

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.4310, -26.4990,
-9.8510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A4746
RGB	26, 71, 70
RGB Percent	10%, 28%, 27%
CMY	0.8981, 0.7215, 0.7256
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.01, 0.72
HSL	179°, 46%, 19%
HSV	179°, 63%, 28%
XYZ	3.7844, 5.1700, 6.5884
YIQ	57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

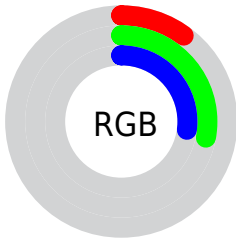
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 49, 71
Decimal	1722182
CIE _{Lab}	27.21, -15.53, -4.01
CIE _{LCh}	27, 16.041, 194.483
Yxy	5.1700, 0.2435, 0.3326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279912262 (0xFF1A4746)
YUV	57.4310, 6.1965, -27.5650
Hunter-Lab	22.7376, -10.0817, -1.2634




Details

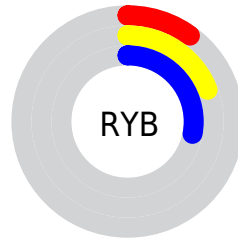
The YIQ color **57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **39.5690, 26.4990, 9.8510**, and the grayscale version is **57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.6160, -25.5820, -9.9500**, and **19.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3380, -30.6710, -11.3350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.5240, -22.3270, -8.3670**.

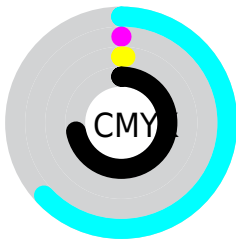
Distribution







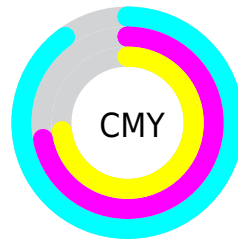
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (19%)
-  Blue (28%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (1%)
-  Black (72%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510 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 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.4310, -26.4990,
-9.8510

■ 57.4310, -26.4990,
-9.8510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.6480, -28.6080,
-10.1760

■ 106.3170,
-26.1780, -10.1620

■ 19.5140, -16.3670,
-6.2470

■ 131.7300,
-25.9030, -9.6390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.3170,
-26.1780, -10.1620

■ 185.1320,
-27.0950, -10.0630

■ 213.3060,
-27.6450, -11.1090

■ 240.8330,

-27.6910, -10.2750

249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

57.4310, -26.4990,
-9.8510

57.4310, -26.4990,
-9.8510

55.3380, -30.6710,
-11.3350

59.5240, -22.3270,
-8.3670

53.2450, -34.8430,
-12.8190

61.6170, -18.1550,
-6.8830

51.0380, -38.6940,
-14.6140

63.7100, -13.9830,
-5.3990

49.5430, -41.6740,
-15.6740

65.9170, -10.1320,
-3.6040

68.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 70.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 72.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 74.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 76.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.8360, -14.5780, -11.1380



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



57.5000, -30.9470, -6.3310

Triad

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



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



65.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210



63.8030, 16.5520, -2.6160

Complementary

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



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



39.5690, 26.4990, 9.8510

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.



64.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



66.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010

Square

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



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



64.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



65.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



62.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510

Rectangle

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



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



59.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



65.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



64.5260, 18.8900, -0.9340

Sweetspot

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



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



86.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270



52.7140, -11.7790, -23.3230



42.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510



70.8420, -41.0780, -15.4620



45.2180, -21.0450, 1.4430



34.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.1710, -58.3620, -21.6100



158.5570, -133.6870, -49.6790

Inverse Universe

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



39.5690, 26.4990, 9.8510



43.1580, 41.0780, 15.4620



51.7820, 21.0450, -1.4430



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



29.8290, 58.3620, 21.6100



68.4430, 133.6870, 49.6790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

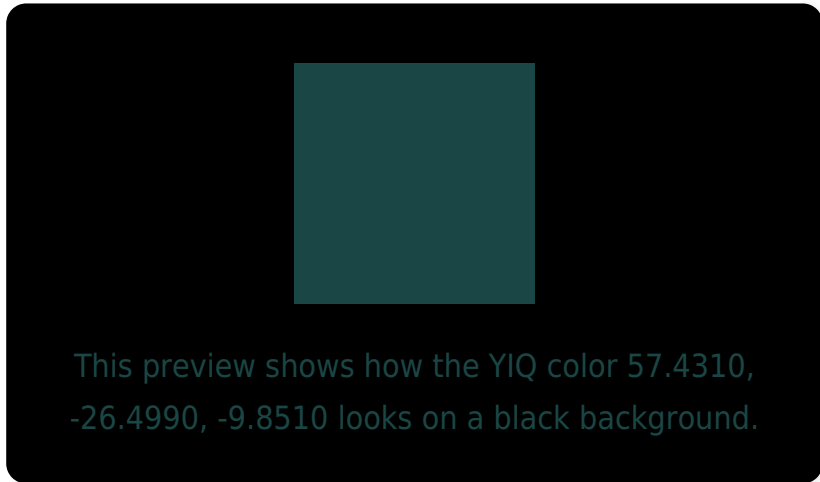
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

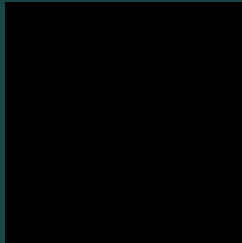
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.4310, -26.4990,

-9.8510.

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

57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Protanopia

64.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

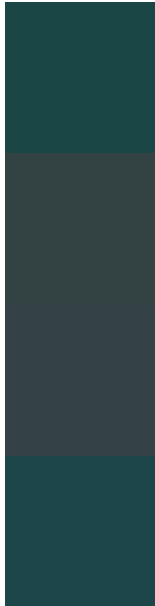
64.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



Tritanopia

58.4250, -26.3620, -6.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Protanomaly

62.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Deuteranomaly

61.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Tritanomaly

57.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510 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(26, 71, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 71, 70)  
}
```

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(26, 71, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 71, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510 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(26, 71, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 71, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 71, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 71, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 71, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 71, 70)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 71, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 71,  
70) }
```

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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