

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(42.1580, -27.7020,
50.5220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F119F
RGB	47, 17, 159
RGB Percent	18%, 7%, 62%
CMY	0.8155, 0.9334, 0.3767
CMYK	0.70, 0.89, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	253°, 81%, 34%
HSV	253°, 89%, 62%
XYZ	7.6276, 3.5071, 33.0503
YIQ	42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

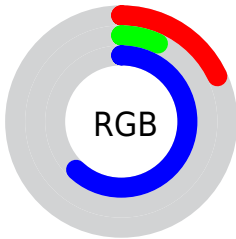
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 17, 159
Decimal	3084703
CIE _{Lab}	21.97, 52.00, -68.95
CIE _{LCh}	22, 86.360, 307.027
Yxy	3.5071, 0.1726, 0.0794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281274783 (0xFF2F119F)
YUV	42.1580, 57.6031, 4.2464
Hunter-Lab	18.7272, 39.9303, -91.5276

Details

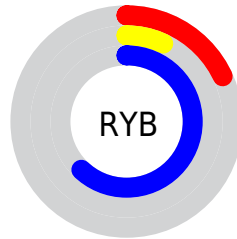
The YIQ color **42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **133.8420, 27.7020, -50.5220**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.2020, -21.8340, 54.3100**, and **12.0840, -34.0260, 32.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1780, -30.4540, 56.3460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.4370, -24.3540, 44.9100**.

Distribution



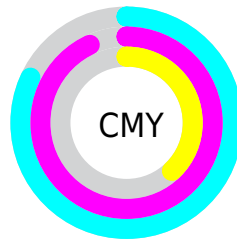
- Red (18%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220 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 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.1580, -27.7020,
50.5220

■ 42.1580, -27.7020,
50.5220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 15.0480, -42.3720,
41.0520

■ 97.6150, -21.5590,
54.8330

■ 12.0840, -34.0260,
32.9660

■ 125.1530,
-20.1380, 56.6140

■ 9.2340, -26.0010,
25.1910

■ 150.3400,
-13.5350, 52.5850

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 174.5720, -2.8050,
45.3470

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 199.3910, 7.6500,
37.5860

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 223.3020, 14.8500,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

28.2420

0.0000

240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

42.1580, -27.7020,
50.5220

42.1580, -27.7020,
50.5220

29.1780, -30.4540,
56.3460

55.4370, -24.3540,
44.9100

28.2920, -30.7750,
56.6570

68.4170, -21.6020,
39.0860

81.6960, -18.2540,
33.4740

94.6760, -15.5020,
27.6500

107.3680,
-11.8790, 22.5610

■ 120.3480, -9.1270,
16.7370

■ 133.6270, -5.7790,
11.1250

■ 146.6070, -3.0270,
5.3010

■ 159.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.0110, -76.4810, 25.9430



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



51.6230, 45.8840, 60.5400

Triad

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



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



44.8850, 54.7880, 9.2840



50.4890, -41.5820, -17.3420

Complementary

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



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



133.8420, 27.7020, -50.5220

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.



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



48.4200, 15.5920, -18.2640

Square

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



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



41.5610, 82.8440, 29.4680



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



58.3720, -62.4010, 2.0390

Rectangle

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



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



52.2170, 70.0940, 51.2940



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



47.2800, -33.9240, -23.9720

Sweetspot

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



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



160.9720, -10.8240, 19.9600



100.1060, -76.9320, -15.4600



76.9690, -6.7420, 12.0580



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220



36.7540, -40.2230, 73.7050



62.7890, 13.4220, 65.1500



72.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



25.2720, -28.0230, 50.8330



2.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010

Inverse Universe

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



72.2260, 48.6800, 64.9360



80.4750, 71.0490, 94.5770



113.2110, -13.4220, -65.1500



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



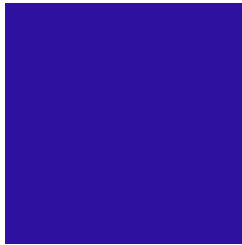
55.6390, 48.9550, 65.4590



5.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

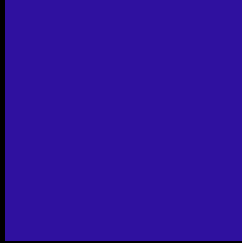
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

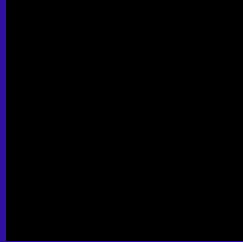
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.1580, -27.7020,

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

42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220

Deuteranopia

43.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650

Tritanopia

42.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220

Deuteranomaly

43.0750, -38.9750, 18.0250

Tritanomaly

42.0830, -33.4260, 11.0700

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220

Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

42.2170, -10.1360, 18.5040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220 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(47, 17, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 17, 159)  
}
```

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(47, 17, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 17, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220 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(47, 17, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 17, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 17, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 17, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 17, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 17,  
159) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.1580, -27.7020, 50.5220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 17, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 17,  
159) }
```

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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