

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.8550, 18.8010,
-15.8470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	585520
RGB	88, 85, 32
RGB Percent	35%, 33%, 13%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6667, 0.8744
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.64, 0.65
HSL	57°, 47%, 24%
HSV	57°, 64%, 35%
XYZ	7.5334, 8.6756, 2.6461
YIQ	79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

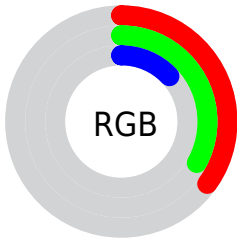
Format	Color
RYB	35, 88, 32
Decimal	5788960
CIELab	35.35, -6.57, 30.61
CIELCh	35, 31.304, 102.112
Yxy	8.6756, 0.3995, 0.4601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283979040 (0xFF585520)
YUV	79.8550, -23.5925, 7.1432
Hunter-Lab	29.4544, -5.8913, 15.2916

Details

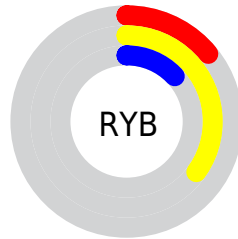
The YIQ color **79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **40.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.5240, 21.2310, -15.8330**, and **35.7390, 13.4360, -12.2280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8290, 21.6900, -18.6460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.8810, 15.9120, -13.0480**.

Distribution



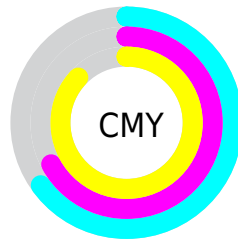
- Red (35%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470 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 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.8550, 18.8010,
-15.8470

■ 79.8550, 18.8010,
-15.8470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.2570, 17.6090,
-16.2710

■ 129.5240, 21.2310,
-15.8330

■ 35.7390, 13.4360,
-12.2280

■ 156.1820, 22.1940,
-16.7660

■ 15.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 183.0680, 22.5150,
-17.0770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 210.5520, 24.0280,
-16.9640

■ 239.3240, 24.6700,
-17.5860

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 79.8550, 18.8010,
-15.8470

■ 79.8550, 18.8010,
-15.8470

■ 78.8290, 21.6900,
-18.6460

■ 80.8810, 15.9120,
-13.0480

■ 77.2160, 24.8540,
-20.9220

■ 82.4940, 12.7480,
-10.7720

■ 76.3040, 27.4220,
-23.4100

■ 83.4060, 10.1800,
-8.2840

■ 75.0330, 29.6230,
-24.7530

■ 85.0190, 7.0160,
-6.0080

■ 86.0450, 4.1270,
-3.2090

■ 87.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 88.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 90.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 91.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.4920, 33.4250, -5.5430



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



76.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780

Triad

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



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



68.4020, -63.0860, -13.0860



85.0330, 22.7370, 22.9690

Complementary

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



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



40.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470

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.



85.8330, -0.1870, 19.9170



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



67.6500, -66.4800, -6.6400

Square

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



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



66.9540, -56.2530, -21.2850



80.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



83.7000, 36.6760, 18.1480

Rectangle

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



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



72.9670, -22.7370, -22.9690



80.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



85.3250, 16.0430, 23.1390

Sweetspot

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



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



111.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190



49.2000, 32.0920, 13.1160



56.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310



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.



79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470



102.1470, 29.3020, -24.4420



74.4400, 3.6720, -22.5040



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



91.2800, 35.9970, -30.1390



200.5790, 79.0100, -66.2860

Inverse Universe

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



40.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470



40.2660, -29.0270, 24.9650



45.5600, -3.6720, 22.5040



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



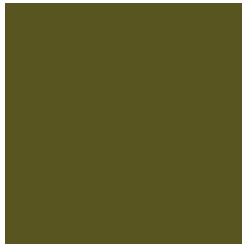
15.7200, -35.9970, 30.1390



34.4210, -79.0100, 66.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

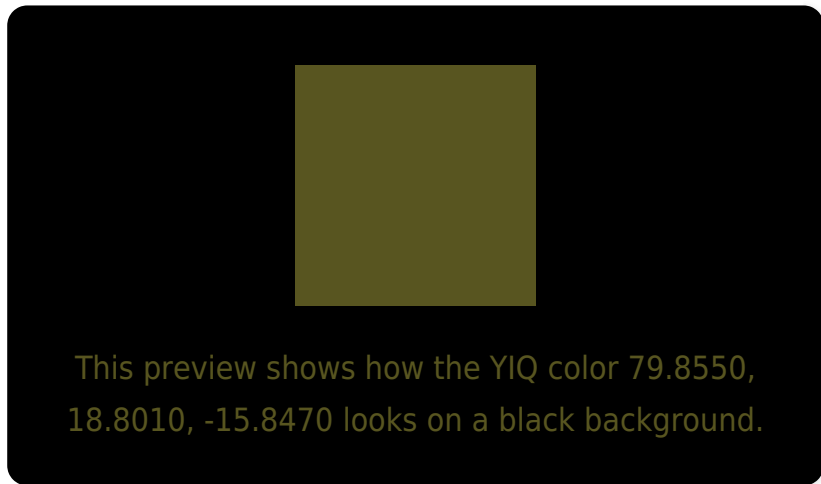
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

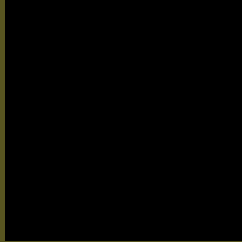
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470.

-15.8470.

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

79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470

Protanopia

80.1760, 22.3310, -13.7410

Deuteranopia

81.0460, 28.7490, -8.9070



Tritanopia

84.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470

Protanomaly

80.1650, 20.8640, -14.6880

Deuteranomaly

80.6110, 25.5400, -11.3240

Tritanomaly

82.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470 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(88, 85, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 85, 32)  
}
```

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(88, 85, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 85, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470 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(88, 85, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 85, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 85, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 85, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 85, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 85, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.8550, 18.8010, -15.8470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 85, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 85,  
32) }
```

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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