92380B)
YUV	77.7800, -32.9225, 59.8289
Hunter-Lab	29.9405, 27.1090, 18.2922

# Details

The YIQ color **77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **79.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6560, 74.3660, 6.8940**, and **27.4860, 51.8980, 17.6100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4170, 73.5410, 5.3250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.3600, 60.5200, 4.5200**.

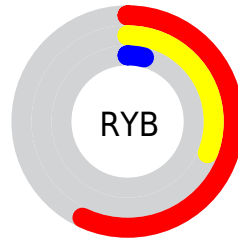
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (22%)

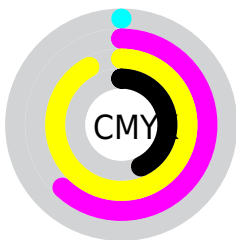
Blue (4%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (4%)

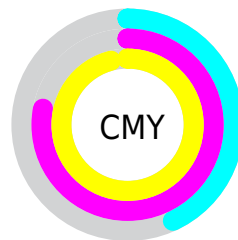


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (78%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850 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 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 77.7800, 68.0850,  
5.0850


 77.7800, 68.0850,  
5.0850


 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100


 53.1800, 61.2070,  
8.5910


 130.6560, 74.3660,  
6.8940


 27.4860, 51.8980,  
17.6100


 157.9230, 77.9880,  
7.3320


 17.9400, 35.7600,  
12.7200

 182.0040, 73.2660,  
4.8020

 9.6820, 18.7510,  
7.0950

 201.4040, 57.2200,  
-1.7560

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 220.8040, 41.1740,  
-8.3140

 240.4320, 24.4860,

-14.2500

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 77.7800, 68.0850,  
5.0850

■ 77.7800, 68.0850,  
5.0850

■ 72.4170, 73.5410,  
5.3250

■ 85.3600, 60.5200,  
4.5200

■ 92.2390, 53.5510,  
4.1670

■ 99.8190, 45.9860,  
3.6020

■ 107.2850, 38.7420,  
2.7260

■ 114.8650, 31.1770,  
2.1610

■ 121.8580, 23.8870,  
2.1190

■ 129.3240, 16.6430,  
1.2430

■ 136.9040, 9.0780,  
0.6780

■ 144.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.6060, 69.7760, 35.0240



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



79.8830, 47.9610, -15.6790

# Triad

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



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



68.2130, -50.1530, -32.7210



77.7130, -52.4550, 20.0330

# Complementary

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



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



79.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850

# 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.



75.0140, -81.7040, 4.9520



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



74.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270

# Square

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



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



60.1650, -33.0030, -46.1790



77.4300, -77.4840, -5.4520



85.9510, 12.0050, 41.2610



# Rectangle

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



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



77.6800, 29.1190, -26.6330



77.4300, -77.4840, -5.4520



69.7310, -79.2290, 9.6590

# Sweetspot

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



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



161.8260, 26.9130, 2.3450



61.8530, 50.9280, 57.2320



78.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850



93.4920, 95.3190, 7.1190



115.9350, 50.2100, -28.9100



70.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



68.2640, 69.5980, 5.1980



4.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



# Inverse Universe

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



79.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



95.5080, -95.3190, -7.1190



41.0650, -50.2100, 28.9100



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



69.7360, -69.5980, -5.1980



5.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

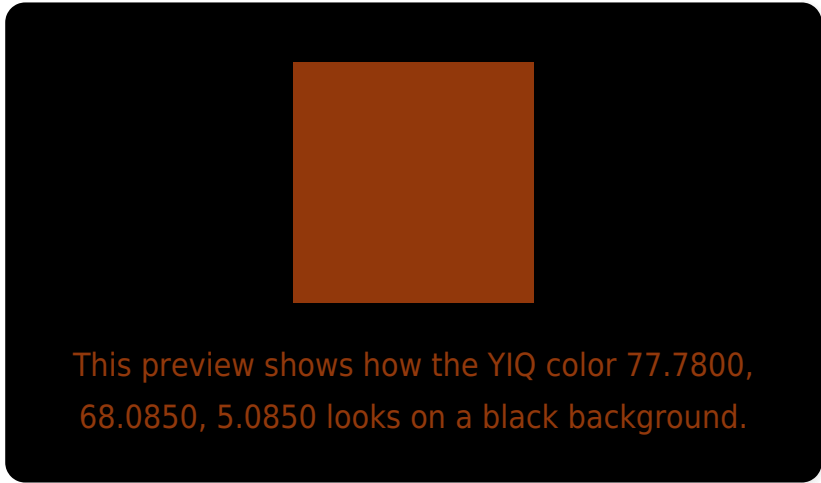
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 77.7800, 68.0850,



# 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

77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850

### Protanopia

81.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

### Deuteranopia

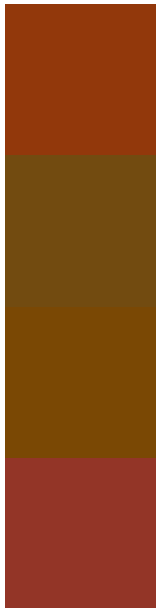
79.8390, 42.0930, -19.4670



## Tritanopia

80.7470, 55.6570, 21.0730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850

## Protanomaly

79.9350, 42.1830, -10.0810

## Deuteranomaly

79.1980, 51.6280, -10.5480

## Tritanomaly

79.5100, 60.5180, 15.5740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.0430, 24.8040, 2.0200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850 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(146, 56, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 56, 11)  
}
```

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(146, 56, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 56, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850 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(146, 56, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 56, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 56, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 56, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 56, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 56,  
11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 77.7800, 68.0850, 5.0850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 56, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 56,  
11) }
```

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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