

# Converting Colors

YIQ(26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(26.2510, -49.8930,  
50.7070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0A07A8
RGB	10, 7, 168
RGB Percent	4%, 3%, 66%
CMY	0.9606, 0.9726, 0.3415
CMYK	0.94, 0.96, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	241°, 92%, 34%
HSV	241°, 96%, 66%
XYZ	7.2617, 3.0407, 37.2098
YIQ	26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

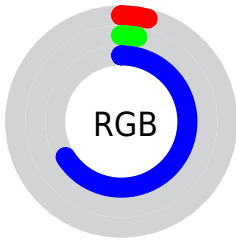
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	10, 7, 168
Decimal	657320
CIELab	20.21, 56.10, -77.40
CIELCh	20, 95.597, 305.934
Yxy	3.0407, 0.1528, 0.0640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278847400 (0xFF0A07A8)
YUV	26.2510, 69.8823, -14.2521
Hunter-Lab	17.4377, 43.8180, -114.3108

# Details

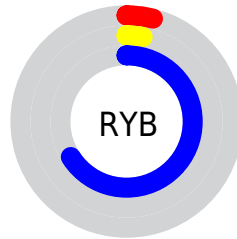
The YIQ color **26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **148.7490, 49.8930, -50.7070**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0470, -31.4630, 58.1130**, and **12.9960, -36.5940, 35.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.0490, -52.1400, 52.8840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.3130, -44.4360, 45.4200**.

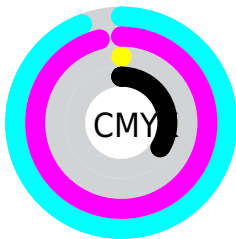
# Distribution



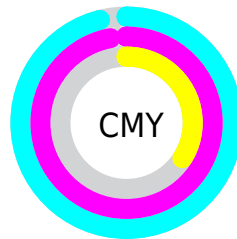
- Red (4%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070 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 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 26.2510, -49.8930,  
50.7070


 26.2510, -49.8930,  
50.7070


 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920


 16.0740, -45.2610,  
43.8510


 91.0470, -31.4630,  
58.1130


 12.9960, -36.5940,  
35.4540


 118.5960,  
-28.5750, 60.8410

 11.2060, -28.7980,  
26.3220


 142.9420,  
-18.1660, 53.9140

 11.4050, -22.4690,  
16.2430

 167.4730, -6.8400,  
46.8880

 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

 192.2920, 3.6150,  
39.1270

 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860


 217.9970, 14.3910,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


31.0550


0.0000


 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590


 26.2510, -49.8930,  
50.7070


 26.2510, -49.8930,  
50.7070

 20.0490, -52.1400,  
52.8840

 41.3130, -44.4360,  
45.4200

 56.0760, -39.5750,  
39.9210

 70.2520, -34.4390,  
34.9450

 85.3140, -28.9820,  
29.6580

 100.0770,  
-24.1210, 24.1590

■ 115.1390,  
-18.6640, 18.8720

■ 129.9020,  
-13.8030, 13.3730

■ 144.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090

■ 159.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.6780, -79.7370, 29.8870



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



52.3780, 45.1960, 61.9960

# Triad

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



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



35.4930, 59.1880, 17.6520



47.5710, -38.8770, -16.8050

# Complementary

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



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



148.7490, 49.8930, -50.7070

# 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.



39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



45.1750, 14.9040, -16.8080

# Square

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



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



42.1590, 84.0360, 29.8920



36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490



57.4260, -62.4930, 3.7070



# Rectangle

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



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



53.1140, 71.8820, 51.9300



36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490



44.1340, -30.5770, -24.0570

# Sweetspot

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



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



163.4810, -19.6270, 19.8050



118.1000, -95.1310, -32.5630



75.7450, -11.9230, 12.3410



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070



26.1620, -67.9150, 68.9570



50.1710, -2.2130, 67.6670



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



17.7690, -45.7200, 46.6640



2.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



# Inverse Universe

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



73.1510, 45.2380, 83.2700



89.9910, 61.5090, 113.2930



124.8290, 2.2130, -67.6670



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



60.7820, 41.6630, 76.4710

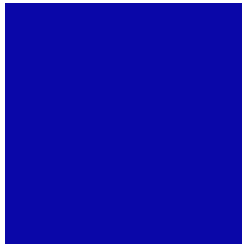


8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

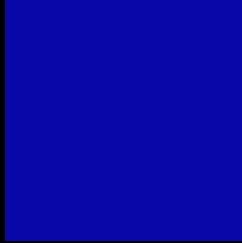
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

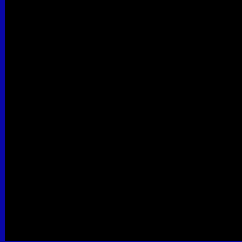
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.2510, -49.8930,



# 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

26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070

### Protanopia

40.6190, -46.8590, 6.7170

### Deuteranopia

41.1430, -42.8230, -0.3510



## Tritanopia

40.1850, -34.6140, -11.4620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070

## Protanomaly

35.6320, -47.7330, 22.5630

## Deuteranomaly

35.6660, -45.0730, 18.4070

## Tritanomaly

35.3750, -40.1200, 11.2400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070

## Achromatopsia

26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070 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(10, 7, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 7, 168)  
}
```

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(10, 7, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 7, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070 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(10, 7, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 7, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 7, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 7, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 7, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 7, 168)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.2510, -49.8930, 50.7070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 7, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 7,  
168) }
```

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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