

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	332B3C
RGB	51, 43, 60
RGB Percent	20%, 17%, 24%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8314, 0.7647
CMYK	0.15, 0.28, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	268°, 17%, 20%
HSV	268°, 28%, 24%
XYZ	3.0449, 2.7577, 4.6462
YIQ	47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

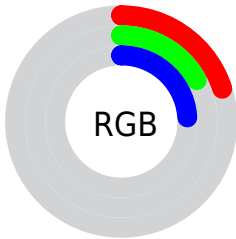
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	51, 43, 60
Decimal	3353404
CIE Lab	19.05, 7.74, -9.46
CIE LCh	19, 12.225, 309.267
Yxy	2.7577, 0.2914, 0.2639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281543484 (0xFF332B3C)
YUV	47.3300, 6.2463, 3.2186
Hunter-Lab	16.6064, 3.6679, -4.9640

# Details

The YIQ color **47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **55.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290**, and **2.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810**.

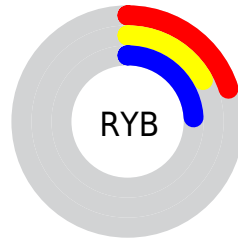
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (17%)

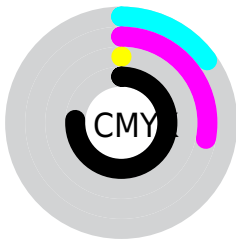
Blue (24%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (24%)

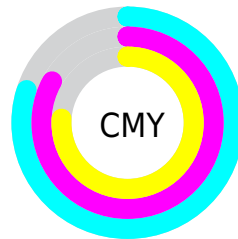


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

■ 47.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.8030, -0.6430,  
6.1490

■ 93.1560, -0.1390,  
8.0290

■ 2.0520, -5.7780,  
5.5980

■ 117.9710, -1.0560,  
8.1280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.3840, -0.7810,  
8.6510

■ 170.3840, -0.7810,  
8.6510

■ 197.3840, -0.7810,  
8.6510

■ 225.7970, -0.5060,

9.1740

250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

47.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

47.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

42.9110, -0.8270,  
9.4850

51.7490, -0.5510,  
4.4810

38.4920, -0.9650,  
11.9870

56.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

33.7740, -1.6990,  
14.2770

60.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

29.3550, -1.8370,  
16.7790

65.3050, 0.4590,  
-2.8130

24.9360, -1.9750,  
19.2810

69.7240, 0.5970,  
-5.3150

■ 20.5170, -2.1130,  
21.7830

■ 74.1430, 0.7350,  
-7.8170

■ 16.0980, -2.2510,  
24.2850

■ 78.5620, 0.8730,  
-10.3190

■ 15.2120, -2.5720,  
24.5960

■ 82.9810, 1.0110,  
-12.8210

■ 87.6990, 1.7450,  
-15.1110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



47.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830

# Triad

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



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



46.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



41.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820

# Complementary

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



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



55.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

# 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.



43.4670, -8.9850, -7.8730



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



45.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620

# Square

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



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



46.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980



44.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950



41.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300



# Rectangle

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



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



47.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530



44.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950



42.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910

# Sweetspot

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



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



74.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



50.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



58.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



49.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



28.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



23.8720, -3.9500, 38.5620



56.7030, -8.6820, 91.3020



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



61.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780



53.2780, -4.0790, -8.6790



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.8060, 39.9740, 35.4780



79.7160, 94.7550, 83.4510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

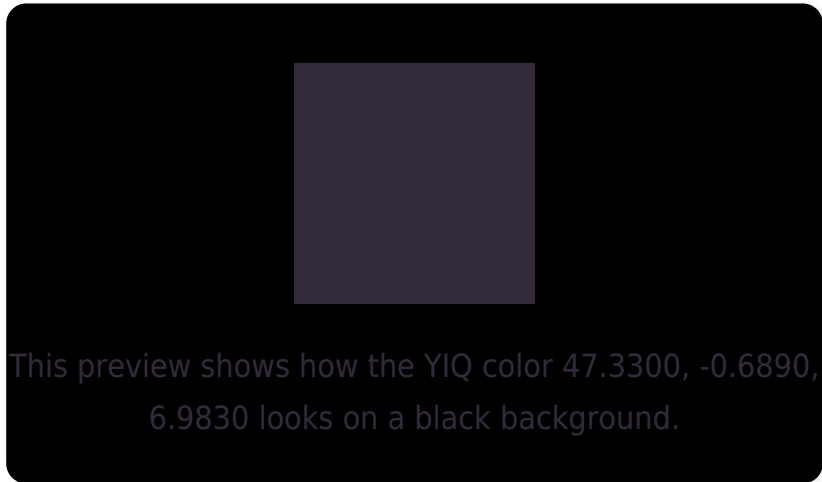
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.3300, -0.6890,



# 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

47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

### Protanopia

46.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

### Deuteranopia

46.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



## Tritanopia

46.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

## Protanomaly

46.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

## Deuteranomaly

47.1940, -3.3020, 4.7780

## Tritanomaly

46.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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(51, 43, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 43, 60)  
}
```

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(51, 43, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 43, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 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(51, 43, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 43, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 43, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 43, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 43, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 43, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 43, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 43,  
60) }
```

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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