

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.2010, 39.5190,
16.1830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F3A3F
RGB	127, 58, 63
RGB Percent	50%, 23%, 25%
CMY	0.5018, 0.7726, 0.7528
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.50, 0.50
HSL	356°, 37%, 36%
HSV	356°, 54%, 50%
XYZ	11.1686, 7.8978, 5.6441
YIQ	79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

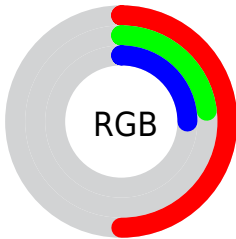
Format	Color
R_{YB}	127, 58, 63
Decimal	8337983
CIE Lab	33.77, 30.38, 11.24
CIE LCh	34, 32.390, 20.299
Yxy	7.8978, 0.4520, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286528063 (0xFF7F3A3F)
YUV	79.2010, -7.9871, 41.9197
Hunter-Lab	28.1030, 21.7587, 7.7645

Details

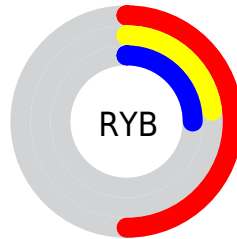
The YIQ color **79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **105.7990, -39.5190, -16.1830**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560**, and **29.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.2020, 46.9460, 19.2500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2000, 32.0920, 13.1160**.

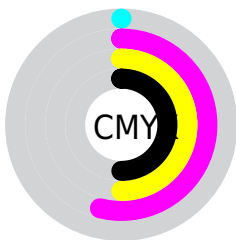
Distribution



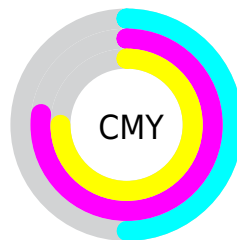
- Red (50%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830 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 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.2010, 39.5190,
16.1830

■ 79.2010, 39.5190,
16.1830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.5320, 37.0890,
16.1690

■ 130.1800, 44.0120,
17.3560

■ 29.8030, 34.8880,
17.5120

■ 156.6640, 45.5250,
17.4690

■ 14.9500, 29.8000,
10.6000

■ 184.4470, 47.6340,
17.7940

■ 2.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 207.5600, 39.8860,
15.0380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.1880, 23.1980,
9.1020

■ 247.4030, 6.2350,

2.6430

■ 79.2010, 39.5190,
16.1830

■ 79.2010, 39.5190,
16.1830

■ 70.2020, 46.9460,
19.2500

■ 88.2000, 32.0920,
13.1160

■ 61.7900, 54.0980,
21.7940

■ 96.6120, 24.9400,
10.5720

■ 52.9050, 61.2040,
25.1720

■ 105.4970, 17.8340,
7.1940

■ 43.9060, 68.6310,
28.2390

■ 114.4960, 10.4070,
4.1270

■ 38.9990, 72.8030,
29.7230

■ 122.9080, 3.2550,
1.5830

■ 131.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 140.7920,
-11.2780, -4.8620

■ 149.7910,
-18.7050, -7.9290

■ 158.2030,
-25.8570, -10.4730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6700, 28.1930, 23.2090



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



78.4100, 39.8880, 3.9840

Triad

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



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



71.1270, -11.5040, -22.8000



64.7150, -65.1050, -4.0250

Complementary

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



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



105.7990, -39.5190, -16.1830

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.



66.2820, -62.6280, -10.3720



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



61.9840, -47.7700, -26.3460

Square

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



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



75.0500, 13.7580, -18.0660



64.9480, -56.1160, -18.2600



79.2370, -22.0560, 14.2640

Rectangle

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



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



77.9760, 34.9380, -5.4300



64.9480, -56.1160, -18.2600



65.5470, -64.6920, -6.0040

Sweetspot

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



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



147.3010, 15.4500, 6.3460



84.7030, 15.3990, 34.8150



72.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



91.2040, 61.8000, 25.3840



95.6540, 33.1490, -0.5390



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



39.2980, 73.3990, 29.9350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830



91.2040, 61.8000, 25.3840



89.3460, -33.1490, 0.5390



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



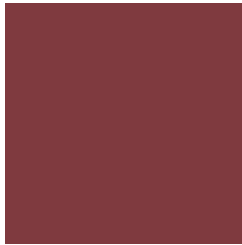
39.2980, 73.3990, 29.9350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

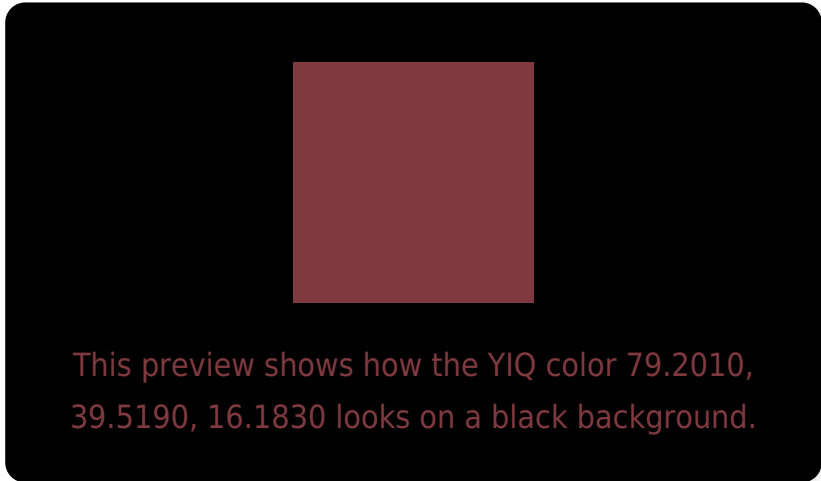
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

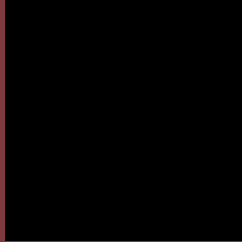
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2010, 39.5190,

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

79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830

Protanopia

80.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

80.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830



Tritanopia

79.0870, 39.8400, 15.8720

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830

Protanomaly

79.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020

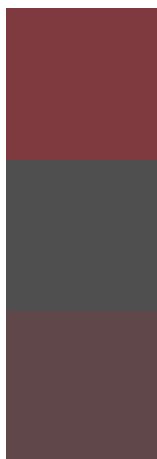
Deuteranomaly

79.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330

Tritanomaly

79.0870, 39.8400, 15.8720

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.7030, 14.2580, 5.9220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830 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(127, 58, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 58, 63)  
}
```

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(127, 58, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 58, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830 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(127, 58, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 58, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 58, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 58, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 58, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 58,  
63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 58, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 58,  
63) }
```

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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