

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.3150, 30.0300,
6.4300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F4238
RGB	111, 66, 56
RGB Percent	44%, 26%, 22%
CMY	0.5646, 0.7412, 0.7803
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.50, 0.56
HSL	11°, 33%, 33%
HSV	11°, 50%, 44%
XYZ	9.2205, 7.5612, 4.7190
YIQ	78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

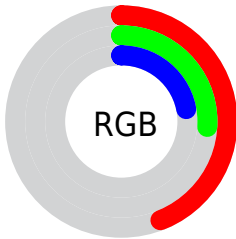
Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 68, 56
Decimal	7291448
CIE Lab	33.05, 18.31, 14.32
CIE LCh	33, 23.247, 38.025
Yxy	7.5612, 0.4288, 0.3517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285481528 (0xFF6F4238)
YUV	78.3150, -11.0013, 28.6647
Hunter-Lab	27.4977, 11.7334, 9.0733

Details

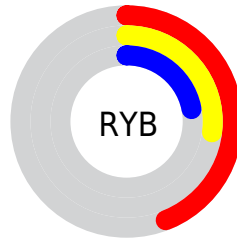
The YIQ color **78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **88.6850, -30.0300, -6.4300**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.5820, 33.6520, 6.8680**, and **32.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.7780, 36.0360, 7.7160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.8520, 24.0240, 5.1440**.

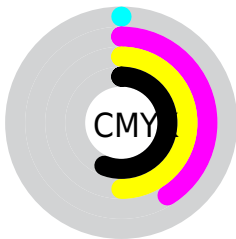
Distribution



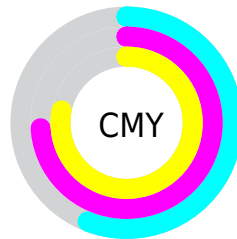
- Red (44%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300 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 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.3150, 30.0300,
6.4300

■ 78.3150, 30.0300,
6.4300

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.6460, 27.6000,
6.4160

■ 127.9950, 33.9270,
7.3910

■ 32.3360, 25.5370,
5.2570

■ 154.4790, 35.4400,
7.5040

■ 11.3620, 22.6480,
8.0560

■ 181.6640, 36.3570,
7.4050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.2620, 37.5490,
7.8290

■ 230.2710, 24.1620,
2.6420

■ 250.6000, 6.8780,

-3.5060

■ 78.3150, 30.0300,
6.4300

■ 78.3150, 30.0300,
6.4300

■ 71.7780, 36.0360,
7.7160

■ 84.8520, 24.0240,
5.1440

■ 65.2410, 42.0420,
9.0020

■ 91.3890, 18.0180,
3.8580

■ 58.7040, 48.0480,
10.2880

■ 97.9260, 12.0120,
2.5720

■ 52.1670, 54.0540,
11.5740

■ 104.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 45.6300, 60.0600,
12.8600

■ 111.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 44.9290, 60.6560,
13.0720

■ 118.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

■ 124.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 131.3120,
-18.6140, -4.0700

■ 137.8490,
-24.6200, -5.3560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.0900, 26.5900, 13.7100



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



77.4790, 26.2720, -2.5600

Triad

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



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



70.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810



76.4230, -22.8800, 7.1680

Complementary

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



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



88.6850, -30.0300, -6.4300

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.



67.9530, -45.3440, -4.2240



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



63.1080, -44.8830, -18.0910

Square

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



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



73.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



62.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010



79.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760

Rectangle

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



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



76.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050



62.4690, -56.0250, -14.4010



74.3080, -29.9860, 3.7900

Sweetspot

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



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



132.0400, 11.6910, 2.8830



77.6890, 18.0140, 25.9660



66.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



94.2200, 46.5350, 10.1750



94.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910



52.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



48.7940, 65.4700, 13.9340



100.2680, 134.8370, 28.8290

Inverse Universe

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



88.6850, -30.0300, -6.4300



110.7800, -46.5350, -10.1750



72.8360, -22.6050, 7.6910



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



71.2060, -65.4700, -13.9340



147.3190, -135.1120, -29.3520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

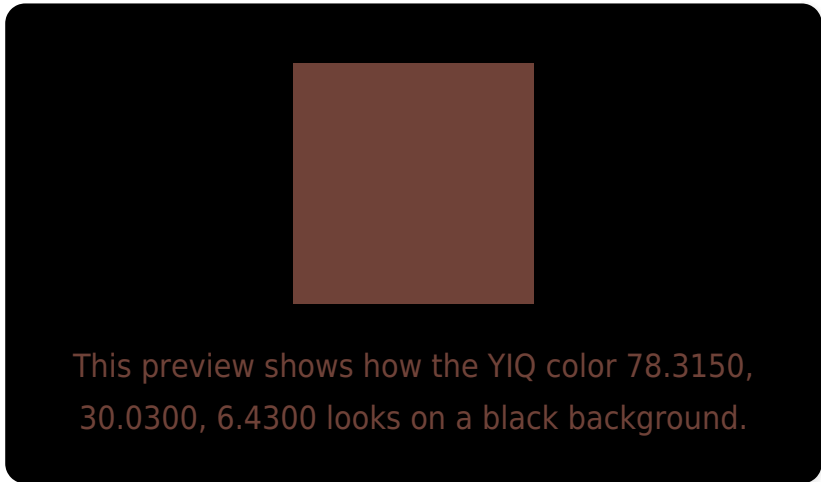
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

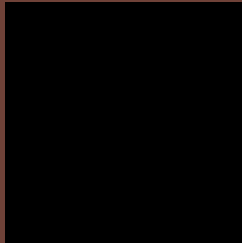
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300.



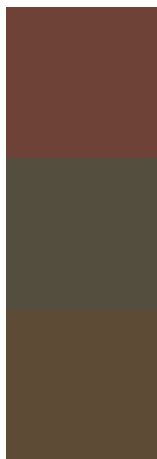
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.3150, 30.0300,

6.4300.

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

78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300

Protanopia

77.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

77.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



Tritanopia

78.9220, 27.0030, 11.7310

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300

Protanomaly

77.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370

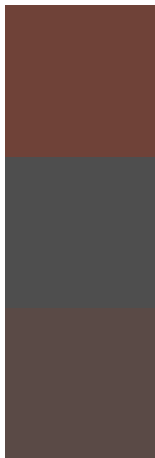
Deuteranomaly

78.4340, 22.1450, 0.6490

Tritanomaly

78.9390, 28.3330, 9.6530

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300 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(111, 66, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 66, 56)  
}
```

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(111, 66, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 66, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300 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(111, 66, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 66, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 66, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 66, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 66, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 66,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 66, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 66,  
56) }
```

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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