

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.2110, -11.1400,
-7.3640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F564E
RGB	63, 86, 78
RGB Percent	25%, 34%, 31%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6627, 0.6942
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.09, 0.66
HSL	159°, 15%, 29%
HSV	159°, 27%, 34%
XYZ	6.7523, 8.2633, 8.4450
YIQ	78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

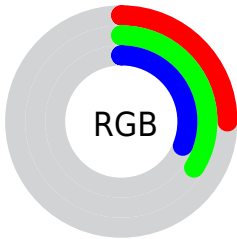
Format	Color
RYB	63, 77, 86
Decimal	4150862
CIELab	34.53, -10.70, 1.82
CIELCh	35, 10.854, 170.345
Yxy	8.2633, 0.2878, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282340942 (0xFF3F564E)
YUV	78.2110, -0.1040, -13.3400
Hunter-Lab	28.7460, -8.3766, 2.7039

Details

The YIQ color **78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **70.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990**, and **33.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.1780, -15.5410, -10.2050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230**.

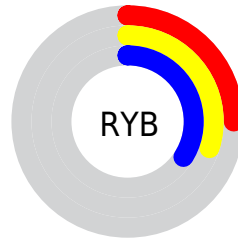
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (34%)

Blue (31%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (34%)

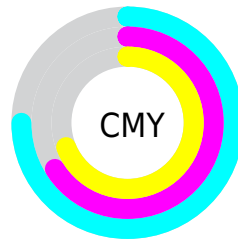


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640 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 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.2110, -11.1400,
-7.3640

■ 78.2110, -11.1400,
-7.3640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.5100, -10.5440,
-7.1520

■ 127.4990,
-12.0110, -8.0990

■ 33.6240, -10.8650,
-6.8410

■ 153.4990,
-12.0110, -8.0990

■ 13.6950, -9.6270,
-7.2510

■ 180.2000,
-12.6070, -8.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.7870,
-12.8820, -8.8340

■ 235.7870,
-12.8820, -8.8340

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 78.2110, -11.1400,
-7.3640

■ 78.2110, -11.1400,
-7.3640

■ 75.1780, -15.5410,
-10.2050

■ 81.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 72.4440, -19.3460,
-12.8340

■ 83.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 69.4110, -23.7470,
-15.6750

■ 87.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 66.6770, -27.5520,
-18.3040

■ 89.7450, 5.2720,
3.5760

■ 63.6440, -31.9530,
-21.1450

■ 92.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 60.6110, -36.3540,
-23.9860

■ 95.8110, 14.0740,
9.2580

■ 57.8770, -40.1590,
-26.6150

■ 98.5450, 17.8790,
11.8870

■ 56.8660, -41.6260,
-27.5620

■ 101.5780, 22.2800,
14.7280

■ 104.3120, 26.0850,
17.3570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



77.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

Triad

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



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



81.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



81.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410

Complementary

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



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



70.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640

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.



82.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



82.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210

Square

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



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



80.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



82.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



81.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440

Rectangle

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



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



78.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700



82.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



81.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980

Sweetspot

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



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



108.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



78.8930, -1.5570, -10.3330



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



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.



78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



99.8680, -17.6040, -11.3640



77.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



70.7890, -51.8950, -34.1910



155.3870, -113.7380, -75.3220

Inverse Universe

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



70.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



88.2460, 17.2830, 11.6750



71.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.2110, 51.8950, 34.1910



79.6130, 113.7380, 75.3220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

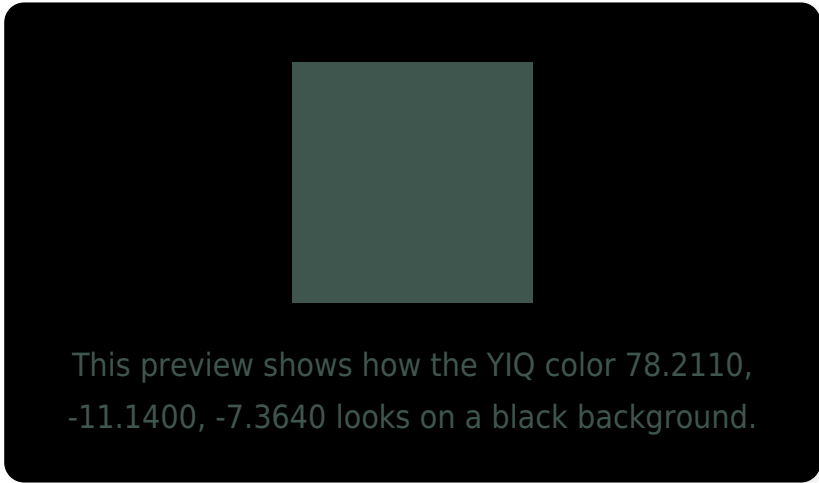
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

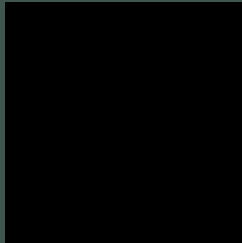
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

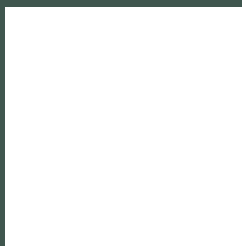
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.2110, -11.1400,

-7.3640.

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

78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

Protanopia

81.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

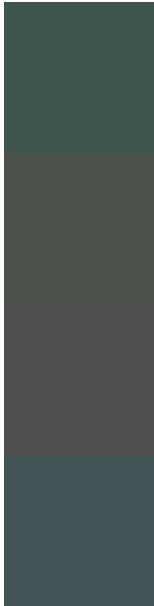
81.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



Tritanopia

79.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

Protanomaly

80.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

Deuteranomaly

80.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

Tritanomaly

79.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640 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(63, 86, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 86, 78)  
}
```

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(63, 86, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 86, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640 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(63, 86, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 86, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 86, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 86, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 86, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 86, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 86, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 86,  
78) }
```

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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