

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D5658
RGB	61, 86, 88
RGB Percent	24%, 34%, 35%
CMY	0.7608, 0.6627, 0.6550
CMYK	0.31, 0.02, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	184°, 18%, 29%
HSV	184°, 31%, 35%
XYZ	7.0130, 8.3532, 10.4717
YIQ	78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

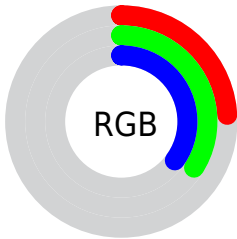
Format	Color
RYB	61, 74, 88
Decimal	4019800
CIELab	34.71, -8.86, -4.21
CIELCh	35, 9.804, 205.400
Yxy	8.3532, 0.2714, 0.3233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282209880 (0xFF3D5658)
YUV	78.7530, 4.5588, -15.5694
Hunter-Lab	28.9019, -7.2658, -1.2506

Details

The YIQ color **78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **70.2470, 15.5420, 4.6780**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020**, and **33.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930**.

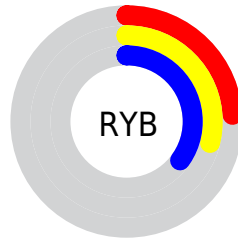
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (34%)

Blue (35%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (35%)

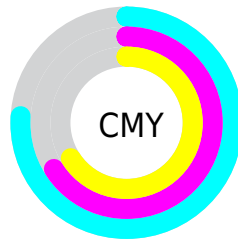


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780 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 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 78.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 128.1550,
-16.7340, -5.1020

■ 33.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 154.1550,
-16.7340, -5.1020

■ 14.8350, -12.8370,
-4.1410

■ 180.8560,
-17.3300, -5.3140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.8560,
-17.3300, -5.3140

■ 236.8560,
-17.3300, -5.3140

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,

-2.1200

■ 78.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 78.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 75.4750, -20.6310,
-6.0630

■ 82.0310, -10.4530,
-3.2930

■ 72.7840, -25.9950,
-7.9710

■ 84.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 69.8050, -30.4880,
-9.1440

■ 87.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 66.5270, -35.5770,
-10.5290

■ 90.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 63.8360, -40.9410,
-12.4370

■ 93.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

■ 60.5580, -46.0300,
-13.8220

■ 96.9480, 14.9460,
4.4660

■ 58.1660, -50.7980,
-15.5180

■ 100.2260, 20.0350,
5.8510

■ 102.6180, 24.8030,
7.5470

■ 105.8960, 29.8920,
8.9320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



79.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

Triad

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



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



83.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



81.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690

Complementary

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



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



70.2470, 15.5420, 4.6780

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.



82.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



83.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290

Square

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



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



82.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000



83.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300



80.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000

Rectangle

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



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



79.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630



83.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300



81.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110

Sweetspot

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



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



111.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



77.0770, -8.0670, -13.4990



56.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



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.



78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



100.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470



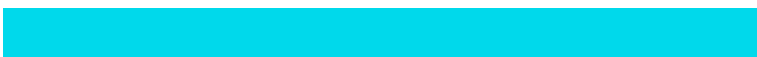
71.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.3110, -61.5720, -18.5000



154.1690, -135.1100, -40.4060

Inverse Universe

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



71.9230, 8.0670, 13.4990



89.4170, 12.7880, 21.5560



77.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.2790, 31.9930, 53.4730



95.0030, 70.4030, 117.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

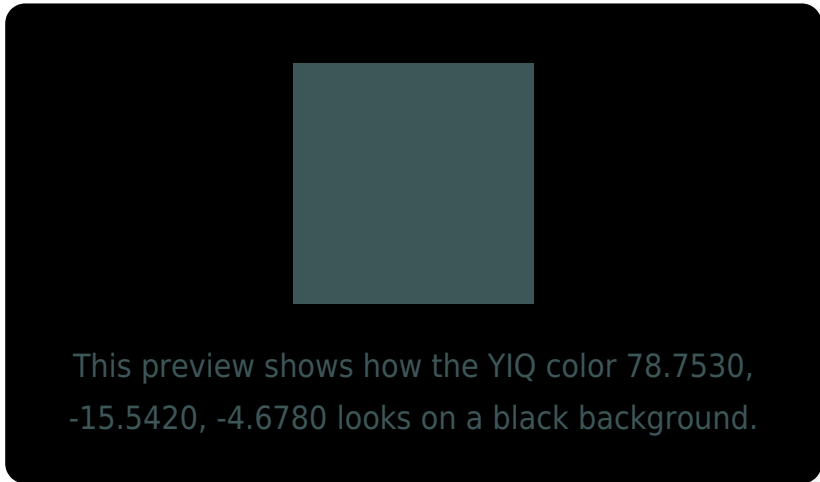
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

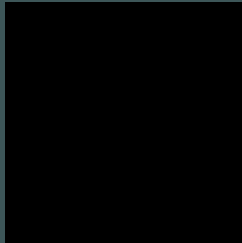
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.7530, -15.5420,

-4.6780.

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

78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780

Protanopia

81.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

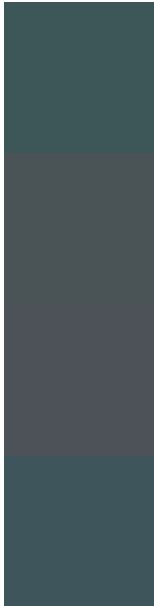
82.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



Tritanopia

78.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780

Protanomaly

80.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

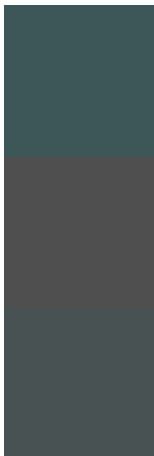
Deuteranomaly

81.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Tritanomaly

78.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780 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(61, 86, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 86, 88)  
}
```

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(61, 86, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 86, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780 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(61, 86, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 86, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 86, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 86, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 86, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 86, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 86, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 86,  
88) }
```

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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