

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.3940, 12.7360,  
55.5520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E0880
RGB	94, 8, 128
RGB Percent	37%, 3%, 50%
CMY	0.6311, 0.9688, 0.4981
CMYK	0.26, 0.94, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	283°, 88%, 27%
HSV	283°, 94%, 50%
XYZ	8.6054, 4.1146, 20.7590
YIQ	47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

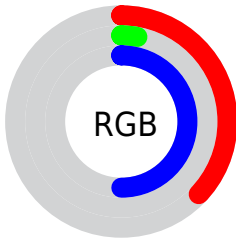
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	94, 8, 128
Decimal	6162560
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	24.05, 51.90, -46.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	24, 69.395, 318.410
Yxy	4.1146, 0.2570, 0.1229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284352640 (0xFF5E0880)
YUV	47.3940, 39.7388, 40.8735
Hunter-Lab	20.2844, 40.2288, -46.4781

# Details

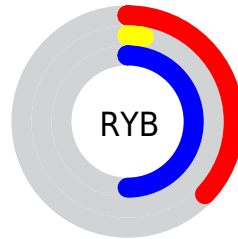
The YIQ color **47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **88.6060, -12.7360, -55.5520**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.2150, 11.6820, 52.6260**, and **21.4500, -0.0060, 33.1620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.1000, 13.7440, 59.3120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.2210, 11.5450, 49.6010**.

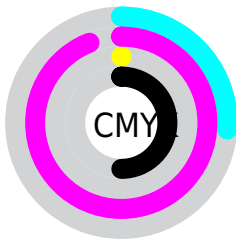
# Distribution



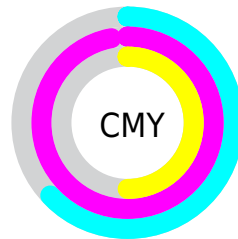
- Red (37%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520 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 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47.3940, 12.7360,  
55.5520

47.3940, 12.7360,  
55.5520

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

31.6610, 7.1900,  
45.9260

105.2150, 11.6820,  
52.6260

21.4500, -0.0060,  
33.1620

132.0410, 12.2320,  
53.6720

9.4450, -10.7780,  
19.1260

159.4540, 12.5070,  
54.1950

4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

185.9120, 16.9090,  
51.5090

0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330


208.6270, 21.7250,  
41.3170


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


225.0630, 14.0250,


26.6730

 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290


 47.3940, 12.7360,  
55.5520


 47.3940, 12.7360,  
55.5520

 42.1000, 13.7440,  
59.3120

 56.2210, 11.5450,  
49.6010

 64.7490, 9.7580,  
43.4380

 72.9890, 8.8420,  
38.0100

 81.8160, 7.6510,  
32.0590

 90.3440, 5.8640,  
25.8960

■ 99.1710, 4.6730,  
19.9450

■ 107.6990, 2.8860,  
13.7820

■ 115.9390, 1.9700,  
8.3540

■ 124.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.8240, -65.8890, 21.2070



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



49.4850, 54.7800, 53.5000

# Triad

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



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



54.4880, 39.2480, -6.4480



54.7580, -49.4690, -12.0690

# Complementary

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



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



88.6060, -12.7360, -55.5520

# 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.



47.9010, -31.5390, -28.6510



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



49.5280, 6.2400, -24.9920

# Square

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



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



36.4780, 72.7120, 25.8640



42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



60.1160, -64.5560, 2.5480



# Rectangle

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



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



47.7020, 69.8660, 44.4100



42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



52.7060, -43.6910, -17.6670

# Sweetspot

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



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



134.5240, 5.1770, 21.8250



41.6380, -47.8700, 19.5380



65.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520



54.5050, 17.6380, 76.8540



54.5960, 41.3460, 54.6740



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



41.8010, 13.1480, 59.1000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



47.7560, 60.6060, 36.0140



54.9920, 83.8490, 49.8090



81.4040, -41.3460, -54.6740



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.3760, 64.7320, 38.3320

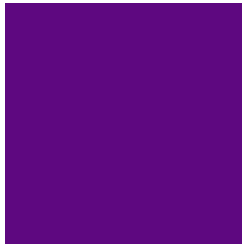


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

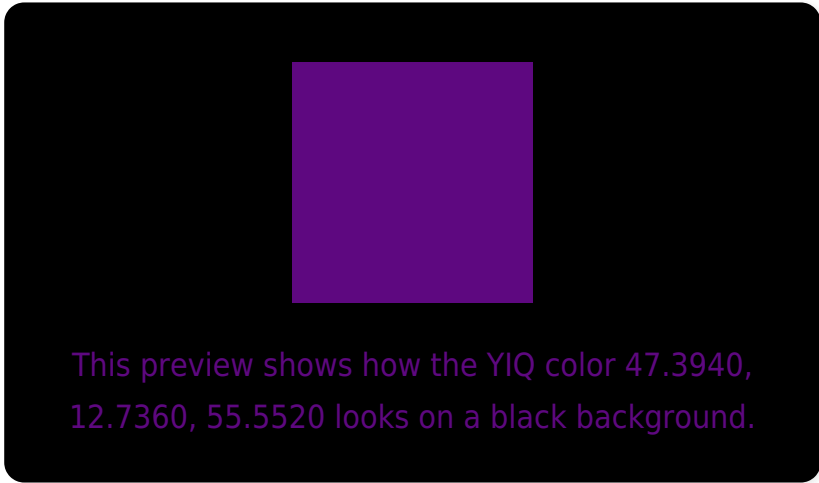
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

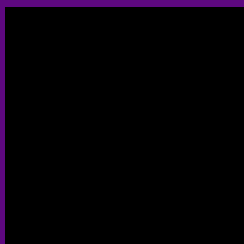
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.3940, 12.7360,



# 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

47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520

### Protanopia

47.8400, -54.7910, 7.2970

### Deuteranopia

47.8910, -50.8010, 1.0630



## Tritanopia

60.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520

## Protanomaly

47.7820, -30.5400, 24.8520

## Deuteranomaly

47.8160, -27.8800, 20.6960

## Tritanomaly

55.4930, 15.6300, 25.1180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.1710, 4.6730, 19.9450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520 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(94, 8, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 8, 128)  
}
```

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(94, 8, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 8, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520 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(94, 8, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 8, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(94, 8, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 8, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 8, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 8, 128)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.3940, 12.7360, 55.5520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 8, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 8,  
128) }
```

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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