

# Converting Colors

YIQ(26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(26.4380, -0.8730,  
10.3190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20142D
RGB	32, 20, 45
RGB Percent	13%, 8%, 18%
CMY	0.8745, 0.9216, 0.8236
CMYK	0.29, 0.56, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	269°, 38%, 13%
HSV	269°, 56%, 18%
XYZ	1.3196, 0.9968, 2.6049
YIQ	26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

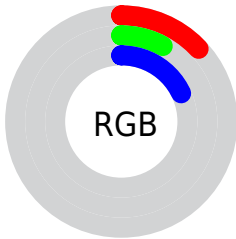
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	32, 20, 45
Decimal	2102317
CIELab	8.96, 12.57, -14.59
CIELCh	9, 19.252, 310.745
Yxy	0.9968, 0.2681, 0.2025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280292397 (0xFF20142D)
YUV	26.4380, 9.1511, 4.8779
Hunter-Lab	9.9840, 6.1209, -8.4802

# Details

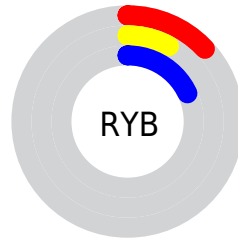
The YIQ color **26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **38.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.7910, -0.3690, 12.1990**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.9050, -0.6900, 12.5100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510**.

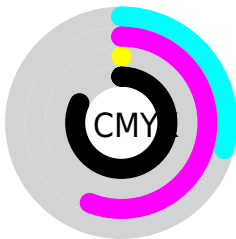
# Distribution



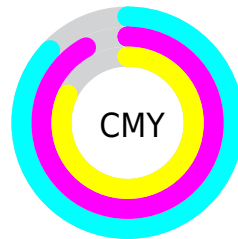
- Red (13%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190 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 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.4380, -0.8730,  
10.3190

■ 26.4380, -0.8730,  
10.3190

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 4.6440, -4.4490,  
9.0470

■ 69.7910, -0.3690,  
12.1990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.7910, -0.3690,  
12.1990

■ 118.3180, -0.4150,  
13.0330

■ 144.4320, -0.7360,  
13.3440

■ 170.8450, -0.4610,  
13.8670

■ 198.2580, -0.1860,

14.3900

■ 226.2580, -0.1860,  
14.3900

■ 26.4380, -0.8730,  
10.3190

■ 26.4380, -0.8730,  
10.3190

■ 22.9050, -0.6900,  
12.5100

■ 29.3840, -0.7810,  
8.6510

■ 19.6600, -1.3780,  
13.9660

■ 33.2160, -0.3680,  
6.6720

■ 16.1270, -1.1950,  
16.1570

■ 36.1620, -0.2760,  
5.0040

■ 13.1810, -1.2870,  
17.8250

■ 39.6950, -0.4590,  
2.8130

■ 11.7080, -1.3330,  
18.6590

■ 42.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 46.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 49.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

■ 53.2510, 0.5510,  
-4.4810

■ 56.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.8810, -18.4780, 4.4820



26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



25.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570

# Triad

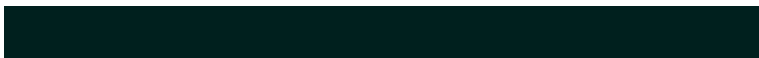
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



24.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260



22.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060

# Complementary

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



26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



38.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

# 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.



20.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710



26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



23.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500

# Square

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



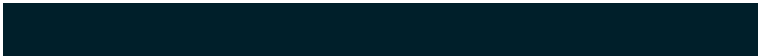
26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



23.7870, 22.6490, 2.5290



21.8070, 1.5610, -11.7750



22.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510



# Rectangle

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



26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



24.9470, 16.6870, 11.4630



21.8070, 1.5610, -11.7750



21.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610

# Sweetspot

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



26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



51.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



30.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760



25.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



29.2410, -1.5160, 16.4680



30.0260, 6.2790, 12.8630



21.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



22.4760, -2.8950, 35.9610



55.1930, -7.3060, 88.3900



# Inverse Universe

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



28.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430



33.3540, 17.0990, 15.0110



34.9740, -6.2790, -12.8630



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



31.1430, 37.4070, 32.4390



76.6400, 91.9130, 79.8890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

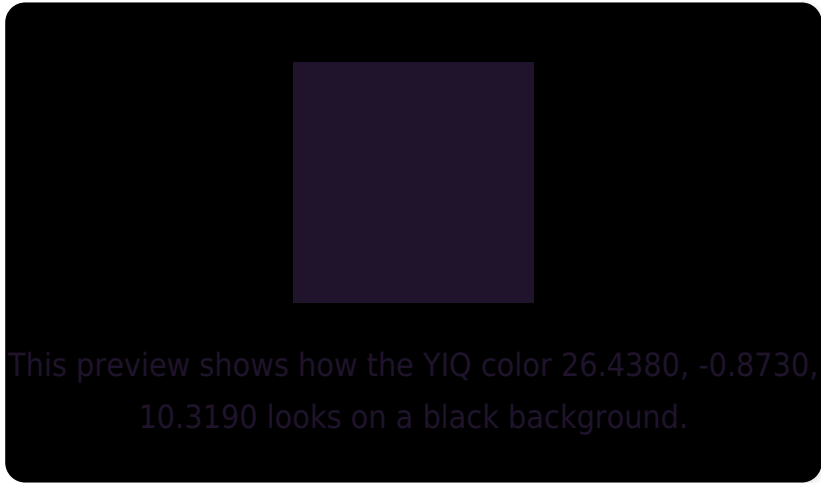
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.4380, -0.8730,



# 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

26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190

### Protanopia

23.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070

### Deuteranopia

24.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420



## Tritanopia

26.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190

## Protanomaly

24.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270

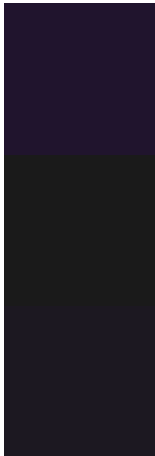
## Deuteranomaly

25.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

## Tritanomaly

26.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190

## Achromatopsia

26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190 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(32, 20, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 20, 45)  
}
```

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(32, 20, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 20, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190 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(32, 20, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 20, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 20, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 20, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 20, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 20, 45)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 20, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 20,  
45) }
```

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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