

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.7640, 4.2610,  
16.3970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E2447
RGB	62, 36, 71
RGB Percent	24%, 14%, 28%
CMY	0.7568, 0.8589, 0.7216
CMYK	0.13, 0.49, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	285°, 33%, 21%
HSV	285°, 49%, 28%
XYZ	3.7557, 2.7408, 6.2919
YIQ	47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

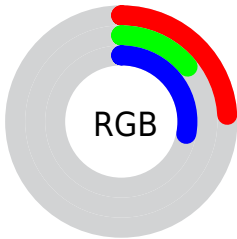
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 36, 71
Decimal	4072519
CIELab	18.97, 19.55, -17.02
CIElCh	19, 25.922, 318.957
Yxy	2.7408, 0.2937, 0.2143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282262599 (0xFF3E2447)
YUV	47.7640, 11.4553, 12.4850
Hunter-Lab	16.5554, 11.5223, -10.9443

# Details

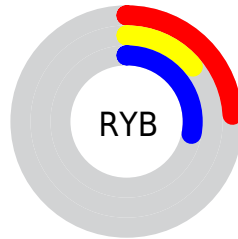
The YIQ color **47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **59.2360, -4.2610, -16.3970**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1170, 4.7650, 18.2770**, and **8.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.0570, 4.9940, 19.6340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4710, 3.5280, 13.1600**.

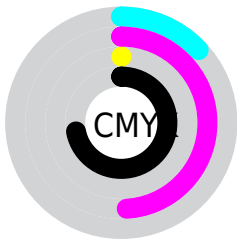
# Distribution



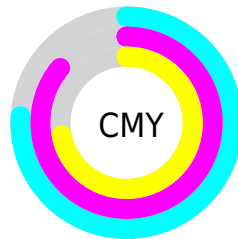
- Red (24%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970 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 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47.7640, 4.2610,  
16.3970

47.7640, 4.2610,  
16.3970

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

25.9380, 3.7110,  
15.3510

94.1170, 4.7650,  
18.2770

8.8730, 2.3360,  
12.7360

119.4160, 5.3610,  
18.4890

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

145.2420, 5.9110,  
19.5350

171.6550, 6.1860,  
20.0580

199.0680, 6.4610,  
20.5810

227.0680, 6.4610,

20.5810

246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

47.7640, 4.2610,  
16.3970

47.7640, 4.2610,  
16.3970

43.0570, 4.9940,  
19.6340

52.4710, 3.5280,  
13.1600

38.3500, 5.7270,  
22.8710

57.1780, 2.7950,  
9.9230

33.9420, 7.0560,  
26.3200

61.5860, 1.4660,  
6.4740

29.2350, 7.7890,  
29.5570

66.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

23.9410, 8.7970,  
33.3170

71.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 76.2940, -1.0080,  
-3.7600

■ 81.0010, -1.7410,  
-6.9970

■ 85.7080, -2.4740,  
-10.2340

■ 90.1160, -3.8030,  
-13.6830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



46.7890, 20.3080, 17.4280

# Triad

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



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



44.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900



38.8970, -33.7430, -10.7270

# Complementary

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



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



59.2360, -4.2610, -16.3970

# 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.



36.6170, -27.3230, -16.9470



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



42.9020, 11.4190, -14.2210

# Square

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



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



45.0220, 29.2970, 3.1930



39.9690, -7.8830, -16.8350



40.1340, -38.6040, -5.2280



# Rectangle

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



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



45.6170, 26.5440, 14.5440



39.9690, -7.8830, -16.8350



38.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040

# Sweetspot

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



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



82.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740



45.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780



40.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970



56.1160, 6.5060, 25.2740



49.5430, 12.1930, 15.8170



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



33.4120, 12.3250, 46.4770



76.4090, 27.8570, 106.4250



# Inverse Universe

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



47.4910, 17.9710, 10.2190



55.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020



57.4570, -12.1930, -15.8170



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.4510, 50.9790, 28.7630



74.4850, 116.6740, 66.1620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

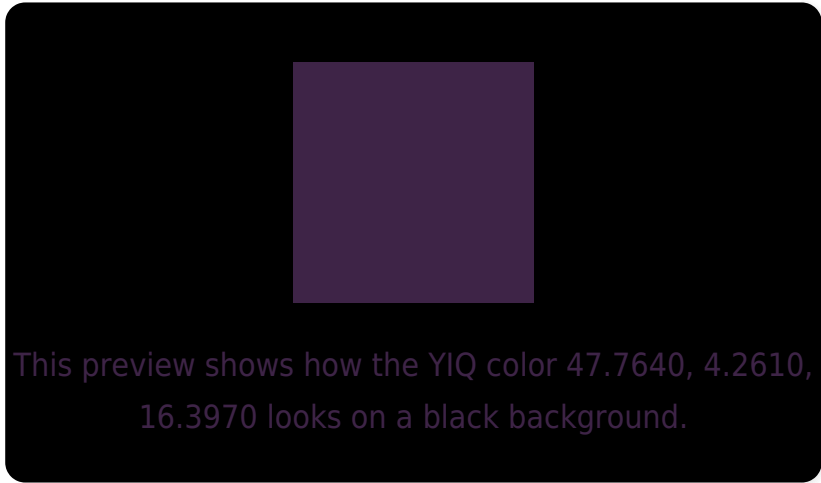
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

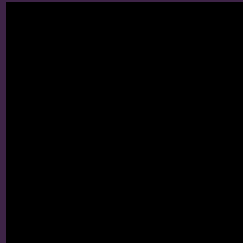
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.7640, 4.2610,



# 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

47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970

### Protanopia

44.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

### Deuteranopia

45.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450



## Tritanopia

47.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970

## Protanomaly

46.1750, -10.3180, 10.7860

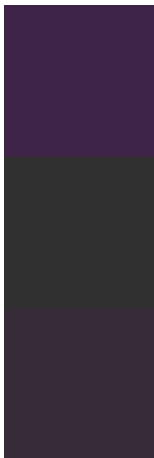
## Deuteranomaly

46.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

## Tritanomaly

47.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970 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(62, 36, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 36, 71)  
}
```

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(62, 36, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 36, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970 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(62, 36, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 36, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 36, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 36, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 36, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 36, 71)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.7640, 4.2610, 16.3970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 36, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 36,  
71) }
```

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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