

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(47.1630, -24.9570,  
83.3870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4B00D9
RGB	75, 0, 217
RGB Percent	29%, 0%, 85%
CMY	0.7055, 1.0000, 0.1493
CMYK	0.65, 1.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	261°, 100%, 43%
HSV	261°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	15.4234, 6.5053, 66.0419
YIQ	47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

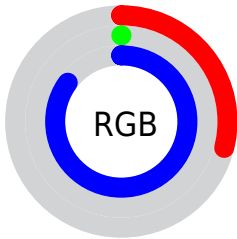
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	75, 0, 217
Decimal	4915417
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.65, 71.63, -88.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 114.136, 308.872
Yxy	6.5053, 0.1753, 0.0739
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283105497 (0xFF4B00D9)
YUV	47.1630, 83.7296, 24.4130
Hunter-Lab	25.5055, 63.3063, -135.6672

# Details

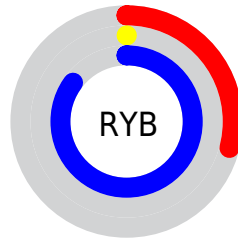
The YIQ color **47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **169.8370, 24.9570, -83.3870**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.5040, -16.1520, 72.4880**, and **18.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.2630, -22.6630, 74.8490**.

# Distribution



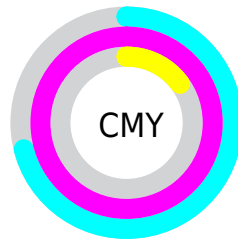
- Red (29%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870 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 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.1630, -24.9570,  
83.3870

■ 47.1630, -24.9570,  
83.3870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 29.5050, -44.2560,  
64.1920

■ 113.5040,  
-16.1520, 72.4880

■ 18.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600

■ 139.2090, -5.3760,  
64.4160

■ 15.1620, -42.6930,  
41.3630

■ 164.6260, 6.2710,  
57.0790

■ 12.1980, -34.3470,  
33.2770

■ 190.3310, 17.0470,  
49.0070

■ 15.6910, -29.0260,  
19.4380

■ 212.1490, 20.0750,  
38.1790


■ 9.4330, -19.6720,  
15.1120


■ 229.1720, 12.1000,

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,


23.0120


9.8390


 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450


 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 47.1630, -24.9570,  
83.3870

 64.2630, -22.6630,  
74.8490

 80.7760, -20.0940,  
66.8340

 98.1750, -17.2040,  
58.5080

 115.2750,  
-14.9100, 49.9700

■ 131.7880,  
-12.3410, 41.9550

■ 148.8880,  
-10.0470, 33.4170

■ 165.9880, -7.7530,  
24.8790

■ 183.3870, -4.8630,  
16.5530

■ 199.9000, -2.2940,  
8.5380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.7910, -104.6800, 35.8960



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



71.7590, 66.8330, 82.8730

# Triad

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



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



62.0950, 71.7520, 10.2160



68.6980, -58.4080, -20.7760

# Complementary

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



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



169.8370, 24.9570, -83.3870

# 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.



56.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



65.2210, 17.2900, -27.0140

# Square

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



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



56.2120, 112.0480, 39.8560



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



80.4910, -87.4810, 5.0230



# Rectangle

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



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



71.4260, 97.9670, 69.2870



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



64.5770, -48.1820, -29.8940

# Sweetspot

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



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



195.4380, -8.9000, 29.1480



109.8530, -109.5320, -8.3480



91.7290, -5.8260, 17.4860



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870



55.3820, -29.4070, 97.9610



78.8570, 38.2190, 105.8590



101.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



37.6620, -19.7730, 66.5230



10.0280, -5.2300, 17.6980



# Inverse Universe

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



81.0710, 83.7500, 90.1660



95.2830, 98.3730, 105.9970



138.1430, -38.2190, -105.8590



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



64.6090, 66.8350, 71.8190



17.1740, 17.7860, 19.0820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

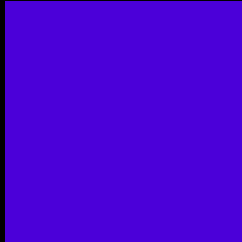
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870 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 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1630, -24.9570,



# 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

47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870

### Protanopia

58.7770, -67.6750, 9.5170

### Deuteranopia

59.0900, -61.6670, -0.2510



## Tritanopia

58.1660, -50.7980, -15.5180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870

## Protanomaly

54.3240, -52.1370, 36.3030

## Deuteranomaly

54.4890, -48.4680, 30.3800

## Tritanomaly

53.9870, -41.5430, 20.5130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870 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(75, 0, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 0, 217)  
}
```

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(75, 0, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 0, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870 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(75, 0, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 0, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(75, 0, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 0, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 0, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 0, 217)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.1630, -24.9570, 83.3870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 0, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 0,  
217) }
```

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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