

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26465C
RGB	38, 70, 92
RGB Percent	15%, 27%, 36%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7254, 0.6393
CMYK	0.59, 0.24, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	204°, 42%, 25%
HSV	204°, 59%, 36%
XYZ	4.9202, 5.5659, 10.9332
YIQ	62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

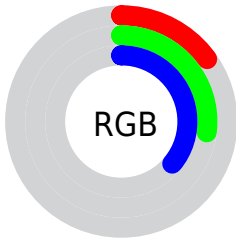
Format	Color
RYB	38, 58, 92
Decimal	2508380
CIELab	28.29, -4.56, -16.60
CIElCh	28, 17.212, 254.638
Yxy	5.5659, 0.2297, 0.2599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280698460 (0xFF26465C)
YUV	62.9400, 14.3266, -21.8724
Hunter-Lab	23.5923, -4.0602, -10.9617

Details

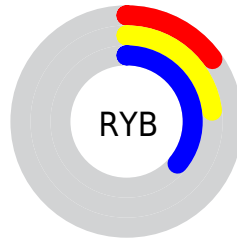
The YIQ color **62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **67.0600, 26.1340, -0.0580**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040**, and **21.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260**.

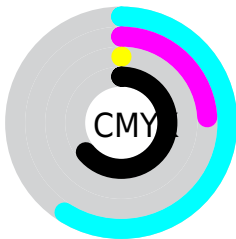
Distribution



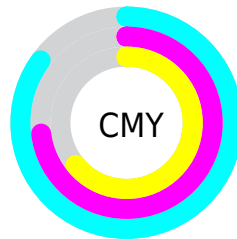
- Red (15%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580 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 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580

■ 62.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.2170, -28.4720,
-1.6240

■ 111.7660,
-25.5840, 1.1040

■ 21.0930, -22.1910,
0.1850

■ 137.5810,
-26.5010, 1.2030

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 163.6950,
-26.8220, 1.5140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.3960,
-27.4180, 1.3020

■ 219.5100,
-27.7390, 1.6130

■ 244.5460,

-19.3930, -6.4730

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

62.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580

62.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580

57.9010, -30.3980,
0.2420

67.9790, -21.8700,
-0.1260

53.4490, -34.9370,
-0.0970

72.4310, -17.3310,
0.2130

48.1110, -39.7970,
-0.1250

77.7690, -12.4710,
0.2410

43.0720, -44.0610,
0.0590

82.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

42.7730, -44.6570,
-0.1530

87.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 92.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 97.3380, 4.8600,
0.0280

■ 102.6760, 9.7200,
0.0560

■ 107.7150, 13.9840,
-0.1280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



66.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

Triad

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



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



68.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



63.1810, -2.4280, -11.0680

Complementary

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



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



67.0600, 26.1340, -0.0580

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.



65.2210, 9.2630, -8.1850



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



67.1290, 21.6860, 3.4620

Square

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



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



68.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



66.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



60.9390, -16.3660, -11.7740

Rectangle

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



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



68.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820



66.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



64.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950

Sweetspot

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



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



108.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430



72.2060, -21.9120, -21.4000



54.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



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.



62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



74.9260, -40.7140, -0.0260



47.0910, -18.7090, 14.1790



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



50.6950, -53.1850, 0.2150



109.7850, -114.8520, -0.0360

Inverse Universe

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



57.7940, 21.9120, 21.4000



66.8160, 34.0140, 33.3580



82.9090, 18.7090, -14.1790



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



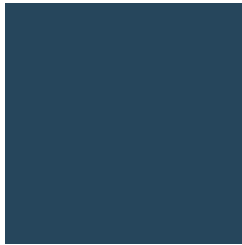
40.3000, 44.6950, 43.5350



86.9370, 95.9910, 94.0950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

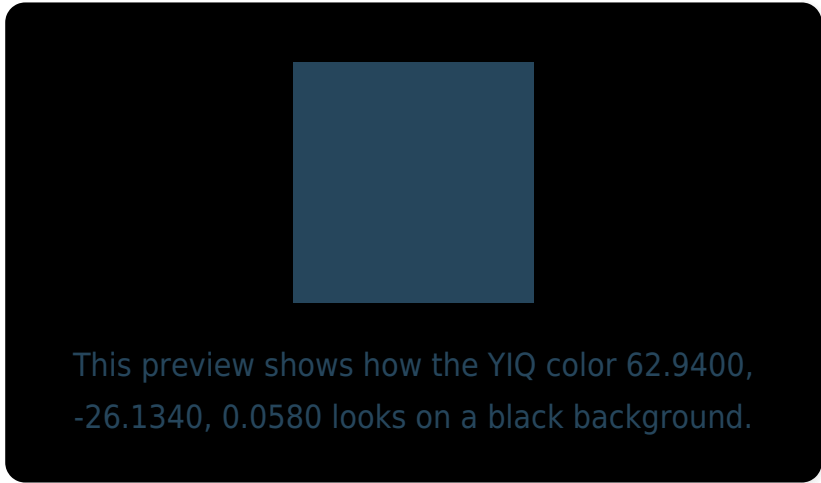
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

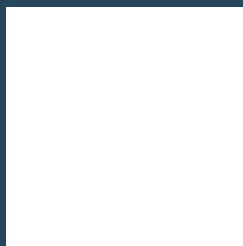
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9400, -26.1340,

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

62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580

Protanopia

66.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

Deuteranopia

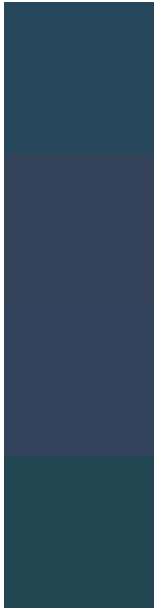
66.6860, -13.4350, 6.7010



Tritanopia

60.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580

Protanomaly

65.1370, -16.3230, 3.9730

Deuteranomaly

65.1800, -17.8820, 4.6940

Tritanomaly

61.3050, -25.9040, -4.1120

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580 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(38, 70, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 70, 92)  
}
```

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(38, 70, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 70, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580 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(38, 70, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 70, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 70, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 70, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 70, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 70, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 70, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 70,  
92) }
```

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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