

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D3737
RGB	29, 55, 55
RGB Percent	11%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7843, 0.7844
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	180°, 31%, 16%
HSV	180°, 47%, 22%
XYZ	2.5622, 3.2701, 4.1086
YIQ	47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

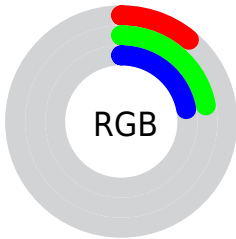
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 42, 55
Decimal	1914679
CIE Lab	21.09, -9.97, -3.13
CIE LCh	21, 10.449, 197.408
Yxy	3.2701, 0.2577, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280104759 (0xFF1D3737)
YUV	47.2260, 3.8326, -15.9842
Hunter-Lab	18.0834, -6.3548, -0.8125

Details

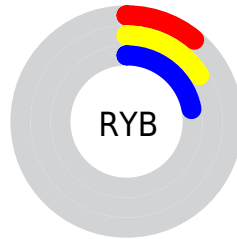
The YIQ color **47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240**, and **5.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520**.

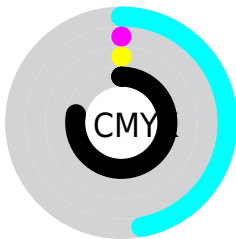
Distribution



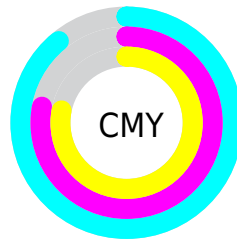
- Red (11%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 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 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 47.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.9270, -16.0920,
-5.7240

■ 93.9270, -16.0920,
-5.7240

■ 5.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 118.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 144.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480


■ 171.2150,
-16.9630, -6.4590


■ 198.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600


■ 226.0300,


-17.8800, -6.3600


 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640


 47.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120


 47.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120


 45.4320, -19.0720,
-6.7840


 48.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520


 43.9370, -22.0520,
-7.8440


 50.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800


 42.1430, -25.6280,
-9.1160

 52.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

 40.6480, -28.6080,
-10.1760

 53.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

 38.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480

 55.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 38.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

■ 57.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 58.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 60.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 61.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



47.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000

Triad

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



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



51.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740



50.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

Complementary

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



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



36.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120

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.



51.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



51.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

Square

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



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



51.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



51.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



50.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

Rectangle

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



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



48.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960



51.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



50.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650

Sweetspot

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



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



68.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



44.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980



34.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120



59.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800



39.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



64.4920, -54.8320, -19.5040



153.5190, -130.5240, -46.4280

Inverse Universe

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



36.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



42.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800



44.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870



25.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



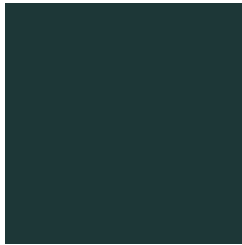
27.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040



65.4810, 130.5240, 46.4280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

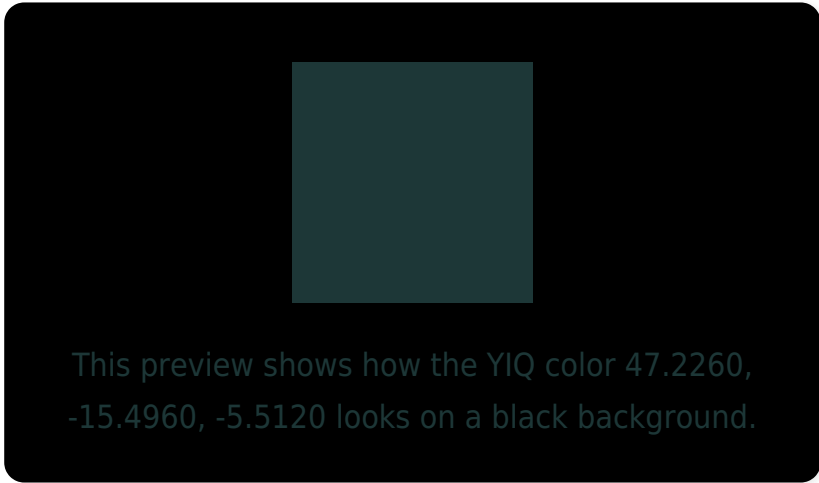
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

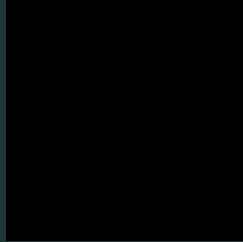
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.2260, -15.4960,

-5.5120.

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

47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Protanopia

50.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

50.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



Tritanopia

47.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Protanomaly

49.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970

Deuteranomaly

49.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Tritanomaly

47.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 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(29, 55, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 55, 55)  
}
```

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(29, 55, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 55, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 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(29, 55, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 55, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 55, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 55, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 55, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 55, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 55, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 55,  
55) }
```

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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