

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060)
contains.

YIQ(81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060)	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(81.2840, 48.5100,
-9.1060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A4A0C
RGB	122, 74, 12
RGB Percent	48%, 29%, 5%
CMY	0.5215, 0.7099, 0.9527
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.90, 0.52
HSL	34°, 82%, 26%
HSV	34°, 90%, 48%
XYZ	10.5429, 9.0605, 1.5430
YIQ	81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

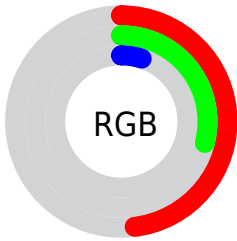
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 122, 12
Decimal	8014348
CIE Lab	36.10, 15.67, 41.43
CIE LCh	36, 44.294, 69.284
Yxy	9.0605, 0.4986, 0.4285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286204428 (0xFF7A4A0C)
YUV	81.2840, -34.1570, 35.7079
Hunter-Lab	30.1007, 9.8443, 18.0312

Details

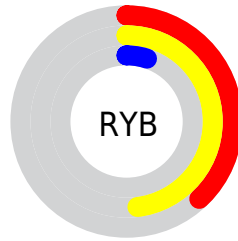
The YIQ color **81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **52.7160, -48.5100, 9.1060**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7900, 52.9570, -7.0990**, and **37.9420, 32.2780, -1.2740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9810, 53.7370, -10.2230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5870, 43.2830, -7.9890**.

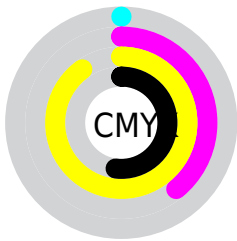
Distribution



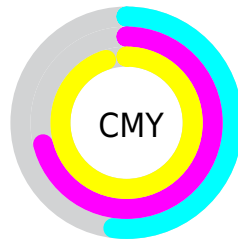
- Red (48%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (5%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060 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 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.2840, 48.5100,
-9.1060

■ 81.2840, 48.5100,
-9.1060

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 58.3420, 42.5950,
-6.5330

■ 132.7900, 52.9570,
-7.0990

■ 37.9420, 32.2780,
-1.2740

■ 159.4590, 55.3870,
-7.0850

■ 17.8410, 22.5570,
4.1970

■ 186.5410, 58.0920,
-6.5480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.0240, 52.1780,
-9.5020

■ 230.5380, 35.8110,
-15.7490

■ 247.8180, 20.2230,

-19.5930

251.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850

81.2840, 48.5100,
-9.1060

81.2840, 48.5100,
-9.1060

76.9810, 53.7370,
-10.2230

85.5870, 43.2830,
-7.9890

90.4770, 37.7810,
-7.3950

94.8940, 32.2330,
-5.9670

99.1970, 27.0060,
-4.8500

104.0870, 21.5040,
-4.2560

■ 108.3900, 16.2770,
-3.1390

■ 112.6930, 11.0500,
-2.0220

■ 117.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 122.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.8790, 54.9250, 12.3090



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



78.5770, 30.9070, -25.9970

Triad

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



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



70.7040, -58.5450, -23.8010



86.9500, -4.5900, 28.1300

Complementary

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



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



52.7160, -48.5100, 9.1060

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.



72.6480, -62.9980, 7.3540



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



73.4060, -68.9090, -12.1810

Square

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



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



65.3120, -46.1180, -34.2620



72.9790, -74.5960, -2.7240



85.6030, 30.3000, 34.5880

Rectangle

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



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



76.5190, 10.4590, -29.8690



72.9790, -74.5960, -2.7240



85.8880, -19.2150, 23.3530

Sweetspot

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



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



141.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360



50.5900, 49.5100, 38.8700



69.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060



99.4850, 69.6930, -13.0510



107.9650, 32.3300, -35.2700



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



78.4650, 55.2500, -10.1100



158.7020, 111.1420, -20.8420

Inverse Universe

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



52.7160, -48.5100, 9.1060



58.5150, -69.6930, 13.0510



26.3340, -31.7340, 35.4820



57.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



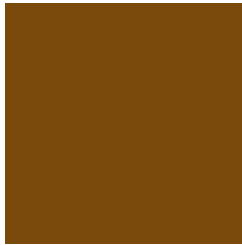
46.5350, -55.2500, 10.1100



93.2980, -111.1420, 20.8420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

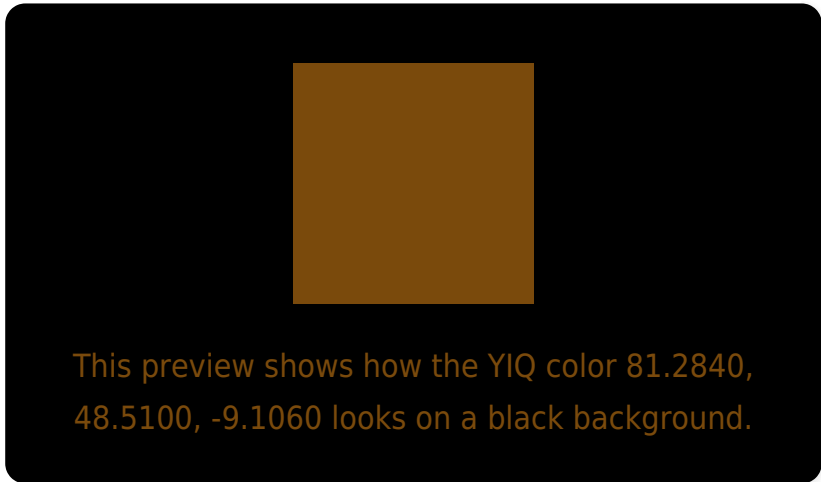
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

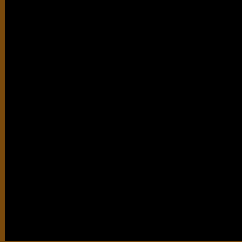
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.2840, 48.5100,

-9.1060.

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

81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060

Protanopia

80.8960, 28.7510, -19.9610

Deuteranopia

79.8390, 42.0930, -19.4670



Tritanopia

86.3140, 31.7710, 13.4270

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060

Protanomaly

81.1250, 35.5360, -16.2720

Deuteranomaly

80.0290, 44.6140, -15.5940

Tritanomaly

84.5670, 38.0080, 5.0160

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060 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(122, 74, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 74, 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(122, 74, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 74, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060 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(122, 74, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 74, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 74, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 74, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 74, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 74,  
12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 74, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 74,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor