

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.4690, -54.8840,
14.4920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A4B9B
RGB	26, 75, 155
RGB Percent	10%, 29%, 61%
CMY	0.8981, 0.7058, 0.3924
CMYK	0.83, 0.52, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	217°, 71%, 35%
HSV	217°, 83%, 61%
XYZ	8.8535, 7.6185, 31.9828
YIQ	69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

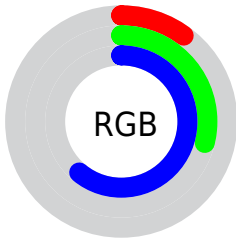
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 62, 155
Decimal	1723291
CIE _{Lab}	33.18, 14.69, -48.16
CIE _{LCh}	33, 50.353, 286.962
Yxy	7.6185, 0.1827, 0.1572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279913371 (0xFF1A4B9B)
YUV	69.4690, 42.1668, -38.1223
Hunter-Lab	27.6017, 8.9524, -49.3798

Details

The YIQ color $[69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $0066CC$. A complement of this color would be $[111.5310, 54.8840, -14.4920]$, and the grayscale version is $[69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[123.9480, -45.8070, 20.6970]$, and $[30.5260, -41.8630, 15.2970]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[59.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[79.8240, -48.6940, 12.4420]$.

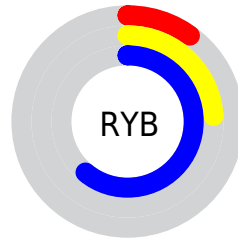
Distribution



Red (10%)

Green (29%)

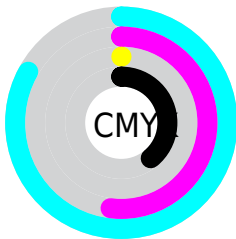
Blue (61%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (61%)

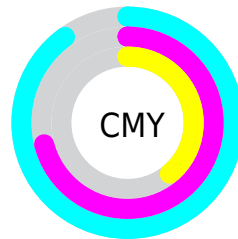


Cyan (83%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (90%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920 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 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.4690, -54.8840,
14.4920

■ 69.4690, -54.8840,
14.4920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.7030, -55.6630,
12.0890

■ 123.9480,
-45.8070, 20.6970

■ 31.1130, -42.1380,
14.7740

■ 151.1870,
-44.9820, 22.2660

■ 14.7620, -27.7880,
19.0280

■ 176.9440,
-39.9840, 19.7920

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 202.0510,
-30.4000, 11.2960

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 227.1580,
-20.8160, 2.8000

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-3.3920

0.0000

■ 69.4690, -54.8840,
14.4920

■ 69.4690, -54.8840,
14.4920

■ 59.1140, -61.0740,
16.5420

■ 79.8240, -48.6940,
12.4420

■ 52.3030, -65.9800,
17.3480

■ 89.8910, -41.6330,
11.1270

■ 100.2460,
-35.4430, 9.0770

■ 110.3130,
-28.3820, 7.7620

■ 120.6680,
-22.1920, 5.7120

■ 131.3220,
-15.4060, 3.8740

■ 141.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

■ 151.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 161.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4400, -74.2760, 2.4920



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



80.0270, 5.6790, 34.7590

Triad

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



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



72.4680, 60.3360, 7.8560



62.4910, -45.0640, -31.3360

Complementary

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



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



111.5310, 54.8840, -14.4920

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.



60.9220, -18.8370, -38.5890



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



73.9800, 46.3100, -13.2900

Square

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



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



69.8220, 60.2400, 31.6320



70.8470, 21.2790, -27.7210



67.7520, -58.5000, -19.1080

Rectangle

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



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



76.0750, 32.0870, 40.7510



70.8470, 21.2790, -27.7210



60.3080, -40.2950, -35.1670

Sweetspot

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



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



167.8530, -21.2750, 5.6130



110.8430, -61.1550, -42.5870



81.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920



68.1130, -85.6960, 22.2400



45.1910, -32.4690, 43.2990



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



47.0710, -59.5150, 15.8210



4.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Inverse Universe

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



70.1570, 61.1550, 42.5870



68.8770, 95.0790, 66.5590



135.8090, 32.4690, -43.2990



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



47.9020, 66.4270, 46.1630



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920 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 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920 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 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.4690, -54.8840,

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

69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920

Protanopia

69.1700, -55.4800, 14.2800

Deuteranopia

62.6920, -66.2980, 1.0780



Tritanopia

61.5570, -53.4570, -16.8890

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920

Protanomaly

69.1700, -55.4800, 14.2800

Deuteranomaly

64.8930, -62.3100, 5.8980

Tritanomaly

64.5220, -54.3760, -5.7360

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.9240, -20.0370, 5.2030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920 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, 75, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 75, 155)  
}
```

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, 75, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 75, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920 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, 75, 155) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 75, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 75, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 75, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 75, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 75,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.4690, -54.8840, 14.4920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 75, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 75,  
155) }
```

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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