

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.0600, -5.9740,  
75.2580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5800B6
RGB	88, 0, 182
RGB Percent	35%, 0%, 71%
CMY	0.6546, 1.0000, 0.2864
CMYK	0.52, 1.00, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	269°, 100%, 36%
HSV	269°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	12.4715, 5.4544, 44.6287
YIQ	47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

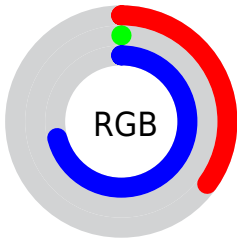
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 0, 182
Decimal	5767350
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.99, 64.46, -72.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 97.170, 311.554
Yxy	5.4544, 0.1994, 0.0872
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283957430 (0xFF5800B6)
YUV	47.0600, 66.5254, 35.9044
Hunter-Lab	23.3546, 54.4490, -96.9499

# Details

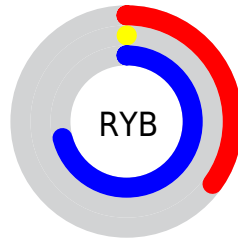
The YIQ color **47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. A complement of this color would be **134.9400, 5.9740, -75.2580**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.0010, -7.4860, 69.6180**, and **16.5710, -36.5950, 40.9810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.3170, -5.5600, 67.7520**.

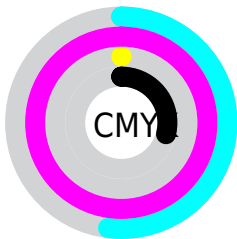
# Distribution



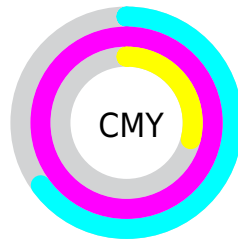
- Red (35%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580 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 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47.0600, -5.9740,  
75.2580

47.0600, -5.9740,  
75.2580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

34.3000, -16.0580,  
59.7660

112.0010, -7.4860,  
69.6180

16.5710, -36.5950,  
40.9810

138.6440, -2.1670,  
66.8330

11.5140, -32.4210,  
31.4110

163.4630, 8.2880,  
59.0720

8.6640, -24.3960,  
23.6360

188.8690, 18.4680,  
50.7880

8.8630, -18.0670,  
13.5570

210.3880, 20.9000,  
39.7480

4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

226.8240, 13.2000,


0.1140, -0.3210,


25.1040


0.3110


 243.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 47.0600, -5.9740,  
75.2580

 60.3170, -5.5600,  
67.7520

 73.8730, -4.5500,  
60.4580

 87.7170, -4.4110,  
52.4290

 101.2730, -3.4010,  
45.1350

 114.5300, -2.9870,  
37.6290

■ 127.7870, -2.5730,  
30.1230

■ 141.3430, -1.5630,  
22.8290

■ 155.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

■ 168.7430, -0.4140,  
7.5060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.7570, -90.1450, 31.2870



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



63.0430, 62.6170, 71.1690

# Triad

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



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



59.9360, 58.7780, 3.0500



63.6600, -55.2450, -17.5250

# Complementary

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



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



134.9400, 5.9740, -75.2580

# 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.



51.9810, -26.4930, -43.0130



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



59.2960, 12.7050, -26.5190

# Square

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



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



48.4380, 96.5520, 34.3440



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



73.0420, -78.9070, 3.8210



# Rectangle

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



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



62.0560, 86.9650, 59.4210



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



60.1090, -46.6240, -25.0880

# Sweetspot

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



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



184.2600, -2.5270, 29.2890



75.9260, -84.2720, 7.4400



88.1810, -1.2870, 17.8250



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580



61.4030, -7.5370, 98.0870



74.2690, 48.2620, 94.5500



85.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



40.2090, -5.3760, 64.4160



7.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



# Inverse Universe

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



65.1340, 78.2980, 67.8180



84.7710, 102.0900, 88.1860



107.7310, -48.2620, -94.5500



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



55.7640, 67.2960, 57.9520

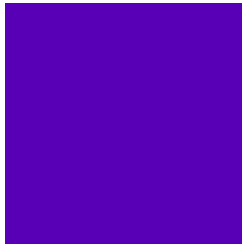


9.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

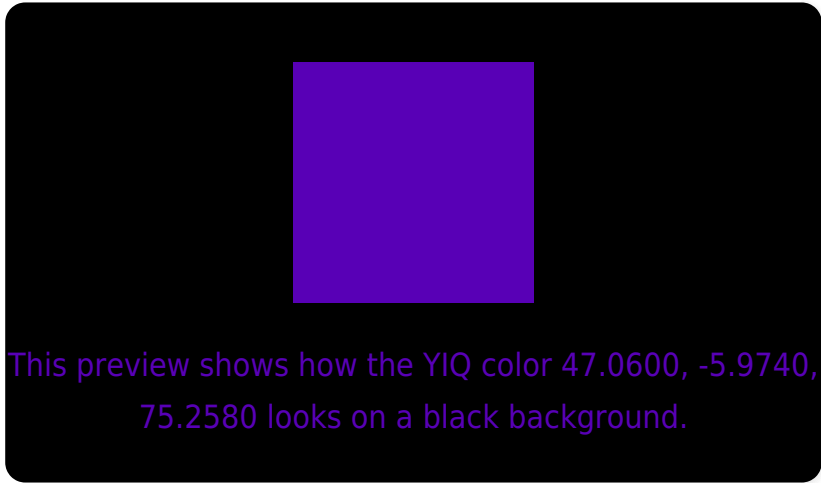
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

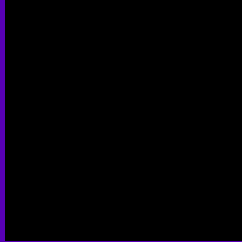
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0600, -5.9740,



# 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

47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580

### Protanopia

54.5880, -62.7690, 8.7110

### Tritanopia

67.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580

**Protanomaly**

51.8920, -42.2330, 33.0230

**Tritanomaly**

59.8570, -8.7620, 26.6460

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580

**Achromatopsia**

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

47.0920, -2.1140, 27.3100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580 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(88, 0, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 0, 182)  
}
```

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(88, 0, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 0, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580 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(88, 0, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 0, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 0, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 0, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 0, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 0, 182)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.0600, -5.9740, 75.2580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 0, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 0,  
182) }
```

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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