

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C3133
RGB	44, 49, 51
RGB Percent	17%, 19%, 20%
CMY	0.8275, 0.8078, 0.8000
CMYK	0.14, 0.04, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	197°, 7%, 19%
HSV	197°, 14%, 20%
XYZ	2.7344, 2.9712, 3.5609
YIQ	47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

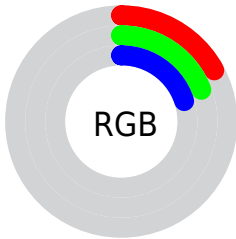
Format	Color
R_YB	44, 47, 51
Decimal	2896179
CIE _{Lab}	19.93, -1.66, -2.01
CIE _{LCh}	20, 2.606, 230.570
Yxy	2.9712, 0.2951, 0.3206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281086259 (0xFF2C3133)
YUV	47.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738
Hunter-Lab	17.2372, -1.8484, -0.1822

Details

The YIQ color **47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380**, and **0.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990**.

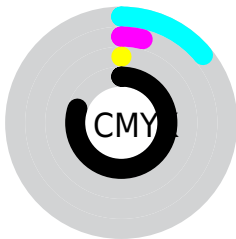
Distribution



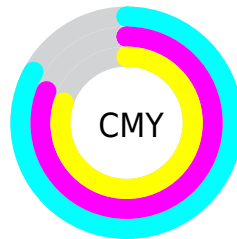
- Red (17%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380 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 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 47.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 93.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 118.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 170.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 197.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 225.5480, -4.5390,

-0.3390

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

47.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

47.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

45.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

49.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

42.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

52.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

40.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

54.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

38.2310, -13.8920,
-1.5400

57.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

35.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890

59.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

■ 33.1810, -19.6230,
-2.3030

■ 62.2850, 12.3790,
1.4270

■ 31.0990, -22.3280,
-2.8400

■ 64.3670, 15.0840,
1.9640

■ 28.4300, -24.7580,
-2.8540

■ 67.0360, 17.5140,
1.9780

■ 26.9460, -26.2710,
-2.9670

■ 69.1180, 20.2190,
2.5150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



47.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Triad

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



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



48.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



47.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Complementary

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



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



47.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

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.



48.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



48.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Square

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



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



48.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



48.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



47.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Rectangle

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



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



48.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



48.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



47.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320

Sweetspot

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



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



65.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



48.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



32.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



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.



47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



61.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



45.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



47.7140, -46.1690, -5.7930



115.7230, -112.2820, -13.5780

Inverse Universe

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



46.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



59.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



49.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



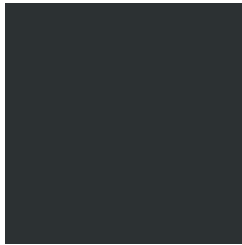
33.9070, 32.5000, 38.7720



82.5530, 79.5770, 94.2090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

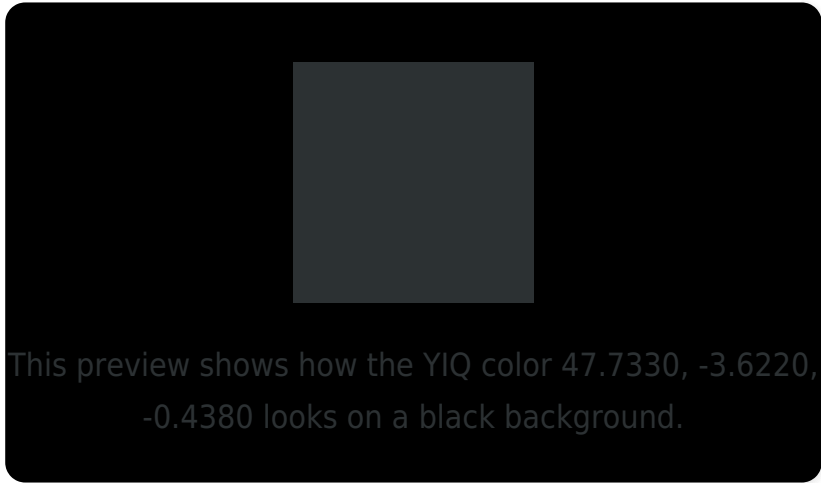
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

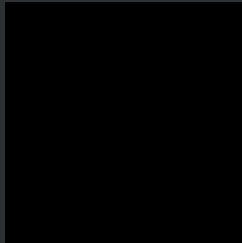
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

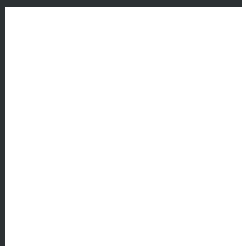
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380.



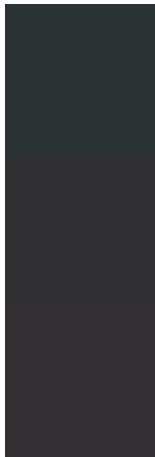
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380.

-0.4380.

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

47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Protanopia

48.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Deuteranopia

48.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



Tritanopia

47.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Protanomaly

47.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

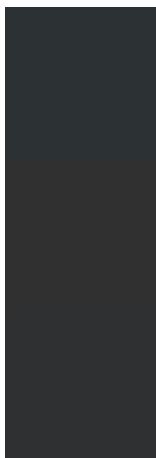
Deuteranomaly

48.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Tritanomaly

47.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380 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(44, 49, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 49, 51)  
}
```

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(44, 49, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 49, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380 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(44, 49, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 49, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 49, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 49, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 49, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 49, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 49, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 49,  
51) }
```

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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