

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(84.2900, 40.3460,  
6.6980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F4533
RGB	127, 69, 51
RGB Percent	50%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.5018, 0.7295, 0.7998
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.60, 0.50
HSL	14°, 43%, 35%
HSV	14°, 60%, 50%
XYZ	11.4824, 9.0072, 4.2705
YIQ	84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

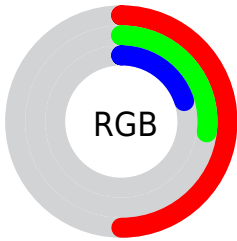
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	127, 75, 51
Decimal	8340787
CIELab	36.00, 23.04, 21.70
CIELCh	36, 31.652, 43.280
Yxy	9.0072, 0.4637, 0.3638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286530867 (0xFF7F4533)
YUV	84.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567
Hunter-Lab	30.0119, 15.7720, 12.5718

# Details

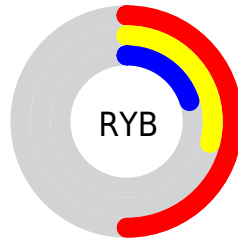
The YIQ color **84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **93.7100, -40.3460, -6.6980**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1550, 45.1600, 7.5600**, and **36.3110, 35.8530, 5.5250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9380, 47.2690, 7.8850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.6420, 33.4230, 5.5110**.

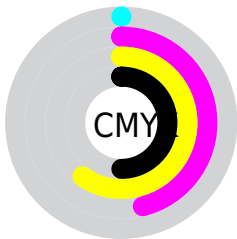
# Distribution



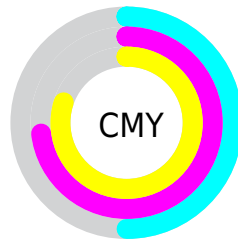
- Red (50%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (50%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980 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 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 84.2900, 40.3460,  
6.6980


 84.2900, 40.3460,  
6.6980


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 60.3220, 37.3200,  
6.4720


 135.1550, 45.1600,  
7.5600


 36.3110, 35.8530,  
5.5250

 161.9380, 47.2690,  
7.8850


 15.2380, 28.9290,  
9.8650

 189.4220, 48.7820,  
7.9980

 4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

 212.4210, 41.3550,  
4.9310

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 232.0490, 24.6670,  
-1.0050

 252.2640, 7.7040,

-7.4640

■ 84.2900, 40.3460,  
6.6980

■ 84.2900, 40.3460,  
6.6980

■ 76.9380, 47.2690,  
7.8850

■ 91.6420, 33.4230,  
5.5110

■ 70.2870, 53.5960,  
8.8600

■ 98.2930, 27.0960,  
4.5360

■ 62.9350, 60.5190,  
10.0470

■ 105.6450, 20.1730,  
3.3490

■ 55.5830, 67.4420,  
11.2340

■ 112.9970, 13.2500,  
2.1620

■ 120.3490, 6.3270,  
0.9750

■ 127.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 134.3520, -6.9230,  
-1.1870

■ 141.7040,  
-13.8460, -2.3740

■ 148.3550,  
-20.1730, -3.3490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.8850, 37.5930, 18.0490



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



82.9650, 33.4710, -6.3770

# Triad

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



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



69.8880, -38.6920, -25.6680



82.5350, -28.8870, 11.4090

# Complementary

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



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



93.7100, -40.3460, -6.6980

# 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.



68.5790, -67.7180, -6.2300



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



68.3560, -57.4450, -21.7090

# Square

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



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



77.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



69.9180, -64.5990, -13.1990



87.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



# Rectangle

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



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



81.9590, 24.4400, -13.4160



69.9180, -64.5990, -13.1990



79.0280, -40.7610, 6.3350

# Sweetspot

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



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



149.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



80.3360, 26.6780, 34.1500



73.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980



98.9030, 63.5450, 10.2730



106.5960, 29.8960, -13.1760



60.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



55.8820, 68.0380, 11.4460



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



93.7100, -40.3460, -6.6980



113.6840, -63.8200, -10.7960



71.4040, -29.8960, 13.1760



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



71.5310, -67.7630, -10.9230



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

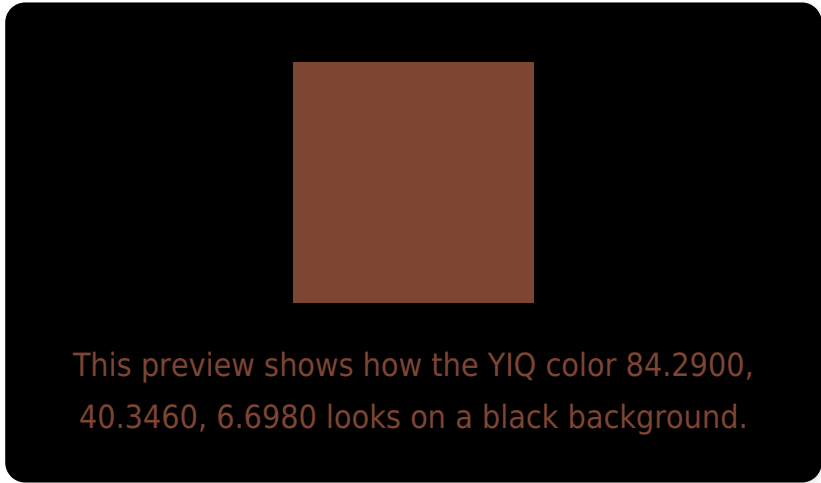
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

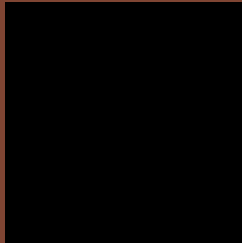
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2900, 40.3460,



# 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

84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980

### Protanopia

83.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

### Deuteranopia

84.2290, 23.9800, -5.0760



## Tritanopia

85.1080, 35.3470, 14.6990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980

## Protanomaly

84.0380, 23.2000, -1.9520

## Deuteranomaly

84.3870, 29.5270, -0.9770

## Tritanomaly

84.8970, 37.3190, 11.9990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980 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(127, 69, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 69, 51)  
}
```

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(127, 69, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 69, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980 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(127, 69, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 69, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 69, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 69, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 69, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 69,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.2900, 40.3460, 6.6980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 69, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 69,  
51) }
```

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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