

# Converting Colors

YIQ(26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(26.9200, 21.3170,  
15.6610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	390B1E
RGB	57, 11, 30
RGB Percent	22%, 4%, 12%
CMY	0.7763, 0.9569, 0.8823
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.47, 0.78
HSL	335°, 68%, 13%
HSV	335°, 81%, 22%
XYZ	2.0431, 1.2035, 1.3541
YIQ	26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

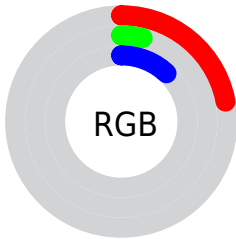
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 11, 30
Decimal	3738398
CIE Lab	10.58, 24.44, -0.50
CIE LCh	11, 24.446, 358.819
Yxy	1.2035, 0.4441, 0.2616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281928478 (0xFF390B1E)
YUV	26.9200, 1.5184, 26.3802
Hunter-Lab	10.9704, 14.0457, 0.3610

# Details

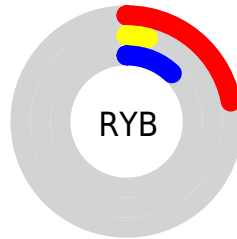
The YIQ color **26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **41.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.7740, 24.6640, 15.5760**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.0560, 23.9300, 17.8660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560**.

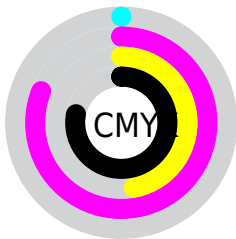
# Distribution



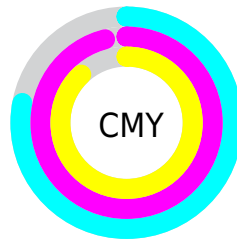
- Red (22%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610 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 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.9200, 21.3170,  
15.6610

■ 26.9200, 21.3170,  
15.6610

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

■ 11.8180, 21.3640,  
9.3000

■ 73.8880, 24.3430,  
15.8870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 97.7850, 26.1310,  
16.5230


■ 123.3830, 27.3230,  
16.9470


■ 149.0950, 28.1940,  
17.6820


■ 176.2800, 29.1110,  
17.5830


■ 203.9920, 29.9820,


18.3180


 226.9090, 19.8500,  
14.7140


 26.9200, 21.3170,  
15.6610


 26.9200, 21.3170,  
15.6610


 23.0560, 23.9300,  
17.8660


 30.7840, 18.7040,  
13.4560

 19.7790, 26.2680,  
19.5480

 34.1750, 16.0450,  
12.0850

 38.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800

 41.9030, 10.8190,  
7.6750

 45.2940, 8.1600,  
6.3040

■ 49.1580, 5.5470,  
4.0990

■ 53.0220, 2.9340,  
1.8940

■ 57.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.9880, 9.4420, 16.1140



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



26.5150, 26.5910, 8.1830

# Triad

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



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



25.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



27.0430, -27.9220, -0.5780

# Complementary

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



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



41.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610

# 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.



26.1480, -24.0240, -5.1440



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



21.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280

# Square

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



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



27.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880



24.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540



25.2650, -28.4270, 3.0690



# Rectangle

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



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



26.7120, 27.2340, 2.0340



24.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540



26.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220

# Sweetspot

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



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



62.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



24.3170, 1.3260, 20.0300



30.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



26.9480, 33.2820, 24.5940



27.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.8400, 42.6340, 31.3220



75.8550, 101.3130, 74.7290



# Inverse Universe

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



26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



26.9480, 33.2820, 24.5940



40.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.8400, 42.6340, 31.3220

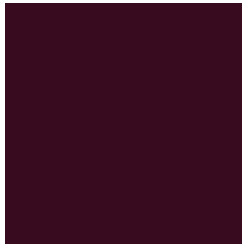


75.8550, 101.3130, 74.7290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

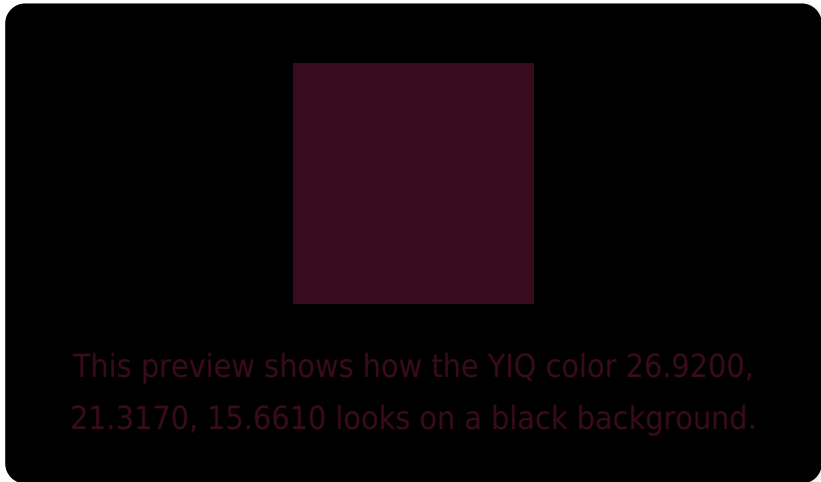
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

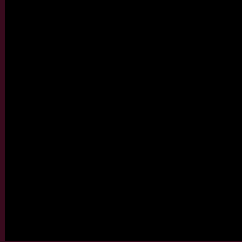
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 26.9200, 21.3170,



# 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

26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610

### Protanopia

30.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

### Deuteranopia

31.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



## Tritanopia

27.3730, 24.1150, 9.0030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610

## Protanomaly

29.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460

## Deuteranomaly

29.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

## Tritanomaly

27.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610 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(57, 11, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 11, 30)  
}
```

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(57, 11, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 11, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610 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(57, 11, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 11, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 11, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 11, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 11, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 11, 30)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 26.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 11, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 11,  
30) }
```

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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