

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.4660, -33.6070,
-2.1750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A465D
RGB	26, 70, 93
RGB Percent	10%, 27%, 36%
CMY	0.8981, 0.7254, 0.6354
CMYK	0.72, 0.25, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	201°, 56%, 23%
HSV	201°, 72%, 36%
XYZ	4.5908, 5.3916, 11.1457
YIQ	59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

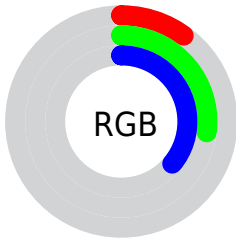
Format	Color
R _Y B	26, 53, 93
Decimal	1721949
CIE Lab	27.82, -6.80, -18.00
CIE LCh	28, 19.243, 249.308
Yxy	5.3916, 0.2173, 0.2552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279912029 (0xFF1A465D)
YUV	59.4660, 16.5323, -29.3497
Hunter-Lab	23.2198, -5.3432, -12.2059

Details

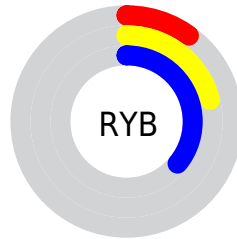
The YIQ color **59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **59.5340, 33.6070, 2.1750**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.1890, -31.2690, -0.4930**, and **21.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0140, -38.1460, -2.5140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.9180, -29.0680, -1.8360**.

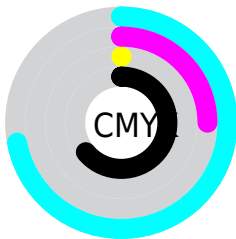
Distribution



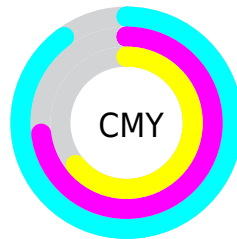
- Red (10%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750 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 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.4660, -33.6070,
-2.1750

■ 59.4660, -33.6070,
-2.1750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.0420, -35.3490,
-3.6450

■ 109.1890,
-31.2690, -0.4930

■ 21.2070, -22.5120,
0.4960

■ 135.0040,
-32.1860, -0.3940

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 161.4170,
-31.9110, 0.1290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 189.1180,
-32.5070, -0.0830

■ 217.2320,
-32.8280, 0.2280

■ 242.1540,

-24.1610, -8.1690

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

59.4660, -33.6070,
-2.1750

59.4660, -33.6070,
-2.1750

55.0140, -38.1460,
-2.5140

63.9180, -29.0680,
-1.8360

50.2630, -43.2810,
-3.0650

68.6690, -23.9330,
-1.2850

46.4090, -46.6280,
-2.9800

73.7080, -19.6690,
-1.4690

78.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

82.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

■ 87.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 91.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 96.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 101.6050, 8.4820,
0.4660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.6230, -44.6550, -11.2070



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



65.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510

Triad

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



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



66.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680



62.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880

Complementary

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



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



59.5340, 33.6070, 2.1750

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.



64.0750, 12.6100, -8.2700



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



66.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330

Square

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



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



67.8480, 12.6520, 13.0040



65.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



59.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

Rectangle

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



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



66.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790



65.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



62.8890, 4.2660, -11.2380

Sweetspot

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



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



106.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



67.8370, -25.4870, -28.1990



53.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



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.



59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



68.6580, -51.7630, -3.5310



40.0950, -24.5320, 15.0840



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



54.8040, -55.1100, -3.4460



118.5900, -118.9770, -7.8810

Inverse Universe

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



51.0490, 25.8080, 27.8880



55.5490, 39.5600, 42.9840



78.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



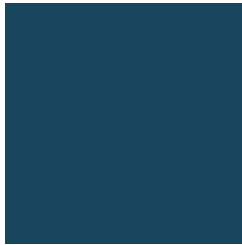
41.0980, 42.4480, 45.7120



88.6470, 91.1760, 98.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

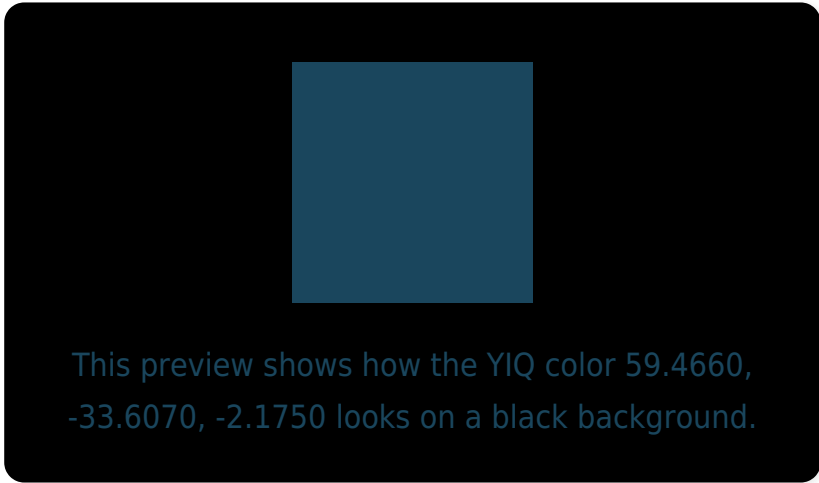
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4660, -33.6070,

-2.1750.

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

59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750

Protanopia

65.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920

Deuteranopia

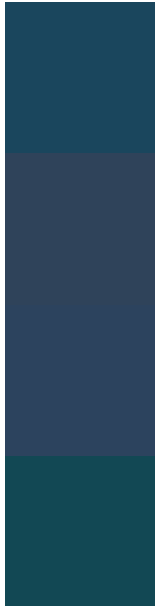
65.3160, -15.2690, 6.8990



Tritanopia

56.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750

Protanomaly

63.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Deuteranomaly

63.2010, -22.3750, 3.5210

Tritanomaly

57.2220, -36.0360, -7.7160

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750 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, 70, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 70, 93)  
}
```

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, 70, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 70, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750 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, 70, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 70, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 70, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 70, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 70, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 70, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 70, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 70,  
93) }
```

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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