

# Converting Colors

YIQ(26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(26.6000, -9.1760,  
34.1520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27075F
RGB	39, 7, 95
RGB Percent	15%, 3%, 37%
CMY	0.8469, 0.9726, 0.6276
CMYK	0.59, 0.93, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	262°, 86%, 20%
HSV	262°, 93%, 37%
XYZ	2.9781, 1.4094, 10.9352
YIQ	26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

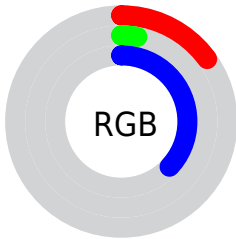
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 7, 95
Decimal	2557791
CIE Lab	12.02, 36.85, -44.65
CIE LCh	12, 57.898, 309.533
Yxy	1.4094, 0.1944, 0.0920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280747871 (0xFF27075F)
YUV	26.6000, 33.7212, 10.8748
Hunter-Lab	11.8718, 24.0027, -46.3021

# Details

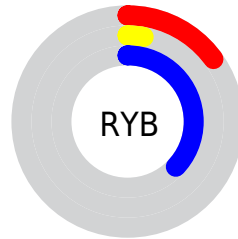
The YIQ color **26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **75.4000, 9.1760, -34.1520**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.5510, -7.4800, 36.4560**, and **6.5320, -15.6370, 13.5710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.2950, -9.6350, 36.9650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.6770, -8.0750, 30.7170**.

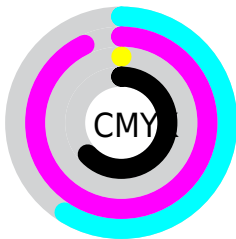
# Distribution



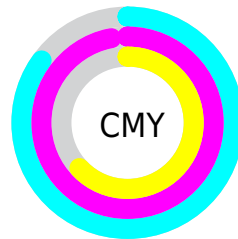
- Red (15%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520 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 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.6000, -9.1760,  
34.1520

■ 26.6000, -9.1760,  
34.1520

■ 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 11.9810, -15.0430,  
24.8370

■ 76.4370, -7.1590,  
36.1450

■ 6.5320, -15.6370,  
13.5710

■ 101.6760, -6.3340,  
37.7140

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 127.6160, -6.1050,  
39.0710


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 153.8550, -5.2800,  
40.6400


■ 181.0400, -4.3630,  
40.5410


■ 205.5600, 5.4960,


32.5680


 229.1720, 12.1000,  
23.0120


 26.6000, -9.1760,  
34.1520


 26.6000, -9.1760,  
34.1520


 21.2950, -9.6350,  
36.9650

 33.6770, -8.0750,  
30.7170

 41.3410, -7.2490,  
26.7590

 48.4180, -6.1480,  
23.3240

 56.0820, -5.3220,  
19.3660

 63.1590, -4.2210,  
15.9310

■ 70.8230, -3.3950,  
11.9730

■ 77.9000, -2.2940,  
8.5380

■ 85.5640, -1.4680,  
4.5800

■ 92.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.4270, -45.8980, 16.8380



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



31.9560, 30.8040, 36.4680

# Triad

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



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



28.5170, 32.2770, 4.2530



32.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740

# Complementary

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



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



75.4000, 9.1760, -34.1520

# 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.



26.4150, -12.3750, -23.5350



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



28.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

# Square

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



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



25.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660



37.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



# Rectangle

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



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



31.9820, 45.1100, 30.5020



24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660



30.4220, -22.2800, -14.7280

# Sweetspot

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



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



95.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300



50.4910, -43.9230, -2.4430



44.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520



27.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



39.4570, 16.4520, 43.2680



44.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



25.0270, -11.5160, 43.5240



53.3730, -25.1880, 93.0840



# Inverse Universe

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



39.6960, 34.4720, 36.0720



45.3700, 47.6740, 50.1220



62.5430, -16.4520, -43.2680



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.5820, 43.9610, 45.8250

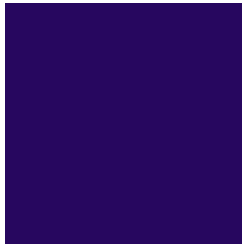


89.0880, 94.2480, 98.1520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

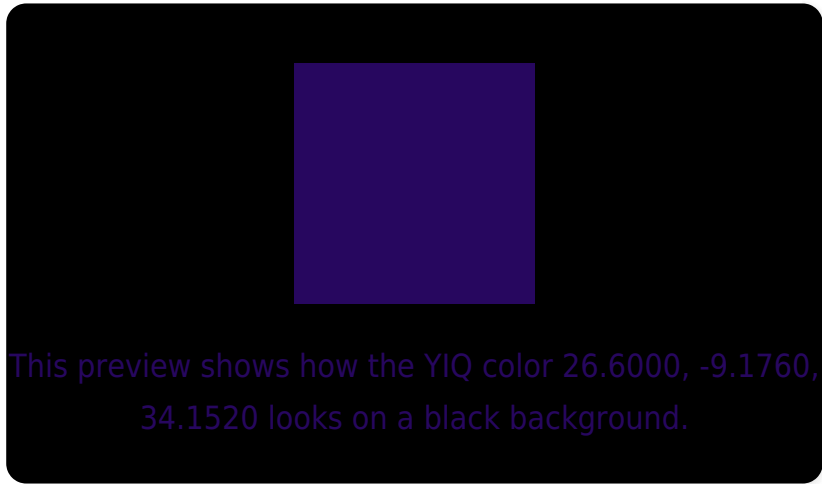
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

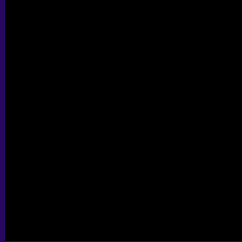
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.6000, -9.1760,



# 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

26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520

### Protanopia

27.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

### Deuteranopia

27.2710, -28.5640, 0.0440



## Tritanopia

30.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520

## Protanomaly

27.1660, -23.2940, 14.6740

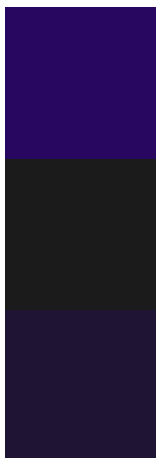
## Deuteranomaly

27.0690, -21.6430, 12.2850

## Tritanomaly

29.2780, -12.1060, 10.1500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520 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(39, 7, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 7, 95)  
}
```

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(39, 7, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 7, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520 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(39, 7, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 7, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 7, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 7, 95); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 7, 95); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 7, 95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.6000, -9.1760, 34.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 7, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 7,  
95) }
```

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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