

Converting Colors

YIQ(26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(26.4320, -52.3210,
39.6390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	010F98
RGB	1, 15, 152
RGB Percent	0%, 6%, 60%
CMY	0.9959, 0.9412, 0.4042
CMYK	0.99, 0.90, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	234°, 99%, 30%
HSV	234°, 99%, 60%
XYZ	5.8445, 2.6127, 29.8677
YIQ	26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

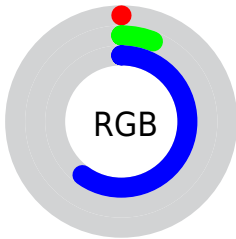
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 14, 152
Decimal	69528
CIE _{Lab}	18.42, 48.99, -70.60
CIE _{LCh}	18, 85.933, 304.753
Yxy	2.6127, 0.1525, 0.0682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278259608 (0xFF010F98)
YUV	26.4320, 61.9050, -22.3039
Hunter-Lab	16.1640, 36.2547, -98.2409

Details

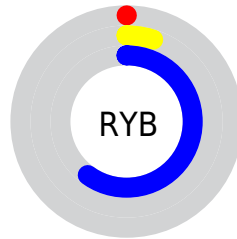
The YIQ color **26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **126.5680, 52.3210, -39.6390**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1900, -30.7280, 50.2960**, and **11.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.5460, -52.6420, 39.9500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.1350, -47.2310, 35.4970**.

Distribution



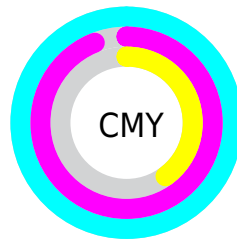
- Red (0%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390 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 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.4320, -52.3210,
39.6390

■ 26.4320, -52.3210,
39.6390

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 14.2500, -40.1250,
38.8750

■ 88.1900, -30.7280,
50.2960

■ 11.2860, -31.7790,
30.7890

■ 114.4400,
-28.4360, 52.8120

■ 13.7190, -26.2290,
18.3070

■ 140.8380,
-23.8050, 51.4830

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 165.0700,
-13.0750, 44.2450

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 189.8890, -2.6200,
36.4840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.7080, 7.8350,

28.7230

■ 236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 26.4320, -52.3210,
39.6390

■ 26.4320, -52.3210,
39.6390

■ 25.5460, -52.6420,
39.9500

■ 39.1350, -47.2310,
35.4970

■ 51.8380, -42.1410,
31.3550

■ 64.2530, -36.1800,
27.9480

■ 76.9560, -31.0900,
23.8060

■ 89.6590, -26.0000,
19.6640

■ 102.3620,
-20.9100, 15.5220

■ 115.0650,
-15.8200, 11.3800

■ 127.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 140.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.3490, -71.6210, 25.9710



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



46.9810, 38.8240, 56.3280

Triad

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



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



33.4000, 55.0160, 16.1680



43.7240, -34.9340, -16.6780

Complementary

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



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



126.5680, 52.3210, -39.6390

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.



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



41.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050

Square

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



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



38.5710, 76.8840, 27.3480



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



52.0800, -55.7070, 1.8690

Rectangle

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



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



47.9880, 63.3090, 47.6050



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



40.6290, -27.5970, -22.9970

Sweetspot

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



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



147.2480, -20.5890, 15.2110



105.1410, -85.1810, -36.6770



69.7510, -12.0600, 9.3160



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390



32.9100, -67.8660, 51.5420



36.1540, -12.7110, 59.6810



70.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



23.5910, -48.5150, 36.7410



2.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Inverse Universe

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



47.7450, 85.5020, 36.3660



60.6560, 111.0380, 47.1500



116.8460, 12.7110, -59.6810



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



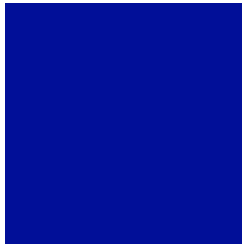
43.3420, 79.2670, 33.7230



4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

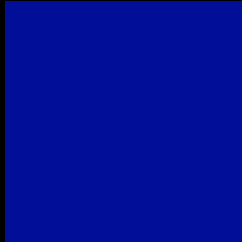
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

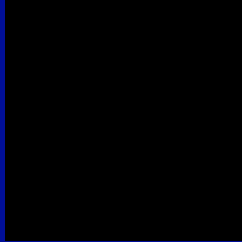
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.4320, -52.3210,

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

26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390

Protanopia

37.9460, -43.4660, 5.7980

Deuteranopia

37.9970, -39.4760, -0.4360



Tritanopia

36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390

Protanomaly

33.7690, -46.8610, 17.7710

Deuteranomaly

33.9170, -44.5220, 13.9260

Tritanomaly

33.1530, -39.6150, 7.5930

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390

Achromatopsia

26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

26.2050, -19.0300, 14.4900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390 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(1, 15, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 15, 152)  
}
```

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(1, 15, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 15, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390 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(1, 15, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 15, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 15, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 15, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 15, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 15, 152)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.4320, -52.3210, 39.6390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 15, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 15,  
152) }
```

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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