

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.1100, -28.8880,
16.9360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E2C6C
RGB	30, 44, 108
RGB Percent	12%, 17%, 42%
CMY	0.8823, 0.8274, 0.5766
CMYK	0.72, 0.59, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	229°, 57%, 27%
HSV	229°, 72%, 42%
XYZ	4.1409, 3.1597, 14.5673
YIQ	47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

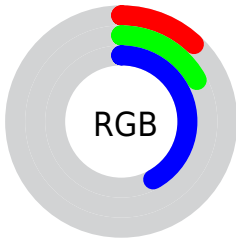
Format	Color
RYB	30, 42, 108
Decimal	1977452
CIELab	20.67, 17.87, -39.06
CIElCh	21, 42.954, 294.578
Yxy	3.1597, 0.1894, 0.1445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280167532 (0xFF1E2C6C)
YUV	47.1100, 30.0188, -15.0055
Hunter-Lab	17.7755, 10.4757, -36.1463

Details

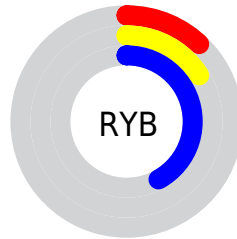
The YIQ color **47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **90.8900, 28.8880, -16.9360**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.8980, -25.1750, 21.2330**, and **6.8400, -19.2600, 18.6600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.5380, -32.9690, 19.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.6820, -24.8070, 14.5610**.

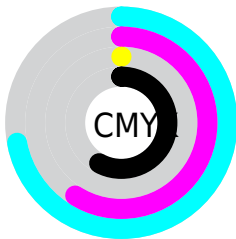
Distribution



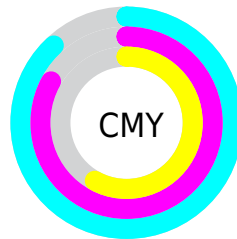
- Red (12%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360 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 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.1100, -28.8880,
16.9360

■ 47.1100, -28.8880,
16.9360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.5500, -33.2430,
13.2610

■ 95.8980, -25.1750,
21.2330

■ 6.8400, -19.2600,
18.6600

■ 121.7240,
-24.6250, 22.2790

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 147.6640,
-24.3960, 23.6360

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 174.3050,
-24.7630, 24.7810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.3670,
-19.3060, 19.4940

■ 224.8870, -9.4470,

11.5210

250.5810, -0.1380,
2.5020

47.1100, -28.8880,
16.9360

47.1100, -28.8880,
16.9360

38.5380, -32.9690,
19.3110

55.6820, -24.8070,
14.5610

29.9660, -37.0500,
21.6860

64.2540, -20.7260,
12.1860

23.4650, -39.8930,
23.6510

72.5270, -17.2410,
9.5990

80.5120, -12.8850,
7.7470

89.0840, -8.8040,
5.3720

■ 97.6560, -4.7230,
2.9970

■ 106.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 114.5010, 2.8430,
-1.9650

■ 123.0730, 6.9240,
-4.3400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.7540, -51.6730, 5.8550



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



49.3990, 13.1990, 30.6310

Triad

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



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



45.6940, 44.8400, 2.3440



41.8830, -31.1280, -19.5760

Complementary

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



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



90.8900, 28.8880, -16.9360

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.



36.1320, -19.0680, -28.8920



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



47.6220, 27.0070, -10.3770

Square

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



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



39.9190, 49.4210, 23.9570



44.2340, 7.2480, -21.2320



45.5310, -41.4000, -9.6240

Rectangle

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



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



42.5110, 33.5550, 36.1710



44.2340, 7.2480, -21.2320



40.0420, -27.3220, -22.4740

Sweetspot

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



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



116.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



83.0820, -41.9940, -20.8900



56.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360



44.8220, -45.2120, 26.4360



46.3670, -10.1380, 29.5580



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



25.6650, -43.3320, 25.4040



53.7580, -90.7450, 53.1830

Inverse Universe

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



54.9180, 41.9940, 20.8900



56.9860, 65.6500, 32.7060



91.6330, 10.1380, -29.5580



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.3770, 62.9910, 31.3350



78.2710, 131.8960, 65.6240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360 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 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

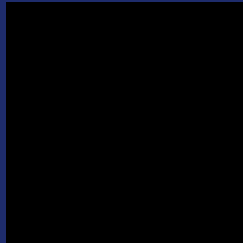
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1100, -28.8880,

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

47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360

Protanopia

39.8040, -45.9420, 6.6180

Deuteranopia

39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



Tritanopia

39.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360

Protanomaly

42.7340, -39.7530, 10.0950

Deuteranomaly

42.2950, -37.1390, 6.7730

Tritanomaly

42.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360 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(30, 44, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 44, 108)  
}
```

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(30, 44, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 44, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360 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(30, 44, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 44, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 44, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 44, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 44, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 44,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 44, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 44,  
108) }
```

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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