

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.8220, -19.9900,
-1.1580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B5563
RGB	59, 85, 99
RGB Percent	23%, 33%, 39%
CMY	0.7687, 0.6666, 0.6119
CMYK	0.40, 0.14, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	201°, 25%, 31%
HSV	201°, 40%, 39%
XYZ	7.3032, 8.3285, 13.0213
YIQ	78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

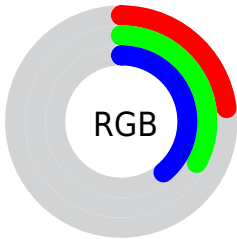
Format	Color
RYB	59, 75, 99
Decimal	3888483
CIELab	34.66, -5.79, -11.19
CIElCh	35, 12.602, 242.666
Yxy	8.3285, 0.2549, 0.2907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282078563 (0xFF3B5563)
YUV	78.8220, 9.9478, -17.3839
Hunter-Lab	28.8592, -5.3317, -6.5502

Details

The YIQ color **78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **79.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590**, and **32.6970, -21.1360, -2.4160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070**.

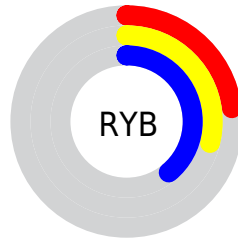
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (33%)

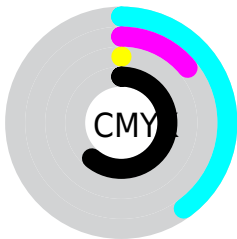
Blue (39%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (39%)

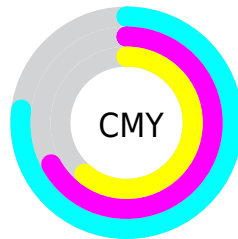


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580 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 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.8220, -19.9900,
-1.1580

■ 78.8220, -19.9900,
-1.1580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.7080, -19.6690,
-1.4690

■ 128.6370,
-20.9070, -1.0590

■ 32.6970, -21.1360,
-2.4160

■ 154.6370,
-20.9070, -1.0590

■ 15.2740, -15.4510,
-0.8190

■ 181.4520,
-21.8240, -0.9600

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 209.4520,
-21.8240, -0.9600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.8820,
-20.2190, -2.5150

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

-2.3320

■ 78.8220, -19.9900,
-1.1580

■ 78.8220, -19.9900,
-1.1580

■ 74.0710, -25.1250,
-1.7090

■ 83.5730, -14.8550,
-0.6070

■ 68.7330, -29.9850,
-1.7370

■ 88.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 63.9820, -35.1200,
-2.2880

■ 93.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 58.6440, -39.9800,
-2.3160

■ 99.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.8930, -45.1150,
-2.8670

■ 103.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 48.8540, -49.3790,
-2.6830

■ 108.7900, 9.3990,
0.3670

■ 113.5410, 14.5340,
0.9180

■ 118.8790, 19.3940,
0.9460

■ 123.6300, 24.5290,
1.4970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



80.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

Triad

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



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



82.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



79.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Complementary

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



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



79.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580

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.



80.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



82.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800

Square

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



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



83.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



82.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260



78.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940

Rectangle

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



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



82.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



82.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260



80.1220, 5.2280, -6.6440

Sweetspot

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



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



119.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



83.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770



59.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580



96.5480, -30.9020, -1.6380



67.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.6190, -56.0270, -3.3470



118.9320, -119.9400, -6.9480

Inverse Universe

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



73.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660



89.0980, 24.1120, 25.5840



90.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.8100, 43.3190, 46.4470



89.5440, 92.9640, 99.3960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

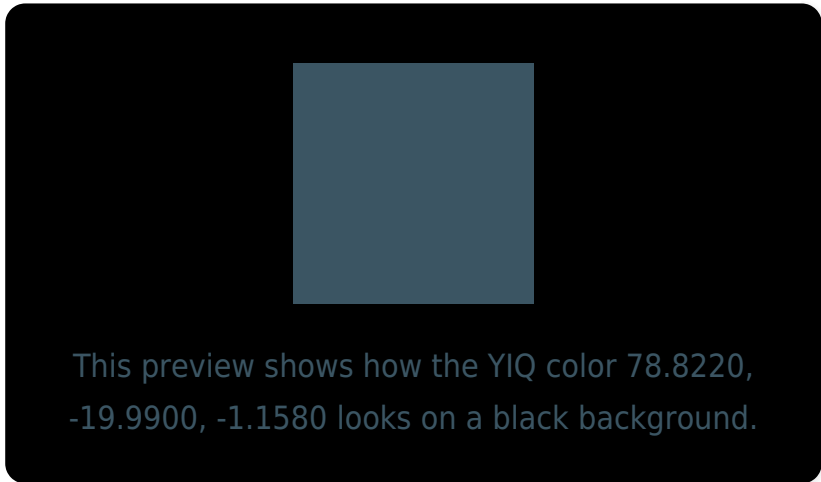
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

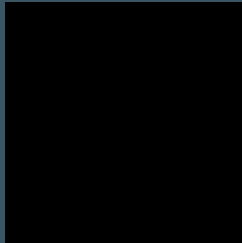
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580.



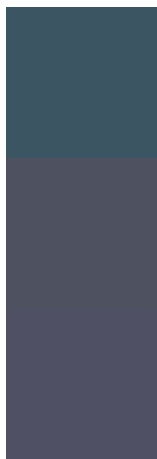
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.8220, -19.9900,

-1.1580.

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

78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580

Protanopia

81.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Deuteranopia

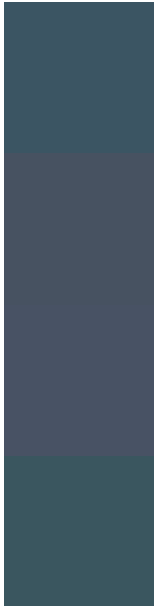
82.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



Tritanopia

78.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580

Protanomaly

80.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330

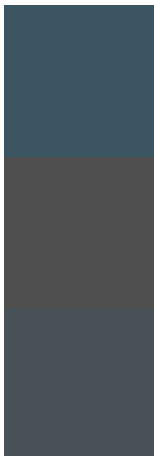
Deuteranomaly

81.0620, -11.7380, 3.4780

Tritanomaly

78.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580 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(59, 85, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 85, 99)  
}
```

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(59, 85, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 85, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580 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(59, 85, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 85, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 85, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 85, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 85, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 85, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 85, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 85,  
99) }
```

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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