

Converting Colors

YIQ(26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050)
contains.

YIQ(26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(26.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	151B22
RGB	21, 27, 34
RGB Percent	8%, 11%, 13%
CMY	0.9177, 0.8941, 0.8667
CMYK	0.38, 0.21, 0.00, 0.87
HSL	212°, 24%, 11%
HSV	212°, 38%, 13%
XYZ	0.9898, 1.0588, 1.6650
YIQ	26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

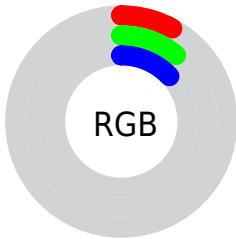
Format	Color
RYB	21, 25, 34
Decimal	1383202
CIELab	9.47, -0.61, -5.72
CIELCh	9, 5.756, 263.960
Yxy	1.0588, 0.2665, 0.2851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279573282 (0xFF151B22)
YUV	26.0040, 3.9420, -4.3885
Hunter-Lab	10.2900, -0.8370, -2.3908

Details

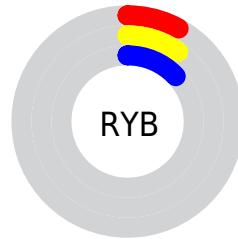
The YIQ color **26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **28.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950**.

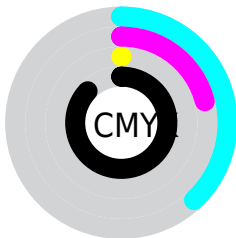
Distribution



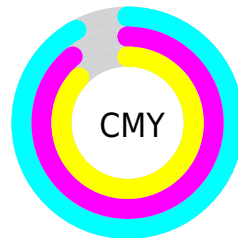
- Red (8%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050 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 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 26.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 252.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 69.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 92.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 117.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 142.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 169.0470, -7.3820,
1.6260

■ 196.6340, -7.6570,

1.1030

■ 224.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 26.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 26.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 23.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 28.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 21.5630, -8.8950,
1.5130

■ 30.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 20.0790, -10.4080,
1.4000

■ 31.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 17.7090, -12.2420,
1.5980

■ 34.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 15.6380, -13.4800,
2.0080

■ 36.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 13.5670, -14.7180,
2.4180

■ 38.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 13.2680, -15.3140,
2.2060

■ 40.8110, 4.9060,
-0.8060

■ 42.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

■ 44.6650, 8.2530,
-0.8910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



25.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



26.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Triad

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



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



26.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



25.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Complementary

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



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



28.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

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.



25.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



26.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410

Square

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



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



27.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



26.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400



25.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

Rectangle

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



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



26.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



26.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400



25.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Sweetspot

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



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



29.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



20.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



31.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900



22.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



16.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



31.6540, -36.7720, 5.6280



80.7650, -93.7640, 14.2680

Inverse Universe

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



25.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



30.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



32.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



28.8500, 36.6740, 29.2020



73.5490, 93.4270, 74.4750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

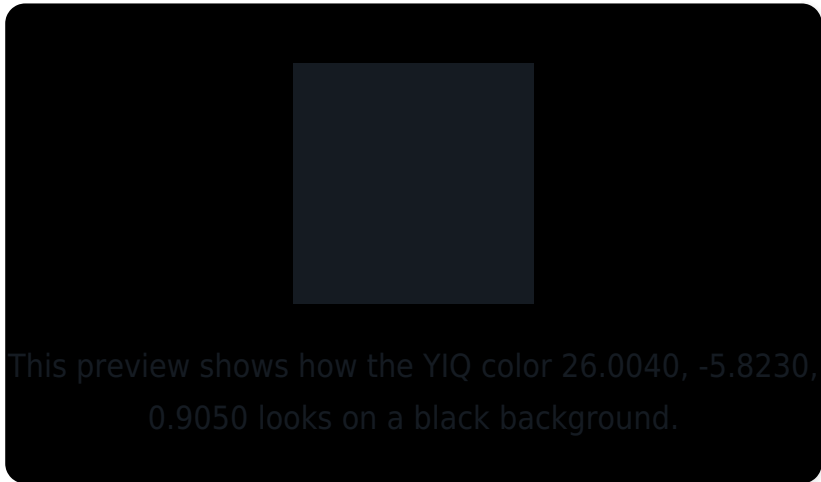
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

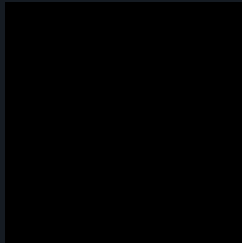
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

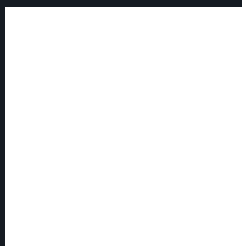
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050.



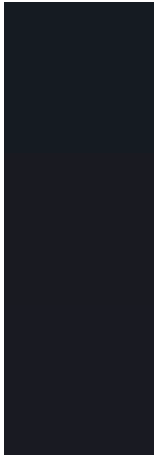
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.0040, -5.8230,

0.9050.

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

26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Protanopia

26.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Deuteranopia

26.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



Tritanopia

25.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Protanomaly

26.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Deuteranomaly

26.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Tritanomaly

25.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Achromatopsia

26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

25.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050 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(21, 27, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 27, 34)  
}
```

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(21, 27, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 27, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050 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(21, 27, 34) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 27, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 27, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 27, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 27, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 27, 34)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 27, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 27,  
34) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor