

# Converting Colors

YIQ(26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(26.5760, 8.5670,  
37.4870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A0051
RGB	58, 0, 81
RGB Percent	23%, 0%, 32%
CMY	0.7724, 1.0000, 0.6824
CMYK	0.28, 1.00, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	283°, 100%, 16%
HSV	283°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	3.2326, 1.4950, 7.9013
YIQ	26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

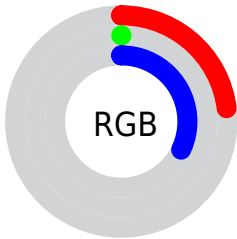
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	58, 0, 81
Decimal	3801169
CIE Lab	12.58, 38.83, -34.15
CIE LCh	13, 51.709, 318.664
Yxy	1.4950, 0.2560, 0.1184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281991249 (0xFF3A0051)
YUV	26.5760, 26.8310, 27.5588
Hunter-Lab	12.2268, 25.7966, -29.7561

# Details

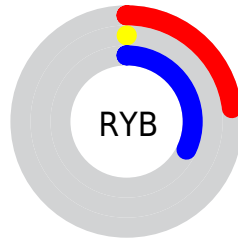
The YIQ color **26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **54.4240, -8.5670, -37.4870**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.0490, 8.6130, 36.6530**, and **3.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.8700, 7.5590, 33.7270**.

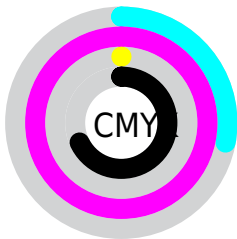
# Distribution



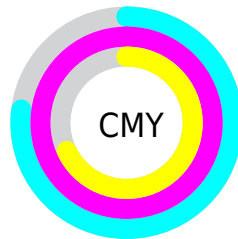
- Red (23%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870 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 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.5760, 8.5670,  
37.4870

■ 26.5760, 8.5670,  
37.4870

■ 245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

■ 17.3760, 2.8380,  
25.6700

■ 78.0490, 8.6130,  
36.6530

■ 3.9900, -11.2350,  
10.8850

■ 103.4620, 8.8880,  
37.1760

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 129.4020, 9.1170,  
38.5330


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 156.1140, 9.9880,  
39.2680

■ 183.3530, 10.8130,  
40.8370

■ 209.4690, 16.1780,


37.2180


 227.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

 26.5760, 8.5670,  
37.4870

 31.8700, 7.5590,  
33.7270

 37.4630, 7.1470,  
30.1790

 42.7570, 6.1390,  
26.4190

 48.0510, 5.1310,  
22.6590

 53.6440, 4.7190,  
19.1110

■ 59.5250, 3.4360,  
14.8280

■ 64.8190, 2.4280,  
11.0680

■ 70.1130, 1.4200,  
7.3080

■ 75.7060, 1.0080,  
3.7600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.3520, -41.3130, 16.3430



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



31.1860, 35.8480, 33.1600

# Triad

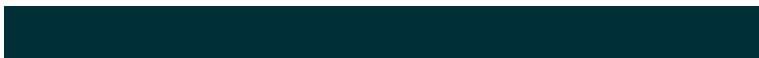
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



31.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

# Complementary

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



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



54.4240, -8.5670, -37.4870

# 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.



28.9400, -18.1070, -18.7710



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



28.2860, 1.4700, -15.6340

# Square

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



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



22.7240, 45.2960, 16.1120



25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890



36.9200, -40.5770, 2.9990



# Rectangle

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



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



29.7600, 45.6150, 26.8550



25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890



32.4910, -26.7280, -11.2080

# Sweetspot

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



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



83.5250, 3.4360, 14.8280



22.7350, -32.3260, 13.1620



40.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870



34.3950, 10.9950, 48.5550



31.4010, 28.0530, 36.7650



38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



76.0820, 24.4640, 107.3440

# Inverse Universe

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



26.8410, 40.8930, 24.3250



34.8150, 52.9500, 31.5900



49.5990, -28.0530, -36.7650



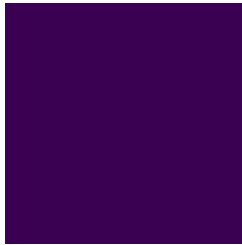
38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



76.8920, 117.0860, 69.7100

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

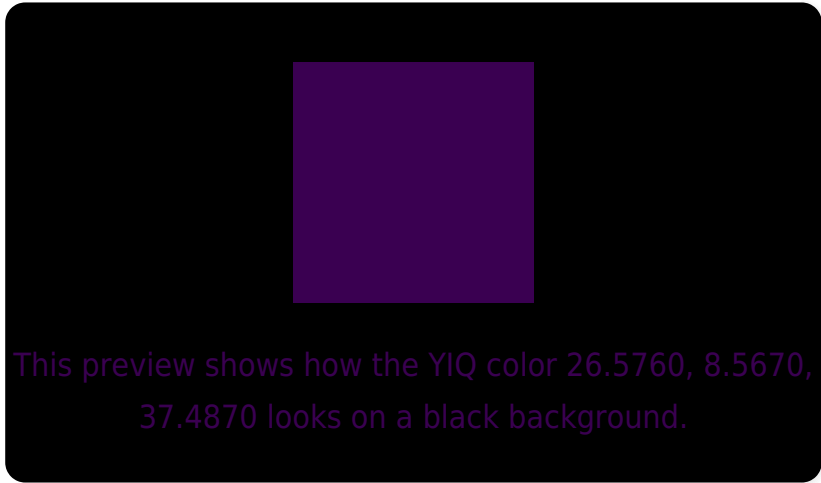
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

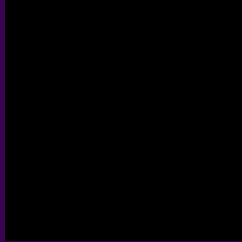
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.5760, 8.5670,





# 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

26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870

### Protanopia

29.6820, -33.9750, 4.4970

### Deuteranopia

29.7160, -31.3150, 0.3410



## Tritanopia

37.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870

## Protanomaly

28.5580, -18.5260, 16.3700

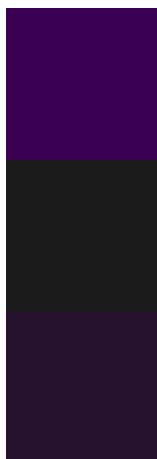
## Deuteranomaly

28.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810

## Tritanomaly

33.4010, 9.7170, 16.6370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.6990, 2.8860, 13.7820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870 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(58, 0, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 0, 81)  
}
```

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(58, 0, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 0, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870 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(58, 0, 81) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 0, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 0, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 0, 81); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 81); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 0, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 0,  
81) }
```

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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