

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.0340, 31.3050,  
54.9290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F036A
RGB	111, 3, 106
RGB Percent	44%, 1%, 42%
CMY	0.5644, 0.9884, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 0.05, 0.56
HSL	303°, 95%, 22%
HSV	303°, 97%, 44%
XYZ	9.2000, 4.4898, 14.0205
YIQ	47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

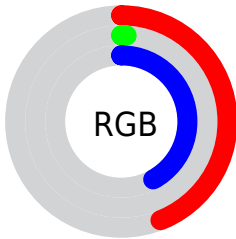
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	111, 3, 106
Decimal	7275370
CIELab	25.23, 51.86, -29.91
CIELCh	25, 59.869, 330.027
Yxy	4.4898, 0.3320, 0.1620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285465450 (0xFF6F036A)
YUV	47.0340, 29.0702, 56.0982
Hunter-Lab	21.1892, 40.4211, -24.3987

# Details

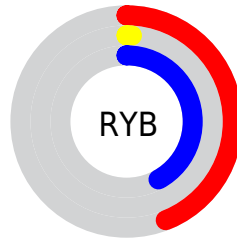
The YIQ color **47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **66.9660, -31.3050, -54.9290**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.5620, 29.5180, 48.7660**, and **24.2530, 16.5460, 30.5460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2730, 32.1300, 56.4980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.6050, 27.9590, 49.4870**.

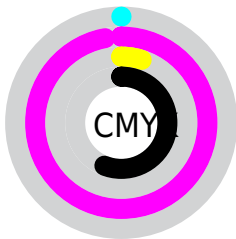
# Distribution



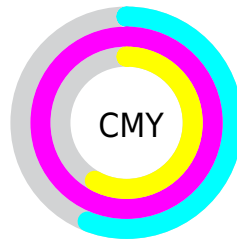
- Red (44%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290 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 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47.0340, 31.3050,  
54.9290

47.0340, 31.3050,  
54.9290

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

34.6490, 24.6590,  
43.2110

107.5620, 29.5180,  
48.7660

24.2530, 16.5460,  
30.5460

134.8610, 30.1140,  
48.9780

14.5690, 9.3040,  
18.6160

162.5730, 30.9850,  
49.7130

1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

190.5840, 32.4520,  
50.6600


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


209.2140, 21.4500,  
40.7940


225.6500, 13.7500,


26.1500


 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830


 47.0340, 31.3050,  
54.9290


 47.0340, 31.3050,  
54.9290


 45.2730, 32.1300,  
56.4980

 53.6050, 27.9590,  
49.4870

 60.0620, 24.9340,  
43.7340

 66.6330, 21.5880,  
38.2920

 73.0900, 18.5630,  
32.5390

 80.2480, 14.9420,  
26.5740

■ 86.7050, 11.9170,  
20.8210

■ 93.2760, 8.5710,  
15.3790

■ 99.7330, 5.5460,  
9.6260

■ 106.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.7050, -31.6410, 28.2870



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



47.1340, 59.9620, 47.6900

# Triad

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



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



56.1720, 28.1540, -14.6460



57.7560, -55.1550, -8.1390

# Complementary

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



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



66.9660, -31.3050, -54.9290

# 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.



51.9250, -40.1140, -21.9220



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



48.8640, -3.7540, -31.0980

# Square

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



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



54.3100, 54.7890, 3.7570



44.7090, -22.5510, -37.3590



59.8710, -65.2440, 4.0040



# Rectangle

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



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



43.8280, 69.2710, 38.6710



44.7090, -22.5510, -37.3590



56.0460, -50.3400, -12.8040

# Sweetspot

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



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



120.1180, 12.1920, 21.3440



16.5080, -32.2840, 34.4360



58.6240, 7.4710, 13.2870



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



59.2010, 41.8010, 73.9690



40.9920, 48.3180, 38.4460



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.8760, 34.9260, 60.8940



100.7570, 71.4560, 125.7600



# Inverse Universe

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



47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



59.2010, 41.8010, 73.9690



73.0080, -48.3180, -38.4460



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.8760, 34.9260, 60.8940



100.7570, 71.4560, 125.7600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

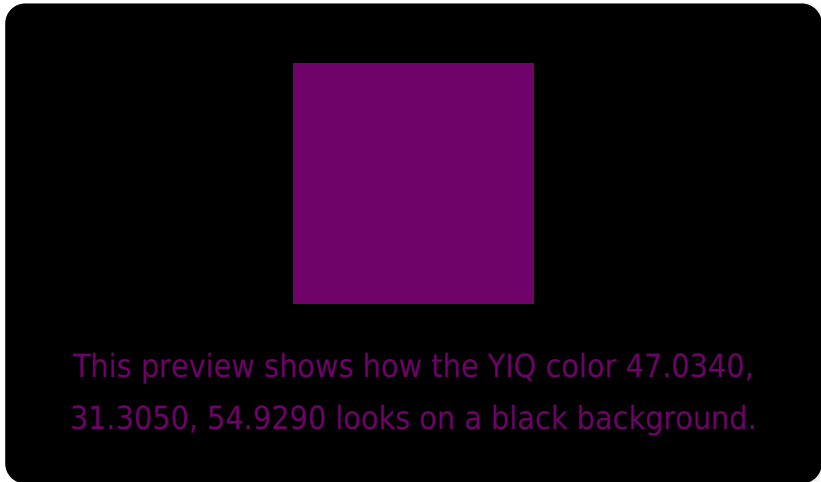
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

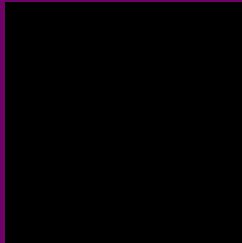
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0340, 31.3050,



# 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

47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290

### Protanopia

50.5130, -58.1840, 8.2160

### Deuteranopia

61.2380, -23.7970, 7.2670



## Tritanopia

61.0650, 36.9060, 13.9780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290

## Protanomaly

49.2340, -26.0010, 25.1910

## Deuteranomaly

56.0270, -3.4890, 24.6950

## Tritanomaly

56.0670, 34.5650, 28.8770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290 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(111, 3, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 3, 106)  
}
```

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(111, 3, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 3, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290 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(111, 3, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 3, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 3, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 3, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 3, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 3,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 3, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 3,  
106) }
```

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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