

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.4860, -45.5270,
-6.4150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004057
RGB	0, 64, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7489, 0.6590
CMYK	1.00, 0.26, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	196°, 100%, 17%
HSV	196°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	3.5531, 4.3571, 9.6597
YIQ	47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

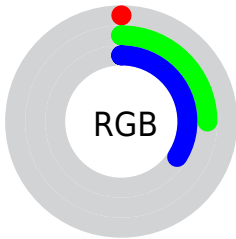
Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 87
Decimal	16471
CIELab	24.82, -8.76, -18.82
CIELCh	25, 20.761, 245.048
Yxy	4.3571, 0.2022, 0.2480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206551 (0xFF004057)
YUV	47.4860, 19.4804, -41.6452
Hunter-Lab	20.8737, -6.1446, -12.8260

Details

The YIQ color **47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **39.5140, 45.5270, 6.4150**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.4980, -36.6330, -2.4010**, and **17.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3510, -40.7130, -5.5530**.

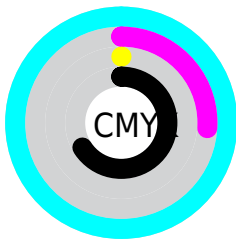
Distribution



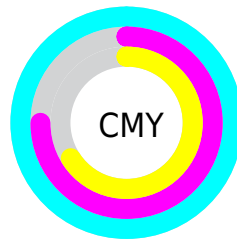
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150 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 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.4860, -45.5270,
-6.4150

■ 47.4860, -45.5270,
-6.4150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.9500, -32.0940,
-2.0620

■ 100.4980,
-36.6330, -2.4010

■ 17.5880, -19.2110,
1.2450

■ 125.9110,
-36.3580, -1.8780

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 152.3240,
-36.0830, -1.3550


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 179.4380,
-36.4040, -1.0440


■ 207.2530,
-37.3210, -0.9450


■ 233.5600,


-31.1760, -7.6880


 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240


 47.4860, -45.5270,
-6.4150

 51.3510, -40.7130,
-5.5530

 55.5040, -36.7700,
-5.4260

 59.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640

 63.2340, -27.1420,
-3.7020

 66.8000, -22.9240,
-3.0520

■ 71.2520, -18.3850,
-2.7130

■ 75.1170, -13.5710,
-1.8510

■ 78.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 83.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.4060, -42.5460, -10.8820



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



57.1410, -22.1460, 4.8780

Triad

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



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



59.8120, 21.5010, 12.3250



55.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860

Complementary

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



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



39.5140, 45.5270, 6.4150

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.



57.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



58.9770, 25.1700, 6.4020

Square

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



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



60.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600



58.2660, 22.5580, -1.3300



52.8420, -14.7150, -14.1630

Rectangle

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



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



59.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410



58.2660, 22.5580, -1.3300



56.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360

Sweetspot

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



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



96.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



53.5770, -30.9870, -38.6590



47.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



61.4890, -58.7770, -8.5770



22.8320, -33.9770, 15.5510



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



58.5710, -56.0720, -8.0400



128.3410, -123.0100, -17.3940

Inverse Universe

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



33.3090, 31.3080, 38.3480



42.9500, 40.1090, 49.5570



64.1680, 33.9770, -15.5510



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.9990, 38.4130, 47.2530



89.9870, 84.5270, 103.6230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150 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 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

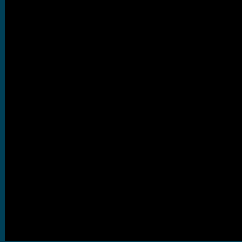
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150.

-6.4150.

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

47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150

Protanopia

59.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800

Deuteranopia

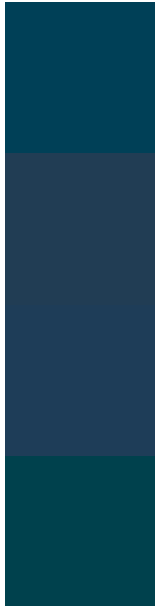
58.7180, -16.4610, 6.4750



Tritanopia

46.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150

Protanomaly

55.2500, -24.0710, 1.2170

Deuteranomaly

54.8090, -27.1430, 1.8250

Tritanomaly

46.9330, -42.5920, -10.0480

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150 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(0, 64, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 64, 87)  
}
```

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(0, 64, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 64, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150 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(0, 64, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 64, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 64, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 64, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 64, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 64, 87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 64, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 64,  
87) }
```

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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