

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.5990, 88.8490,  
36.2810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B000B
RGB	155, 0, 11
RGB Percent	61%, 0%, 4%
CMY	0.3918, 0.9999, 0.9565
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.93, 0.39
HSL	356°, 100%, 30%
HSV	356°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	13.5969, 7.0024, 0.9542
YIQ	47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

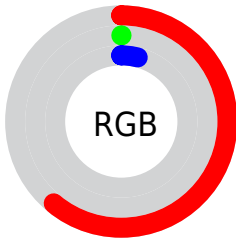
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 0, 11
Decimal	10158091
CIE Lab	31.81, 55.41, 41.20
CIE LCh	32, 69.050, 36.632
Yxy	7.0024, 0.6308, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288348171 (0xFF9B000B)
YUV	47.5990, -18.0433, 94.1907
Hunter-Lab	26.4621, 45.4092, 16.3854

# Details

The YIQ color **47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **107.4010, -88.8490, -36.2810**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4170, 91.8770, 25.4530**, and **28.1060, 56.0240, 19.9280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.5870, 79.9550, 32.2670**.

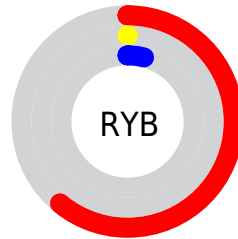
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (0%)

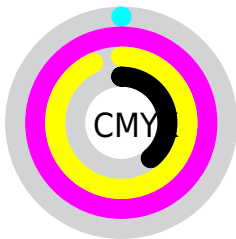
Blue (4%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (4%)

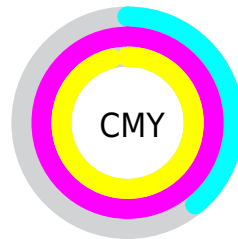


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810 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 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 47.5990, 88.8490,  
36.2810


 47.5990, 88.8490,  
36.2810


 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

 37.3750, 74.5000,  
26.5000


 114.4170, 91.8770,  
25.4530


 28.1060, 56.0240,  
19.9280

 143.1570, 95.5450,  
25.0570


 19.9620, 38.6940,  
14.6140

 163.8240, 83.1210,  
18.9370

 10.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

 183.2240, 67.0750,  
12.3790

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 202.6240, 51.0290,  
5.8210

 222.7250, 34.3870,

-0.9490

■ 242.9400, 17.4240,  
-7.4080

■ 47.5990, 88.8490,  
36.2810

■ 58.5870, 79.9550,  
32.2670

■ 69.1020, 71.0150,  
29.0870

■ 80.0900, 62.1210,  
25.0730

■ 90.6050, 53.1810,  
21.8930

■ 101.5930, 44.2870,  
17.8790

■ 112.1080, 35.3470,  
14.6990

■ 123.0960, 26.4530,  
10.6850

■ 133.4970, 17.8340,  
7.1940

■ 144.5990, 8.6190,  
3.4910

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.8590, 77.1540, 55.5060



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



69.6600, 59.3750, -2.2650

# Triad

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



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



58.2560, -34.5170, -40.7650



67.4630, -81.1100, 16.2180

# Complementary

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



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



107.4010, -88.8490, -36.2810

# 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.



74.0680, -81.7960, 6.6200



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



66.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620

# Square

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



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



54.3470, -18.8360, -44.1160



72.1980, -71.0190, -6.9790



74.0370, -17.4760, 41.4040



# Rectangle

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



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



70.9790, 38.8830, -16.3570



72.1980, -71.0190, -6.9790



71.0990, -83.0810, 13.3910

# Sweetspot

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



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



159.3960, 34.4760, 13.9640



60.1280, 34.8770, 78.3090



76.4050, 21.0890, 8.7770



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



61.6950, 115.3020, 46.9660



84.5000, 74.5050, -1.1350



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.0000, 80.2300, 32.7900



4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



# Inverse Universe

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



47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810



61.6950, 115.3020, 46.9660



70.5000, -74.5050, 1.1350



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.0000, 80.2300, 32.7900



4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

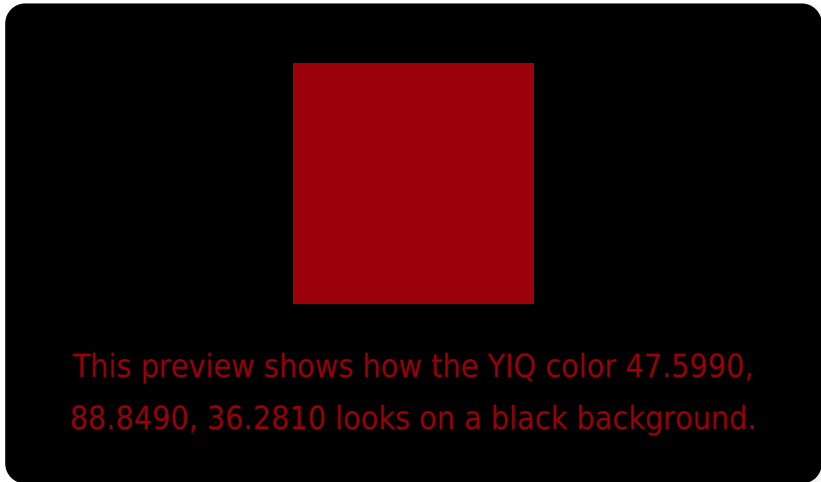
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.5990, 88.8490,



# 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

47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810

### Protanopia

74.9480, 22.9730, -14.3630

### Deuteranopia

73.0390, 38.6540, -17.7140



## Tritanopia

54.2640, 87.9340, 25.3260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810

## Protanomaly

65.1180, 46.5820, 3.8140

## Deuteranomaly

63.6260, 56.7150, 1.8910

## Tritanomaly

51.7850, 88.0250, 29.1850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.2000, 32.0920, 13.1160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810 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(155, 0, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(155, 0, 11)  
}
```

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(155, 0, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 0, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810 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".

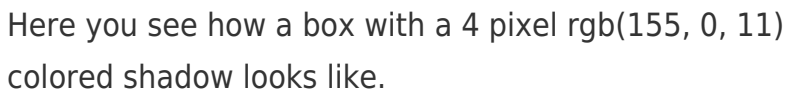
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(155, 0, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 0, 11) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 0, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 0, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 0, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 0, 11)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.5990, 88.8490, 36.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 0, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155, 0,  
11) }
```

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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