

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41535B
RGB	65, 83, 91
RGB Percent	25%, 33%, 36%
CMY	0.7451, 0.6745, 0.6432
CMYK	0.29, 0.09, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	198°, 17%, 31%
HSV	198°, 29%, 36%
XYZ	7.1609, 8.0662, 11.0737
YIQ	78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

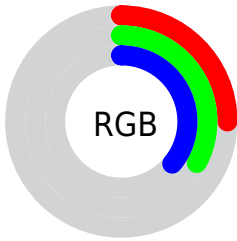
Format	Color
RYB	65, 76, 91
Decimal	4281179
CIELab	34.12, -4.86, -6.94
CIELCh	34, 8.473, 235.001
Yxy	8.0662, 0.2723, 0.3067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282471259 (0xFF41535B)
YUV	78.5300, 6.1477, -11.8658
Hunter-Lab	28.4011, -4.6963, -3.2365

Details

The YIQ color **78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **77.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170**, and **33.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.0780, -17.8350, -1.6670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890**.

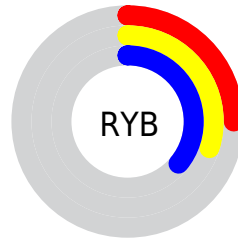
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (33%)

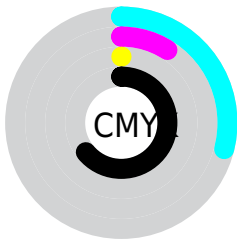
 Blue (36%)



 Red (25%)

 Yellow (30%)

 Blue (36%)

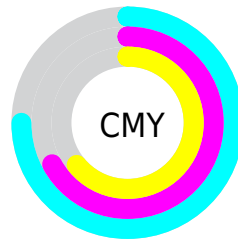


 Cyan (29%)

 Magenta (9%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (64%)



 Cyan (75%)

 Magenta (67%)

 Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280 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 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 78.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 127.6440,
-13.6170, -1.0170

■ 33.7150, -12.3790,
-1.4270

■ 153.9320,
-14.4880, -1.7520

■ 13.4160, -12.9750,
-1.6390

■ 180.4590,
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 236.7470,
-15.4050, -1.6530

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 78.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 78.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 74.0780, -17.8350,
-1.6670

■ 82.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 69.6260, -22.3740,
-2.0060

■ 87.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 65.7610, -27.1880,
-2.8680

■ 91.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 61.3090, -31.7270,
-3.2070

■ 95.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 56.5580, -36.8620,
-3.7580

■ 100.2030, 9.6740,
0.8900

■ 52.1060, -41.4010,
-4.0970

■ 104.9540, 14.8090,
1.4410

■ 47.6540, -45.9400,
-4.4360

■ 109.4060, 19.3480,
1.7800

■ 47.3550, -46.5360,
-4.6480

■ 113.2710, 24.1620,
2.6420

■ 117.7230, 28.7010,
2.9810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



79.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240

Triad

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



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



81.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700



79.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

Complementary

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



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



77.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

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.



80.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



81.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170

Square

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



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



81.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



80.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



78.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530

Rectangle

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



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



80.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070



80.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



79.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420

Sweetspot

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



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



112.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



81.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100



55.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



97.9960, -20.5400, -2.2040



70.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



57.1520, -56.2100, -5.5380



123.2860, -121.1770, -12.0650

Inverse Universe

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



74.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



92.1520, 14.8520, 17.1880



85.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.5540, 41.1640, 46.9560



89.5590, 88.6080, 101.2480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

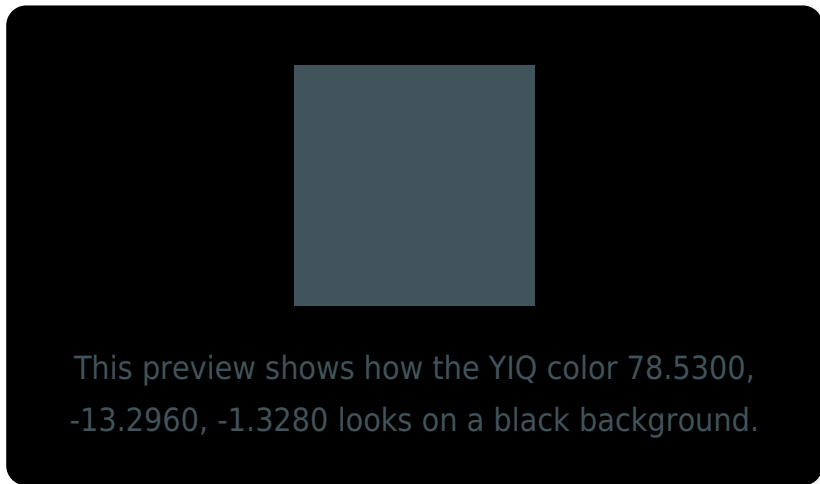
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

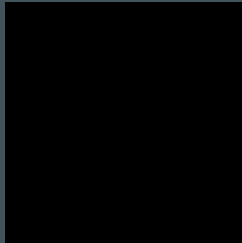
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

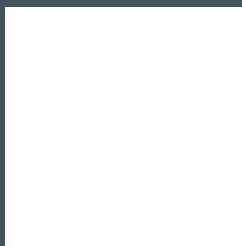
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.5300, -13.2960,

-1.3280.

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

78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Protanopia

80.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Deuteranopia

80.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020



Tritanopia

78.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Protanomaly

79.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

Deuteranomaly

80.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Tritanomaly

78.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280 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(65, 83, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 83, 91)  
}
```

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(65, 83, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 83, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280 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(65, 83, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 83, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 83, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 83, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 83, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 83, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 83, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 83,  
91) }
```

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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