

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.1070, -33.9740,
-1.0300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A455F
RGB	26, 69, 95
RGB Percent	10%, 27%, 37%
CMY	0.8981, 0.7293, 0.6276
CMYK	0.73, 0.27, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	203°, 57%, 24%
HSV	203°, 73%, 37%
XYZ	4.6184, 5.3033, 11.5973
YIQ	59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

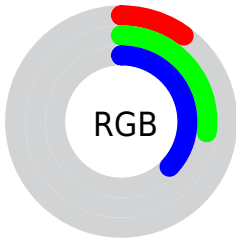
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 52, 95
Decimal	1721695
CIE Lab	27.58, -5.40, -19.66
CIE LCh	28, 20.391, 254.648
Yxy	5.3033, 0.2146, 0.2464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279911775 (0xFF1A455F)
YUV	59.1070, 17.6952, -29.0348
Hunter-Lab	23.0289, -4.5025, -13.7380




Details

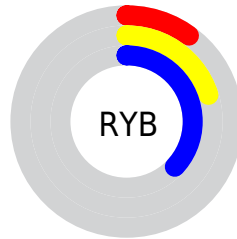
The YIQ color **59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **61.8930, 33.9740, 1.0300**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.9440, -31.9570, 0.9630**, and **20.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7690, -38.8340, -1.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140**.

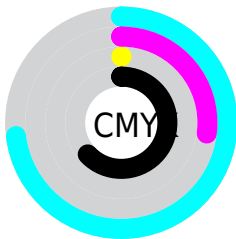
Distribution







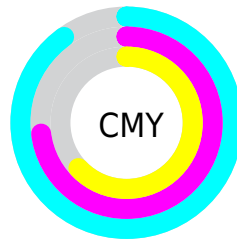
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (37%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (37%)



-  Cyan (73%)
-  Magenta (27%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (63%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300 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 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1070, -33.9740,
-1.0300

■ 59.1070, -33.9740,
-1.0300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.6830, -35.7160,
-2.5000

■ 108.9440,
-31.9570, 0.9630

■ 20.8480, -22.8790,
1.6410

■ 134.9440,
-31.9570, 0.9630

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 161.1720,
-32.5990, 1.5850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.2860,
-32.9200, 1.8960

■ 216.1720,
-32.5990, 1.5850

■ 241.5670,

-23.8860, -7.6460

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

59.1070, -33.9740,
-1.0300

59.1070, -33.9740,
-1.0300

53.7690, -38.8340,
-1.0580

64.1460, -29.7100,
-1.2140

49.3170, -43.3730,
-1.3970

68.8970, -24.5750,
-0.6630

45.4630, -46.7200,
-1.3120

73.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

78.6870, -15.1760,
-0.2960

83.7260, -10.9120,
-0.4800

■ 88.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 93.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 98.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 103.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.1820, -47.7270, -10.5990



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



64.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330

Triad

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



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



66.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590



61.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710

Complementary

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



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



61.8930, 33.9740, 1.0300

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.



63.5370, 11.1890, -10.0510



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



65.3960, 25.3080, 3.9000

Square

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



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



67.0440, 15.0360, 13.8520



64.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



58.2050, -20.1710, -14.4030

Rectangle

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



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



66.5240, -3.9910, 11.7610



64.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



61.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860

Sweetspot

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



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



108.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940



69.3530, -27.0000, -28.3120



52.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



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.



59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300



66.8260, -52.1760, -1.5520



39.1490, -24.6240, 16.7520



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



53.8580, -55.2020, -1.7780



115.4100, -118.2900, -3.8100

Inverse Universe

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



51.5330, 27.3210, 28.0010



55.2180, 41.9900, 42.9980



81.8510, 24.6240, -16.7520



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



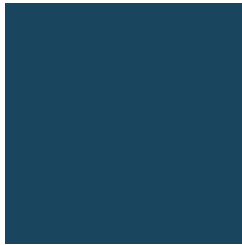
41.4680, 44.2820, 45.5140



88.8600, 94.8900, 97.5300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

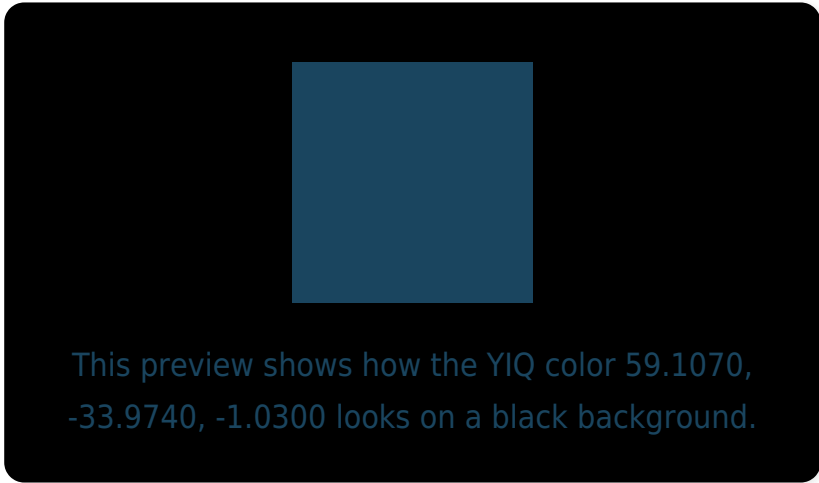
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

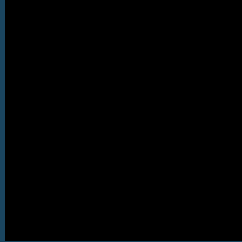
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1070, -33.9740,

-1.0300.

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

59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300

Protanopia

64.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130

Deuteranopia

64.6470, -17.6990, 6.8850



Tritanopia

54.1460, -38.8780, -11.2780

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300

Protanomaly

62.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460

Deuteranomaly

62.5430, -23.3380, 4.4540

Tritanomaly

56.0370, -36.9530, -7.6170

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300 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, 69, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 69, 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(26, 69, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 69, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300 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, 69, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 69, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 69, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 69, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 69, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 69, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.1070, -33.9740, -1.0300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 69, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 69,  
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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