

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320)
contains.

YIQ(47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(47.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	313125
RGB	49, 49, 37
RGB Percent	19%, 19%, 15%
CMY	0.8079, 0.8078, 0.8549
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.24, 0.81
HSL	60°, 14%, 17%
HSV	60°, 24%, 19%
XYZ	2.6989, 2.9832, 2.1843
YIQ	47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

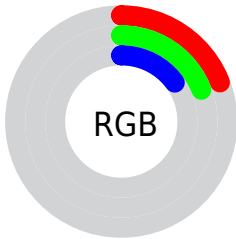
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 49, 37
Decimal	3223845
CIE Lab	19.98, -2.53, 7.68
CIE LCh	20, 8.090, 108.224
Yxy	2.9832, 0.3431, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281413925 (0xFF313125)
YUV	47.6320, -5.2416, 1.1997
Hunter-Lab	17.2718, -2.3335, 4.5919

Details

The YIQ color **47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **38.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770**.

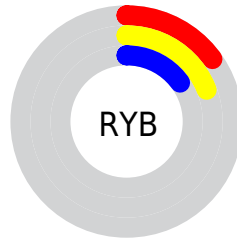
Distribution



 Red (19%)

 Green (19%)

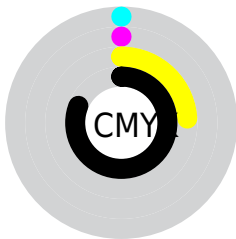
 Blue (15%)



 Red (15%)

 Yellow (19%)

 Blue (15%)

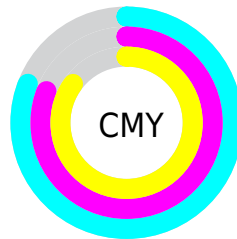



 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Black (81%)



 Cyan (81%)

 Magenta (81%)

 Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320 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 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 47.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 93.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 118.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 143.7030, 5.0900,
-4.1420

■ 170.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 197.5890, 5.4110,
-4.4530

■ 225.5890, 5.4110,

-4.4530

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 47.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 47.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 47.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 48.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 46.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 48.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 45.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 49.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 45.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 49.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 44.8960, 11.5560,
-11.1960

■ 50.4820, -4.1730,
4.0430

■ 44.3260, 13.1610,
-12.7510

■ 50.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

■ 43.7560, 14.7660,
-14.3060

■ 51.5080, -7.0620,
6.8420

■ 43.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

■ 52.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 52.6480, -10.2720,
9.9520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



47.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290

Triad

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



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



46.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500



49.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

Complementary

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



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



38.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320

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.



49.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



47.2640, -9.4910, 1.3010

Square

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



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



46.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



48.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



49.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

Rectangle

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



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



46.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



48.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



49.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320

Sweetspot

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



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



63.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



40.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



32.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



61.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090



45.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040



25.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



78.8540, 28.5690, -27.6790



192.2620, 69.6570, -67.4870

Inverse Universe

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



38.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



47.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



40.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



23.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



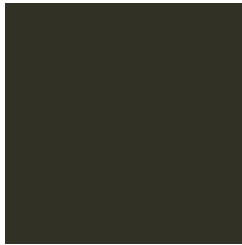
10.1460, -28.5690, 27.6790



24.7380, -69.6570, 67.4870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

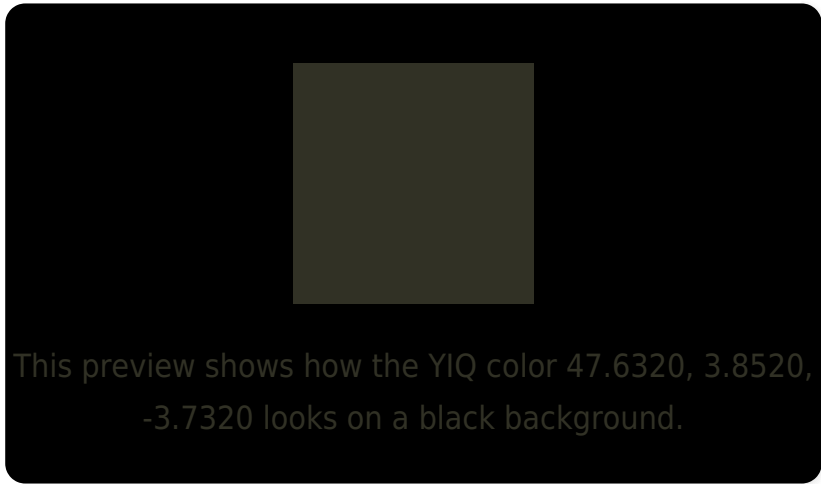
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

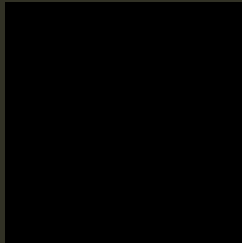
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320.



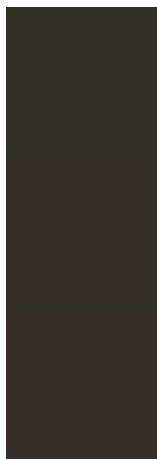
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320.

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

47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

Protanopia

47.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

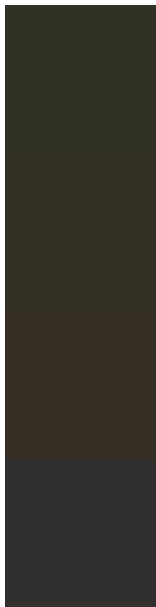
48.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680



Tritanopia

48.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

Protanomaly

47.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Deuteranomaly

47.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Tritanomaly

48.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320 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(49, 49, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 49, 37)  
}
```

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(49, 49, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 49, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320 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(49, 49, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 49, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 49, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 49, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 49, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 49, 37)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 49, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 49,  
37) }
```

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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