

# Converting Colors

YIQ(78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(78.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	395757
RGB	57, 87, 87
RGB Percent	22%, 34%, 34%
CMY	0.7765, 0.6588, 0.6589
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	180°, 21%, 28%
HSV	180°, 35%, 34%
XYZ	6.8151, 8.3756, 10.2704
YIQ	78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

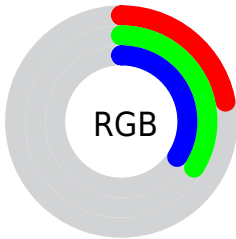
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 72, 87
Decimal	3757911
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.75, -11.04, -3.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 11.595, 197.756
Yxy	8.3756, 0.2677, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281947991 (0xFF395757)
YUV	78.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433
Hunter-Lab	28.9406, -8.6119, -0.7824

# Details

The YIQ color **78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **65.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720**, and **32.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520**.

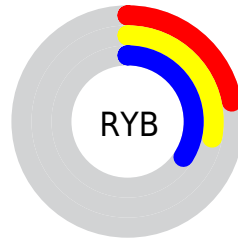
# Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (34%)

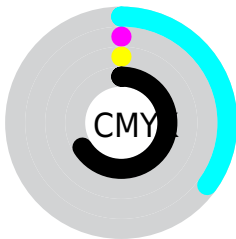
 Blue (34%)



 Red (22%)

 Yellow (28%)

 Blue (34%)

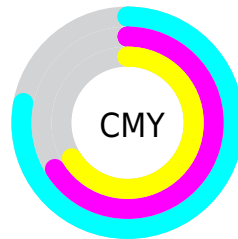


 Cyan (35%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (66%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (66%)

 Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 78.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 55.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 127.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 32.7310, -18.4760,  
-6.5720

■ 153.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 15.3080, -12.7910,  
-4.9750

■ 180.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 208.1330,  
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 236.4210,  
-20.5390, -7.7310

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 78.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 78.0300, -17.8800,  
-6.3600

■ 75.3390, -23.2440,  
-8.2680

■ 80.7210, -12.5160,  
-4.4520

■ 72.9470, -28.0120,  
-9.9640

■ 83.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

■ 70.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720

■ 85.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 67.5650, -38.7400,  
-13.7800

■ 88.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 64.8740, -44.1040,  
-15.6880

■ 90.8870, 7.7480,  
2.7560

■ 62.4820, -48.8720,  
-17.3840

■ 93.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

■ 60.9870, -51.8520,  
-18.4440

■ 96.2690, 18.4760,  
6.5720

■ 98.9600, 23.8400,  
8.4800

■ 101.3520, 28.6080,  
10.1760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



78.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

# Triad

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



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



83.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



81.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320

# Complementary

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



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



65.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600

# 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.



82.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



83.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

# Square

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



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



82.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



82.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



80.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090



# Rectangle

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



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



80.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100



82.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



82.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620

# Sweetspot

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



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



108.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



74.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



53.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



98.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520



69.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



75.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840



164.6210, -139.7390, -50.1310



# Inverse Universe

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



65.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



79.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520



74.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840



70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

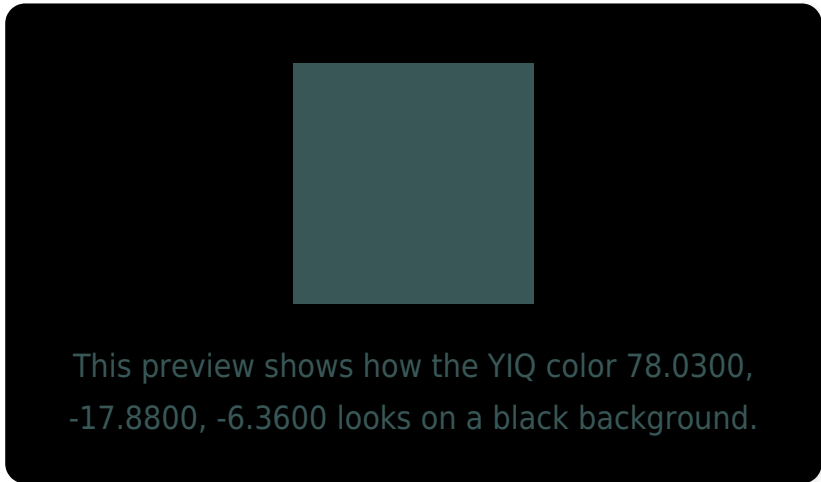
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

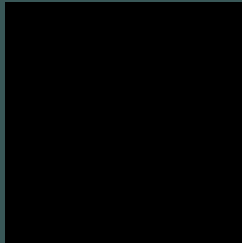
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

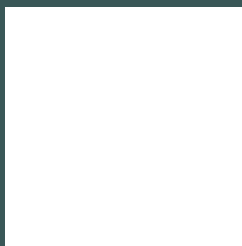
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.0300, -17.8800,

-6.3600.

# 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

78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

### Protanopia

81.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

### Deuteranopia

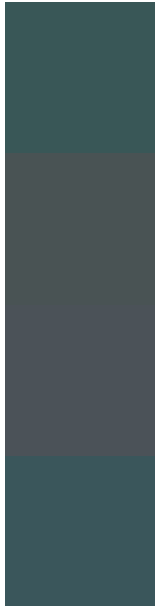
82.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



## Tritanopia

78.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

## Protanomaly

80.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

## Deuteranomaly

80.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

## Tritanomaly

78.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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(57, 87, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 87, 87)  
}
```

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(57, 87, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 87, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 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(57, 87, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 87, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 87, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 87, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 87, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 87, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 87, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 87,  
87) }
```

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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