

Converting Colors

YIQ(26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(26.1020, -50.4910,
61.5490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1000BB
RGB	16, 0, 187
RGB Percent	6%, 0%, 73%
CMY	0.9370, 1.0000, 0.2670
CMYK	0.91, 1.00, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	245°, 100%, 37%
HSV	245°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	9.1746, 3.6946, 47.1939
YIQ	26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

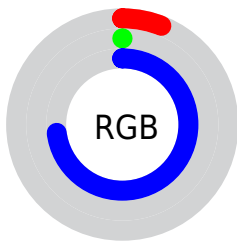
Format	Color
RYB	16, 0, 187
Decimal	1048763
CIELab	22.63, 62.83, -84.75
CIElCh	23, 105.497, 306.553
Yxy	3.6946, 0.1527, 0.0615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279238843 (0xFF1000BB)
YUV	26.1020, 79.3227, -8.8595
Hunter-Lab	19.2213, 51.5629, -132.1191

Details

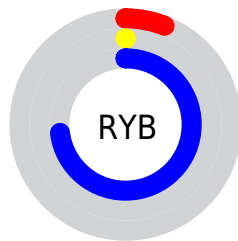
The YIQ color **26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. A complement of this color would be **160.8980, 50.4910, -61.5490**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.1320, -32.8400, 66.5520**, and **15.0480, -42.3720, 41.0520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.3380, -45.5840, 55.2160**.

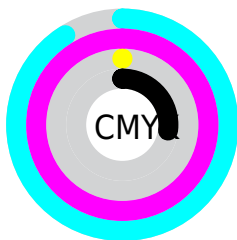
Distribution



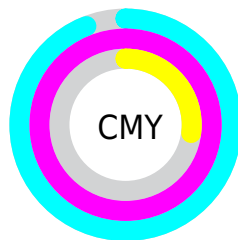
- Red (6%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490 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 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.1020, -50.4910,
61.5490

■ 26.1020, -50.4910,
61.5490

■ 254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 18.1260, -51.0390,
49.4490

■ 95.1320, -32.8400,
66.5520

■ 15.0480, -42.3720,
41.0520

■ 121.1020,
-24.1280, 62.8480

■ 12.0840, -34.0260,
32.9660

■ 146.2200,
-13.0770, 55.2990

■ 14.9900, -28.4300,
19.6500

■ 170.7510, -1.7510,
48.2730

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,
14.8010

■ 196.7550, 9.6210,
40.4130

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280


■ 220.3670, 16.2250,


■ 0.9120, -2.5680,


30.8570


2.4880


 236.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 26.1020, -50.4910,
61.5490

 42.3380, -45.5840,
55.2160

 57.9870, -40.4020,
49.4060

 74.2230, -35.4950,
43.0730

 90.4590, -30.5880,
36.7400

 106.1080,
-25.4060, 30.9300

■ 122.6430,
-19.9030, 24.8090

■ 138.8790,
-14.9960, 18.4760

■ 155.1150,
-10.0890, 12.1430

■ 170.7640, -4.9070,
6.3330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.5230, -89.3660, 33.6900



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



58.4160, 51.2010, 68.8090

Triad

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



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



38.4830, 65.1480, 19.7720



52.7060, -43.6910, -17.6670

Complementary

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



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



160.8980, 50.4910, -61.5490

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.



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



49.5940, 15.0420, -19.3100

Square

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



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



63.4730, -69.8750, 5.3330

Rectangle

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



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



59.0660, 81.0050, 57.3010



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



48.9270, -34.4280, -25.8520

Sweetspot

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



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



180.0020, -19.5360, 23.6640



121.6950, -107.0520, -31.2760



84.2120, -11.7400, 14.5320



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490



33.8670, -65.1660, 79.7140



53.9090, 4.9370, 81.2650



86.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



22.1980, -42.3740, 52.1060



4.4310, -8.1630, 10.2770

Inverse Universe

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



75.4070, 56.5610, 92.8250



97.5520, 73.2910, 120.0350



133.0910, -4.9370, -81.2650



88.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



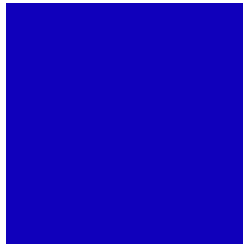
63.7720, 47.6230, 78.5910



12.4610, 9.4880, 15.2800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

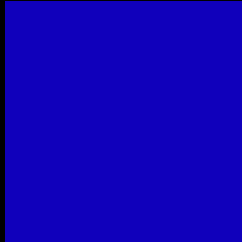
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490 looks on a 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 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.1020, -50.4910,

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

26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490

Protanopia

45.3950, -52.0400, 7.0000

Deuteranopia

45.6910, -47.3620, -0.6900



Tritanopia

44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490

Protanomaly

38.4130, -51.3100, 26.8180

Deuteranomaly

38.9200, -48.6040, 21.8280

Tritanomaly

37.8140, -42.7340, 14.5620

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490

Achromatopsia

26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

26.2470, -18.8480, 22.2080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490 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(16, 0, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 0, 187)  
}
```

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(16, 0, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 0, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490 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(16, 0, 187) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 0, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 0, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 0, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 0, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 0, 187)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.1020, -50.4910, 61.5490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 0, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 0,  
187) }
```

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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