

# Converting Colors

YIQ(78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(78.6310, 58.3190,  
5.8630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A3B18
RGB	138, 59, 24
RGB Percent	54%, 23%, 9%
CMY	0.4587, 0.7687, 0.9056
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.83, 0.46
HSL	18°, 70%, 32%
HSV	18°, 83%, 54%
XYZ	12.2161, 8.5976, 1.8834
YIQ	78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

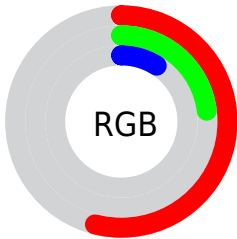
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 75, 24
Decimal	9059096
CIE Lab	35.20, 31.65, 36.55
CIE LCh	35, 48.347, 49.109
Yxy	8.5976, 0.5382, 0.3788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287249176 (0xFF8A3B18)
YUV	78.6310, -26.9331, 52.0666
Hunter-Lab	29.3217, 23.0540, 16.7168

# Details

The YIQ color **78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **83.3690, -58.3190, -5.8630**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.8660, 64.9670, 6.5270**, and **29.5020, 45.8010, 12.4650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1650, 65.5630, 6.7390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0970, 51.0750, 4.9870**.

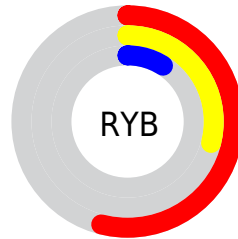
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (23%)

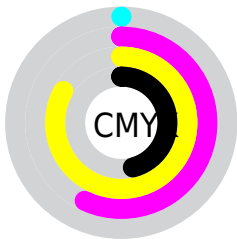
Blue (9%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (9%)

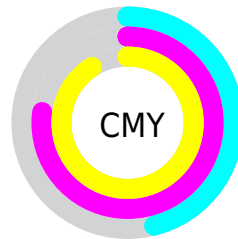


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (77%)


Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630 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 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 78.6310, 58.3190,  
5.8630


 78.6310, 58.3190,  
5.8630


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 53.1360, 55.3390,  
4.8030


 130.8660, 64.9670,  
6.5270


 29.5020, 45.8010,  
12.4650

 157.2470, 68.2680,  
7.2760


 16.1460, 32.1840,  
11.4480

 184.4320, 69.1850,  
7.1770

 6.8770, 13.7080,  
4.8760

 203.2450, 53.4140,  
1.1420

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 223.2320, 37.0930,  
-5.9390

 242.8600, 20.4050,

-11.8750

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

■ 78.6310, 58.3190,  
5.8630

■ 78.6310, 58.3190,  
5.8630

■ 71.1650, 65.5630,  
6.7390

■ 86.0970, 51.0750,  
4.9870

■ 65.9160, 70.6980,  
7.2900

■ 92.9760, 44.1060,  
4.6340

■ 100.3280, 37.1830,  
3.4470

■ 107.2070, 30.2140,  
3.0940

■ 114.6730, 22.9700,  
2.2180

■ 121.5520, 16.0010,  
1.8650

■ 129.0180, 8.7570,  
0.9890

■ 136.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 143.2490, -5.1350,  
-0.5510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.2300, 58.9110, 28.1830



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



78.1000, 45.8520, -16.0040

# Triad

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



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



65.7510, -48.7320, -30.9400



78.8080, -42.5970, 17.5870

# Complementary

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



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



83.3690, -58.3190, -5.8630

# 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.



71.5430, -76.0640, 1.8560



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



70.8980, -61.8470, -19.0230

# Square

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



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



66.6060, -20.7630, -36.7230



73.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



84.8810, 9.0260, 34.6740



# Rectangle

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



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



76.8050, 30.2650, -25.3750



73.6000, -72.2110, -7.4030



67.5480, -74.4600, 5.8280

# Sweetspot

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



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



155.6730, 22.9700, 2.2180



67.2060, 42.2640, 49.0480



75.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



86.6210, 90.6420, 9.2820



111.5030, 42.9190, -23.4250



65.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



63.8340, 67.9930, 6.7530



2.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



# Inverse Universe

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



83.3690, -58.3190, -5.8630



93.7920, -90.3670, -8.7590



50.4970, -42.9190, 23.4250



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



69.1660, -67.9930, -6.7530



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

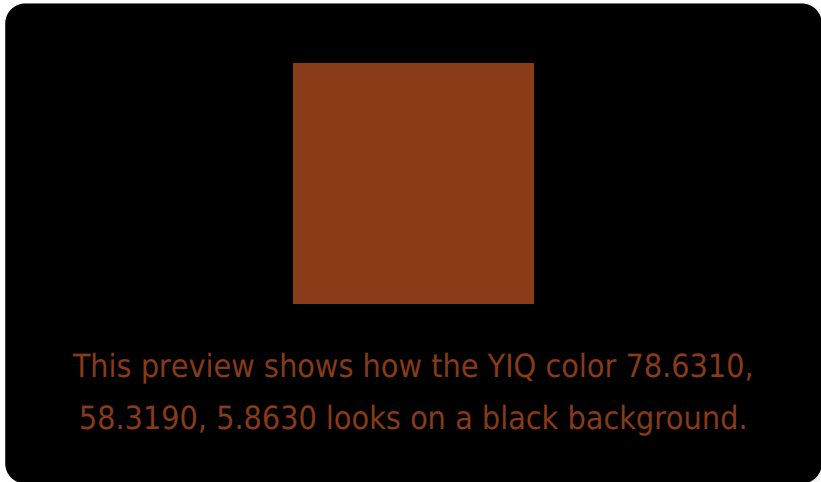
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.6310, 58.3190,



# 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

78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630

### Protanopia

80.6490, 22.3770, -14.5750

### Deuteranopia

79.5920, 35.7190, -14.0810



## Tritanopia

80.5720, 48.7800, 19.0520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630

## Protanomaly

79.8080, 35.3510, -7.4090

## Deuteranomaly

79.4130, 43.8330, -6.9430

## Tritanomaly

79.6770, 52.6780, 14.4860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

78.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630 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(138, 59, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 59, 24)  
}
```

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(138, 59, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 59, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630 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(138, 59, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 59, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 59, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 59, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 59, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 59,  
24) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 59, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 59,  
24) }
```

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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