

# Converting Colors

YIQ(26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(26.2330, -66.6770,  
68.5470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0500D9
RGB	5, 0, 217
RGB Percent	2%, 0%, 85%
CMY	0.9800, 1.0000, 0.1495
CMYK	0.98, 1.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	241°, 100%, 43%
HSV	241°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	12.5731, 5.0365, 65.8799
YIQ	26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

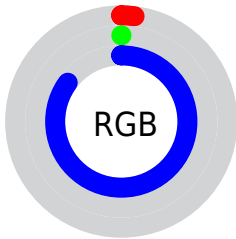
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	5, 0, 217
Decimal	327897
CIE Lab	26.84, 70.11, -95.30
CIE LCh	27, 118.313, 306.343
Yxy	5.0365, 0.1506, 0.0603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278517977 (0xFF0500D9)
YUV	26.2330, 94.0481, -18.6213
Hunter-Lab	22.4422, 60.7296, -158.3385

# Details

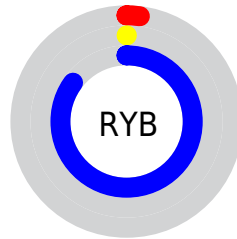
The YIQ color **26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **190.7670, 66.6770, -68.5470**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.0010, -33.8490, 68.3190**, and **18.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.4260, -60.2110, 61.4930**.

# Distribution



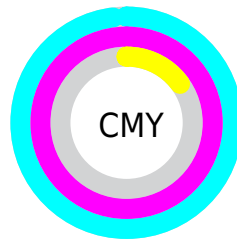
- Red (2%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470 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 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.2330, -66.6770,  
68.5470

■ 26.2330, -66.6770,  
68.5470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 21.4320, -60.3480,  
58.4680

■ 101.0010,  
-33.8490, 68.3190

■ 18.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600

■ 126.4290,  
-20.7350, 61.9290

■ 15.1620, -42.6930,  
41.3630

■ 152.1450, -8.4920,  
54.8040

■ 16.7800, -36.2260,  
28.7820

■ 177.5620, 3.1550,  
47.4670

■ 15.6910, -29.0260,  
19.4380

■ 203.5660, 14.5270,  
39.6070


■ 9.4330, -19.6720,  
15.1120


■ 224.4760, 14.3000,

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,


27.1960


9.5280


 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520


 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 26.2330, -66.6770,  
68.5470

 45.4260, -60.2110,  
61.4930

 64.0320, -53.4700,  
54.9620

 83.5240, -46.4080,  
48.1200

 102.7170,  
-39.9420, 41.0660

■ 121.3230,  
-33.2010, 34.5350

■ 140.5160,  
-26.7350, 27.4810

■ 159.7090,  
-20.2690, 20.4270

■ 179.2010,  
-13.2070, 13.5850

■ 197.8070, -6.4660,  
7.0540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.8560, -103.3050, 38.5110



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



67.8720, 59.0850, 80.1170

# Triad

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



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



44.1640, 76.4720, 23.8000



61.0040, -50.5220, -20.5220

# Complementary

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



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



190.7670, 66.6770, -68.5470

# 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.



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



58.1550, 17.6560, -22.6320

# Square

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



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



54.1190, 107.8760, 38.3720



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



73.7260, -80.8330, 5.6870



# Rectangle

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



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



68.5070, 93.2450, 66.7570



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



56.7690, -39.9750, -29.9510

# Sweetspot

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



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



187.9630, -23.8000, 23.8480



149.7690, -128.2320, -43.9120



87.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470



30.8640, -78.2790, 80.5770



58.2260, -2.9050, 91.2310



100.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



20.9180, -53.1490, 54.6510



5.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



# Inverse Universe

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



89.0510, 61.2800, 111.9360



104.6310, 72.0510, 131.4990



158.7740, 2.9050, -91.2310



103.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



70.9930, 48.8590, 89.2350

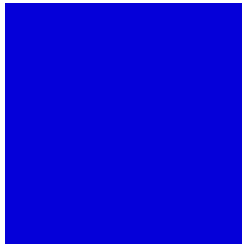


18.8840, 12.9710, 23.7470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

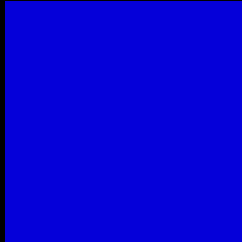
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470 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 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.2330, -66.6770,



# 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

26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470

### Protanopia

52.1430, -60.0180, 8.4140

### Deuteranopia

52.6840, -54.6520, -0.7320



## Tritanopia

51.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470

## Protanomaly

42.7740, -62.4520, 30.5080

## Deuteranomaly

42.9390, -58.7830, 24.5850

## Tritanomaly

42.0780, -52.2250, 15.8630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470

## Achromatopsia

26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.1910, -24.4420, 24.4700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470 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(5, 0, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 0, 217)  
}
```

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(5, 0, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 0, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470 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(5, 0, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 0, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 0, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 0, 217); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 0, 217); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 0, 217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.2330, -66.6770, 68.5470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 0, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 0,  
217) }
```

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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