

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24391F
RGB	36, 57, 31
RGB Percent	14%, 22%, 12%
CMY	0.8589, 0.7764, 0.8784
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.46, 0.78
HSL	109°, 30%, 17%
HSV	109°, 46%, 22%
XYZ	2.4379, 3.4008, 1.8243
YIQ	47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

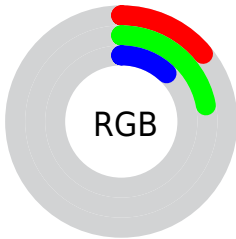
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 57, 52
Decimal	2373919
CIE Lab	21.58, -14.54, 13.62
CIE LCh	22, 19.922, 136.868
Yxy	3.4008, 0.3181, 0.4438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280563999 (0xFF24391F)
YUV	47.7570, -8.2612, -10.3109
Hunter-Lab	18.4413, -8.6754, 7.0436

Details

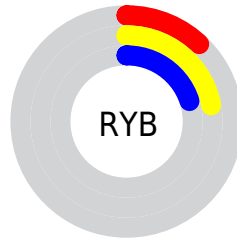
The YIQ color **47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **40.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1160, -3.8030, -13.6830**, and **6.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.5780, -5.2240, -15.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120**.

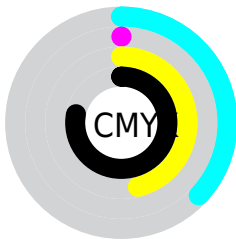
Distribution



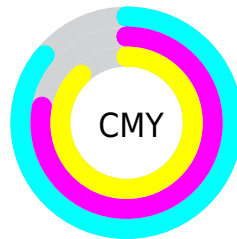
- Red (14%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380 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 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 47.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.2410, -2.6570,
-12.4250

■ 94.1160, -3.8030,
-13.6830

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 118.7030, -4.0780,
-14.2060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.5890, -3.7570,
-14.5170

■ 171.1760, -4.0320,
-15.0400

■ 198.7630, -4.3070,
-15.5630

■ 226.6490, -3.9860,

-15.8740

■ 248.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

■ 47.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 47.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 45.5780, -5.2240,
-15.4640

■ 49.9360, -3.1160,
-9.6120

■ 43.8120, -6.0030,
-17.8670

■ 51.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 41.6330, -7.0570,
-20.7930

■ 53.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 39.7530, -7.5150,
-23.5070

■ 55.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 37.5740, -8.5690,
-26.4330

■ 57.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 36.7480, -9.1190,
-27.4790

■ 60.0050, 1.6040,
3.9720

■ 61.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 64.0640, 3.1160,
9.6120

■ 65.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1670, 9.3550, -9.8530



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



43.9490, -22.3260, -13.8940

Triad

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



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



44.6940, -34.2490, -1.5530



52.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240

Complementary

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



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



40.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380

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.



53.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



51.3270, -13.8020, 7.8460

Square

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



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



42.3680, -39.3830, -7.6310



53.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250



51.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640

Rectangle

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



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



40.9030, -33.8800, -13.7520



53.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250



52.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790

Sweetspot

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



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



70.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



51.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710



35.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



59.4590, -6.5070, -19.7470



47.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100



27.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



59.3860, -14.5720, -44.3000



141.1110, -35.1930, -105.6330

Inverse Universe

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



40.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380



47.5410, 6.5070, 19.7470



40.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



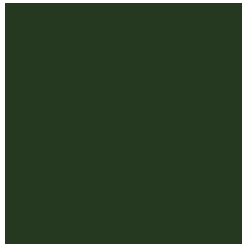
32.6140, 14.5720, 44.3000



77.8890, 35.1930, 105.6330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

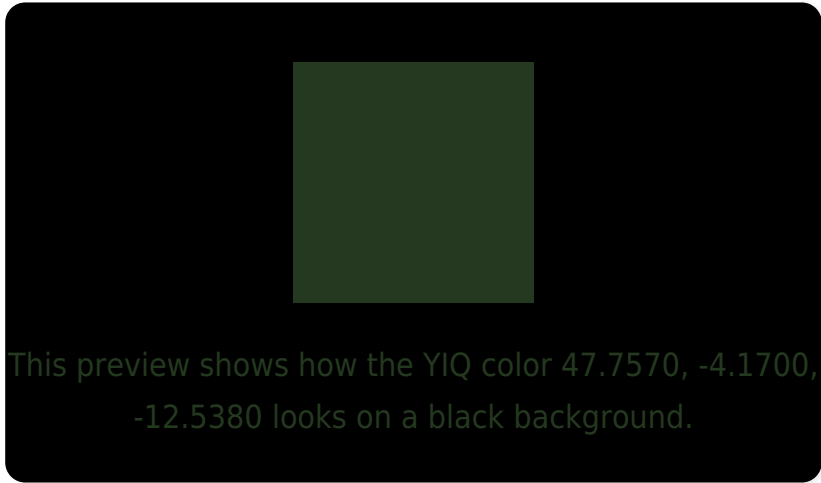
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

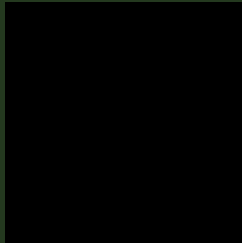
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380.

-12.5380.

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

47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380

Protanopia

50.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930

Deuteranopia

51.0630, 12.8840, -2.2200



Tritanopia

50.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380

Protanomaly

49.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240

Deuteranomaly

50.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080

Tritanomaly

49.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380 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(36, 57, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 57, 31)  
}
```

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(36, 57, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 57, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380 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(36, 57, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 57, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 57, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 57, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 57, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 57, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 57, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 57,  
31) }
```

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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