

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.1580, -47.1790,
1.5010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	033B66
RGB	3, 59, 102
RGB Percent	1%, 23%, 40%
CMY	0.9883, 0.7685, 0.6002
CMYK	0.97, 0.42, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	206°, 94%, 21%
HSV	206°, 97%, 40%
XYZ	3.9979, 4.1077, 13.1379
YIQ	47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

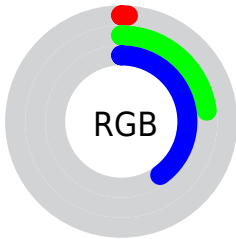
Format	Color
R_{YB}	3, 39, 102
Decimal	211814
CIE Lab	24.02, 1.37, -29.82
CIE LCh	24, 29.853, 272.626
Yxy	4.1077, 0.1882, 0.1934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278401894 (0xFF033B66)
YUV	47.1580, 27.0371, -38.7266
Hunter-Lab	20.2676, -0.2582, -24.2459

Details

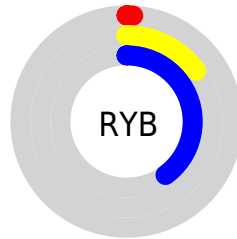
The YIQ color **47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **57.8420, 47.1790, -1.5010**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.2950, -37.1390, 6.7730**, and **16.2490, -22.3300, 8.2140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6740, -48.6920, 1.3880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4960, -42.3190, 1.5290**.

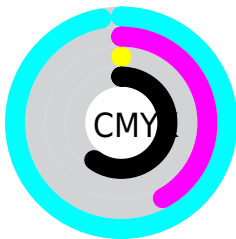
Distribution



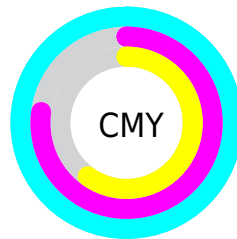
- Red (1%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010 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 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.1580, -47.1790,
1.5010

■ 47.1580, -47.1790,
1.5010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.1980, -35.4880,
4.3840

■ 100.2950,
-37.1390, 6.7730

■ 16.2490, -22.3300,
8.2140

■ 126.1210,
-36.5890, 7.8190

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 152.6480,
-36.6350, 8.6530

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 179.7620,
-36.9560, 8.9640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.1490,
-33.7920, 6.6880

■ 231.8430,

-24.4830, -2.3310

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 47.1580, -47.1790,
1.5010

■ 47.1580, -47.1790,
1.5010

■ 45.6740, -48.6920,
1.3880

■ 52.4960, -42.3190,
1.5290

■ 58.4210, -37.7340,
1.0340

■ 64.0580, -32.2780,
1.2740

■ 69.9830, -27.6930,
0.7790

■ 75.3210, -22.8330,
0.8070

■ 81.2460, -18.2480,
0.3120

■ 86.5840, -13.3880,
0.3400

■ 92.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 98.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.2130, -49.0120, -3.8280



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



58.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

Triad

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



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



56.0600, 35.3020, 10.0060



44.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

Complementary

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



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



57.8420, 47.1790, -1.5010

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.



51.9610, 3.7630, -18.6450



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



55.5290, 32.0030, -1.7970

Square

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



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



56.5190, 29.9360, 19.1520



54.4040, 21.6890, -13.1190



46.5280, -37.3180, -17.5260

Rectangle

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



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



59.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



54.4040, 21.6890, -13.1190



48.6370, -12.8800, -19.8880

Sweetspot

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



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



111.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



66.0150, -41.0280, -38.4040



53.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010



59.1870, -63.3180, 2.1380



18.3950, -33.7040, 27.1280



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



51.2650, -54.7900, 1.7700



108.0070, -115.3570, 3.6110

Inverse Universe

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



38.9850, 41.0280, 38.4040



48.3170, 55.1930, 51.5210



86.6050, 33.7040, -27.1280



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.7950, 47.6750, 44.5950



87.9760, 100.2550, 93.9110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

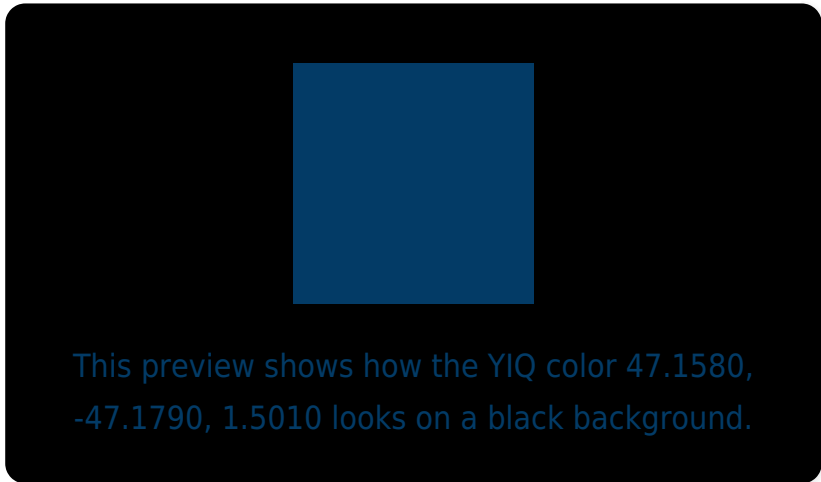
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

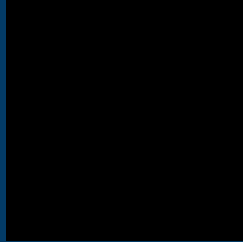
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1580, -47.1790,

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

47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010

Protanopia

55.8190, -23.9350, 9.7690

Deuteranopia

50.7570, -38.5600, 4.9920



Tritanopia

45.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010

Protanomaly

52.6330, -32.2790, 6.8010

Deuteranomaly

49.2620, -41.5400, 3.9320

Tritanomaly

45.8130, -42.1340, -7.3340

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010 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(3, 59, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 59, 102)  
}
```

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(3, 59, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 59, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010 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(3, 59, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 59, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 59, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 59, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 59, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 59, 102)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.1580, -47.1790, 1.5010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 59, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 59,  
102) }
```

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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