

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090)</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(47.1950, 13.2930,  
17.9090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47203F
RGB	71, 32, 63
RGB Percent	28%, 13%, 25%
CMY	0.7215, 0.8746, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.11, 0.72
HSL	312°, 38%, 20%
HSV	312°, 55%, 28%
XYZ	4.0141, 2.7318, 5.0194
YIQ	47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

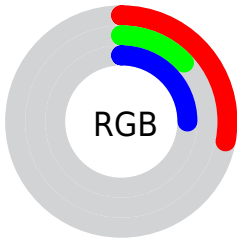
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	71, 32, 63
Decimal	4661311
CIELab	18.94, 23.54, -11.48
CIElCh	19, 26.185, 334.002
Yxy	2.7318, 0.3412, 0.2322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282851391 (0xFF47203F)
YUV	47.1950, 7.7919, 20.8770
Hunter-Lab	16.5281, 14.4274, -6.4361

# Details

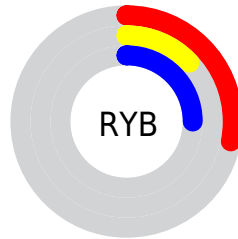
The YIQ color **47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **55.8050, -13.2930, -17.9090**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.6190, 15.0350, 19.3790**, and **10.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9720, 15.5390, 21.2590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.4180, 11.0470, 14.5590**.

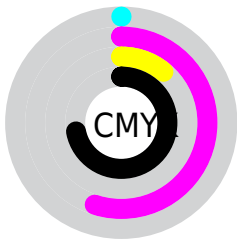
# Distribution



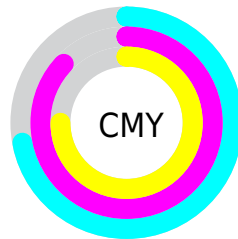
- Red (28%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090 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 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.1950, 13.2930,  
17.9090

■ 47.1950, 13.2930,  
17.9090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.8960, 12.6970,  
17.6970

■ 94.6190, 15.0350,  
19.3790

■ 10.7660, 9.9470,  
12.4670

■ 119.3310, 15.9060,  
20.1140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.6300, 16.5020,  
20.3260

■ 172.0430, 16.7770,  
20.8490

■ 199.7550, 17.6480,  
21.5840

■ 226.9720, 15.5390,

21.2590

244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

47.1950, 13.2930,  
17.9090

47.1950, 13.2930,  
17.9090

42.9720, 15.5390,  
21.2590

51.4180, 11.0470,  
14.5590

38.6350, 18.1060,  
24.2980

55.7550, 8.4800,  
11.5200

34.4120, 20.3520,  
27.6480

59.9780, 6.2340,  
8.1700

30.0750, 22.9190,  
30.6870

64.3150, 3.6670,  
5.1310

27.6130, 24.3400,  
32.4680

69.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 73.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 77.6850, -3.6670,  
-5.1310

■ 82.0220, -6.2340,  
-8.1700

■ 86.2450, -8.4800,  
-11.5200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.3220, -6.2380, 13.9380



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



45.3720, 25.8560, 16.0000

# Triad

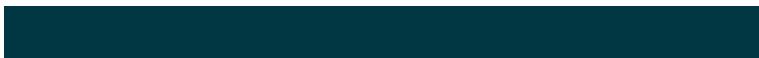
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



43.3760, 18.8920, -11.9880



39.9230, -36.6320, -7.9280

# Complementary

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



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



55.8050, -13.2930, -17.9090

# 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.



37.7570, -30.5330, -13.8370



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



41.4710, 2.3870, -15.7330

# Square

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



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



44.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590



35.6020, -22.9670, -18.7990



39.6440, -39.9800, -2.3160



# Rectangle

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



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



45.1780, 29.1580, 11.2220



35.6020, -22.9670, -18.7990



39.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940

# Sweetspot

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



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



82.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120



38.8380, -7.7510, 13.8250



40.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



54.7110, 20.9480, 27.8600



45.0290, 19.3920, 12.0000



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



38.6070, 33.6450, 45.5570



88.3930, 77.5120, 104.1040



# Inverse Universe

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



47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



54.7110, 20.9480, 27.8600



57.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



38.6070, 33.6450, 45.5570



88.3930, 77.5120, 104.1040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

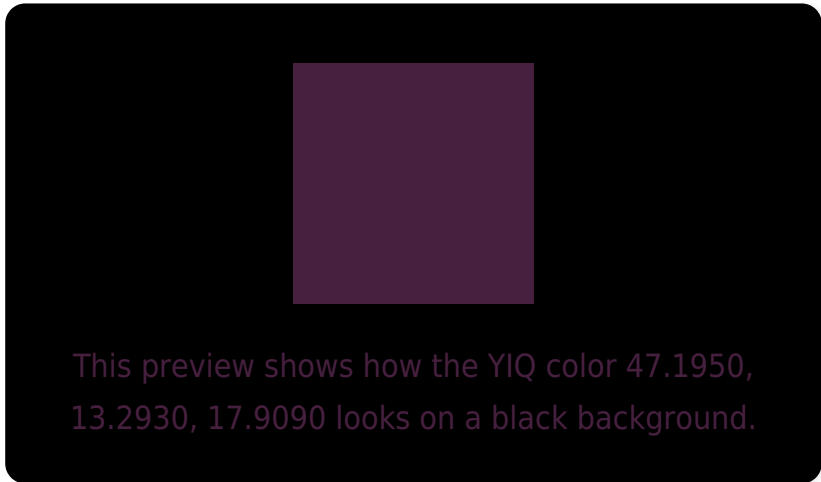
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

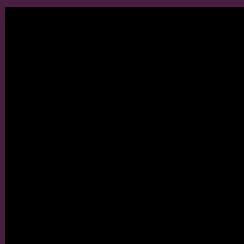
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.1950, 13.2930,



# 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

47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090

### Protanopia

46.2020, -14.9480, 6.5880

### Deuteranopia

47.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



## Tritanopia

46.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090

## Protanomaly

46.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150

## Deuteranomaly

47.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870

## Tritanomaly

46.9470, 16.6870, 11.4630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090 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(71, 32, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 32, 63)  
}
```

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(71, 32, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 32, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090 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(71, 32, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 32, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 32, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 32, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 32, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 32, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 32, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 32,  
63) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor