

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.5520, -36.7250,
-0.7330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A4865
RGB	26, 72, 101
RGB Percent	10%, 28%, 40%
CMY	0.8981, 0.7176, 0.6041
CMYK	0.74, 0.29, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	203°, 59%, 25%
HSV	203°, 74%, 40%
XYZ	5.0909, 5.7953, 13.1512
YIQ	61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

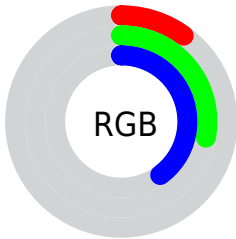
Format	Color
R _Y B	26, 55, 101
Decimal	1722469
CIE Lab	28.89, -5.02, -21.47
CIE LCh	29, 22.044, 256.848
Yxy	5.7953, 0.2118, 0.2411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279912549 (0xFF1A4865)
YUV	61.5520, 19.4479, -31.1791
Hunter-Lab	24.0734, -4.3804, -15.5385




Details

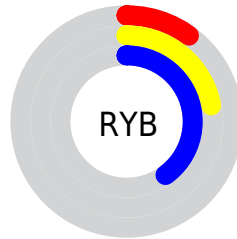
The YIQ color **61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **65.4480, 36.7250, 0.7330**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.6880, -34.1120, 1.4720**, and **23.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2140, -41.5850, -0.7610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8900, -31.8650, -0.7050**.

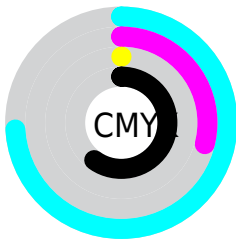
Distribution







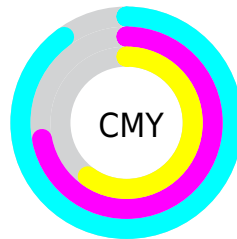
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (40%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (40%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (29%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (60%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330 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 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.5520, -36.7250,
-0.7330

61.5520, -36.7250,
-0.7330

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.1280, -38.4670,
-2.2030

111.6880,
-34.1120, 1.4720

23.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

137.8020,
-34.4330, 1.7830

4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

164.8020,
-34.4330, 1.7830

0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

192.0300,
-35.0750, 2.4050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.1180,
-32.5070, -0.0830

243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

61.5520, -36.7250,
-0.7330

61.5520, -36.7250,
-0.7330

56.2140, -41.5850,
-0.7610

66.8900, -31.8650,
-0.7050

50.8760, -46.4450,
-0.7890

72.2280, -27.0050,
-0.6770

47.9080, -49.4710,
-1.0150

77.5660, -22.1450,
-0.6490

82.9040, -17.2850,
-0.6210

88.2420, -12.4250,
-0.5930

■ 93.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 98.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 103.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 109.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



67.5980, -16.0030, 9.1890

Triad

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



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



69.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960



63.4040, -4.6740, -14.4180

Complementary

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



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



65.4480, 36.7250, 0.7330

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.



65.7110, 10.6390, -11.0970



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



68.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910

Square

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



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



69.6530, 17.6950, 15.2230



67.5600, 21.5500, -5.0900



59.8130, -24.9390, -16.0990

Rectangle

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



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



69.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190



67.5600, 21.5500, -5.0900



64.4540, 1.0570, -13.6550

Sweetspot

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



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



114.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950



73.3310, -29.9340, -30.2060



57.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330



68.9010, -56.7610, -1.0570



39.8330, -26.5500, 18.6180



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



54.2000, -56.1650, -0.8450



115.0510, -118.6570, -2.6650

Inverse Universe

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



53.6690, 29.9340, 30.2060



56.7780, 46.3450, 46.6730



87.1670, 26.5500, -18.6180



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



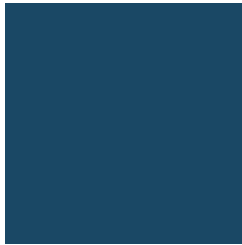
42.3650, 46.0700, 46.1500



89.3440, 96.4030, 97.6430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

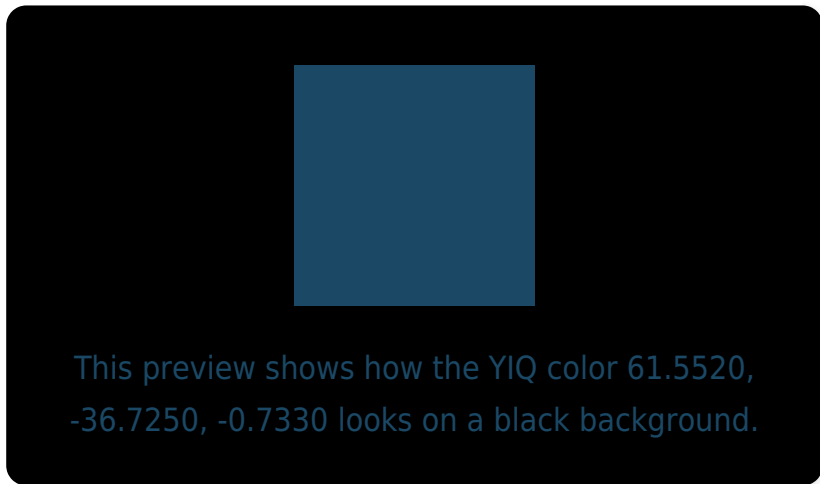
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

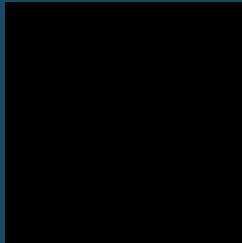
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5520, -36.7250,

-0.7330.

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

61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

Protanopia

68.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340

Deuteranopia

67.0920, -20.4500, 7.1820



Tritanopia

53.9600, -47.2220, -14.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

Protanomaly

65.7280, -22.4210, 4.3550

Deuteranomaly

64.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510

Tritanomaly

56.8620, -43.8300, -9.6380

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330 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, 72, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 72, 101)  
}
```

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, 72, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 72, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330 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, 72, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 72, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 72, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 72, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 72, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 72,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 72, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 72,  
101) }
```

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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