

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.0260, -29.2520,  
1.5000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	143652
RGB	20, 54, 82
RGB Percent	8%, 21%, 32%
CMY	0.9216, 0.7882, 0.6786
CMYK	0.76, 0.34, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	207°, 61%, 20%
HSV	207°, 76%, 32%
XYZ	3.1297, 3.3969, 8.4663
YIQ	47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

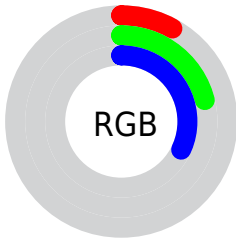
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	20, 42, 82
Decimal	1324626
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.57, -1.67, -20.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 20.659, 265.358
Yxy	3.3969, 0.2087, 0.2266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279514706 (0xFF143652)
YUV	47.0260, 17.2422, -23.7018
Hunter-Lab	18.4306, -1.9431, -14.3342

# Details

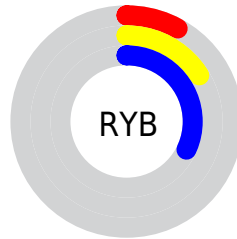
The YIQ color **47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **54.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.2760, -26.9600, 4.0160**, and **9.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.2860, -32.9200, 1.8960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040**.

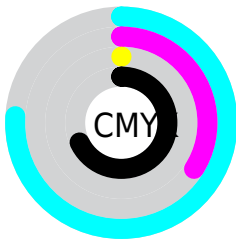
# Distribution



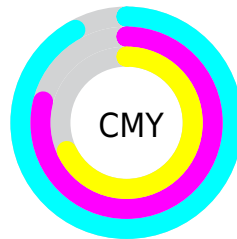
- Red (8%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000 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 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.0260, -29.2520,  
1.5000

■ 47.0260, -29.2520,  
1.5000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.0970, -28.0140,  
1.0900

■ 95.2760, -26.9600,  
4.0160

■ 9.5010, -14.3520,  
6.8000

■ 120.3900,  
-27.2810, 4.3270

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

■ 146.5040,  
-27.6020, 4.6380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.5040,  
-27.6020, 4.6380

■ 200.7320,  
-28.2440, 5.2600

■ 227.1360,

-23.7500, 0.9060

248.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

47.0260, -29.2520,  
1.5000

47.0260, -29.2520,  
1.5000

42.2860, -32.9200,  
1.8960

51.7660, -25.5840,  
1.1040

38.1330, -36.8630,  
1.7690

55.9190, -21.6410,  
1.2310

35.7630, -38.6970,  
1.9670

60.9580, -17.3770,  
1.0470

65.6980, -13.7090,  
0.6510

69.8510, -9.7660,  
0.7780

■ 74.5910, -6.0980,  
0.3820

■ 79.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 84.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 88.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.7100, -40.3460, -6.6980



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



52.4200, -9.6300, 9.3300

# Triad

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



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



51.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690



46.8920, -8.9840, -13.4000

# Complementary

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



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



54.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000

# 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.



49.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



51.9180, 23.6580, 0.7620

# Square

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



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



52.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560



50.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630



40.5180, -31.3580, -15.4060



# Rectangle

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



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



53.5740, 1.7400, 12.5240



50.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630



47.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

# Sweetspot

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



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



93.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530



59.5860, -26.0380, -23.7180



45.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



52.1690, -45.7120, 2.4480



28.8290, -20.7270, 17.7130



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



45.4290, -49.3800, 2.8440



100.9970, -109.3970, 5.7310



# Inverse Universe

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



42.4140, 26.0380, 23.7180



45.0450, 40.7990, 37.0470



73.1710, 20.7270, -17.7130



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



37.8930, 44.2830, 39.9870



83.8460, 97.5050, 88.6810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

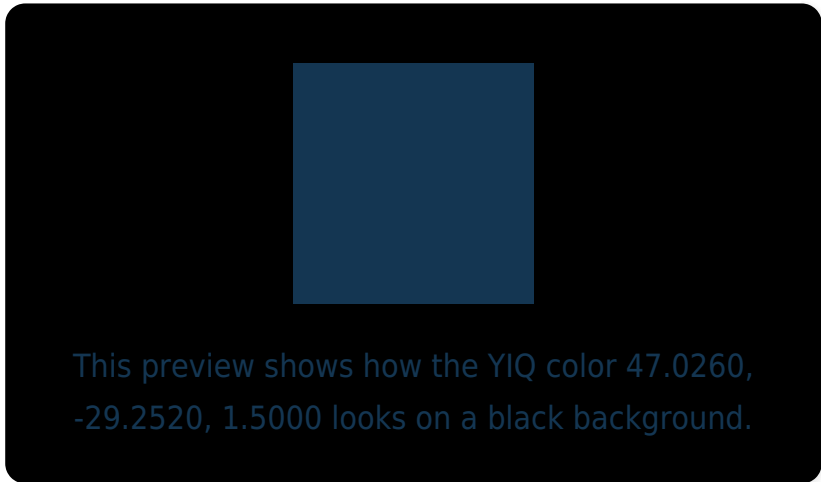
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

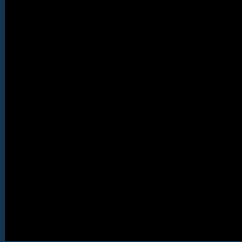
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0260, -29.2520,

1.5000.

# 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

47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000

### Protanopia

51.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000

### Deuteranopia

50.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140



## Tritanopia

41.1140, -35.8520, -11.0520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000

## Protanomaly

49.8100, -19.7160, 4.8920

## Deuteranomaly

49.1300, -23.6130, 3.9310

## Tritanomaly

43.4180, -33.6520, -6.8680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000 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(20, 54, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 54, 82)  
}
```

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(20, 54, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 54, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000 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(20, 54, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 54, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 54, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 54, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 54, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 54, 82)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 54, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 54,  
82) }
```

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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