

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.0320, -54.6110,
26.0690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	193BA6
RGB	25, 59, 166
RGB Percent	10%, 23%, 65%
CMY	0.9019, 0.7686, 0.3493
CMYK	0.85, 0.64, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	226°, 74%, 37%
HSV	226°, 85%, 65%
XYZ	8.8415, 6.0864, 36.7485
YIQ	61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

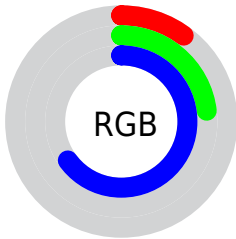
Format	Color
R _Y B	25, 52, 166
Decimal	1653670
CIE Lab	29.63, 29.87, -60.58
CIE LCh	30, 67.542, 296.249
Yxy	6.0864, 0.1711, 0.1178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279843750 (0xFF193BA6)
YUV	61.0320, 51.7492, -31.6001
Hunter-Lab	24.6707, 20.7969, -71.0465

Details

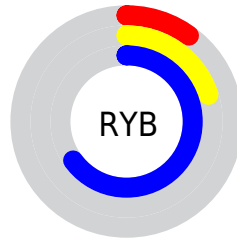
The YIQ color **61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **129.9680, 54.6110, -26.0690**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5330, -42.6000, 34.1680**, and **24.0350, -41.4980, 25.2060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3180, -61.1680, 29.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7460, -48.0540, 22.8740**.

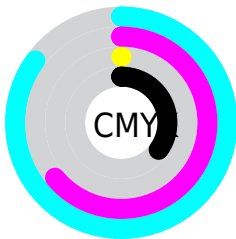
Distribution



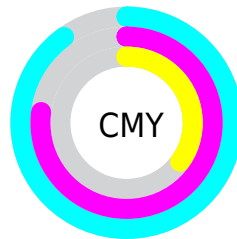
- Red (10%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.0320, -54.6110,
26.0690

■ 61.0320, -54.6110,
26.0690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.1520, -55.0690,
23.3550

■ 116.5330,
-42.6000, 34.1680

■ 24.0350, -41.4980,
25.2060

■ 143.4840,
-40.9040, 36.4720

■ 10.0320, -28.2480,
27.3680

■ 167.8730,
-32.0540, 30.2660

■ 10.7040, -21.8730,
16.4550

■ 192.6920,
-21.5990, 22.5050

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 218.0980,
-11.4190, 14.2210

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 243.5040, -1.2390,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

5.9370

0.0000

■ 61.0320, -54.6110,
26.0690

■ 61.0320, -54.6110,
26.0690

■ 48.3180, -61.1680,
29.2640

■ 73.7460, -48.0540,
22.8740

■ 42.4040, -64.2860,
30.7060

■ 85.5740, -41.8180,
19.9900

■ 98.2880, -35.2610,
16.7950

■ 110.1160,
-29.0250, 13.9110

■ 122.8300,
-22.4680, 10.7160

■ 135.5440,
-15.9110, 7.5210

■ 147.3720, -9.6750,
4.6370

■ 160.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 171.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.1380, -78.8170, 13.2070



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



59.1140, 28.3240, 59.3960

Triad

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



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



61.1760, 67.0300, 7.6860



59.1970, -44.0560, -27.5760

Complementary

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



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



129.9680, 54.6110, -26.0690

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.



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



66.2500, 36.6820, -15.0140

Square

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



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



48.9390, 82.2000, 41.1440



58.9200, 1.8400, -33.3600



65.9400, -61.6650, -11.3050

Rectangle

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



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



54.8970, 56.7960, 61.0200



58.9200, 1.8400, -33.3600



57.1450, -38.2780, -33.1740

Sweetspot

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



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



176.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950



119.8510, -72.8010, -40.7770



85.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690



55.2620, -83.9570, 40.2910



51.5390, -24.4010, 51.2710



78.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



38.0040, -57.4080, 27.2000



5.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050

Inverse Universe

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



71.0350, 73.1220, 40.4660



70.8110, 112.6400, 62.1760



139.4610, 24.4010, -51.2710



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



48.3560, 76.6520, 42.5720



6.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

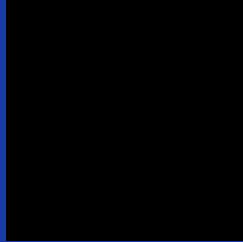
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0320, -54.6110,

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

61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

Protanopia

55.5170, -64.0070, 9.1210

Deuteranopia

56.0580, -58.6410, -0.0250



Tritanopia

54.5470, -47.4970, -14.7690

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

Protanomaly

57.4730, -60.7070, 15.3970

Deuteranomaly

57.6380, -57.0380, 9.4740

Tritanomaly

56.6630, -50.1590, 0.4410

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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(25, 59, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 59, 166)  
}
```

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(25, 59, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 59, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 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(25, 59, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 59, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 59, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 59, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 59, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 59,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0320, -54.6110, 26.0690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 59, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 59,  
166) }
```

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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