

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.8470, 41.8970,  
50.1930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	770457
RGB	119, 4, 87
RGB Percent	47%, 2%, 34%
CMY	0.5330, 0.9845, 0.6587
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 0.27, 0.53
HSL	317°, 94%, 24%
HSV	317°, 97%, 47%
XYZ	9.3834, 4.7021, 9.4354
YIQ	47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

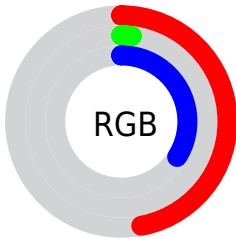
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	119, 4, 87
Decimal	7799895
CIE Lab	25.87, 50.62, -16.32
CIE LCh	26, 53.184, 342.134
Yxy	4.7021, 0.3989, 0.1999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285989975 (0xFF770457)
YUV	47.8470, 19.3024, 62.4012
Hunter-Lab	21.6844, 39.2937, -10.6195

# Details

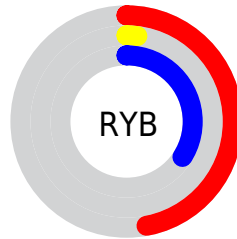
The YIQ color **47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **75.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.4460, 41.3480, 43.6200**, and **24.4080, 26.1750, 26.7430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.3850, 43.3180, 51.9740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.2330, 37.6340, 44.8500**.

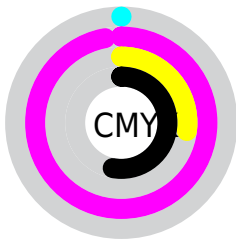
# Distribution



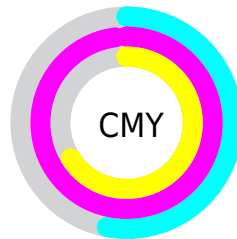
- Red (47%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930 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 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.8470, 41.8970,  
50.1930

■ 47.8470, 41.8970,  
50.1930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.8040, 34.2880,  
39.4080

■ 108.4460, 41.3480,  
43.6200

■ 24.4080, 26.1750,  
26.7430

■ 135.9300, 42.8610,  
43.7330

■ 14.8380, 18.6120,  
15.1240

■ 163.5280, 44.0530,  
44.1570


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 189.1470, 40.7520,  
43.4080


■ 208.8890, 23.7430,  
37.7830


■ 226.2370, 13.4750,


25.6270


 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600


 47.8470, 41.8970,  
50.1930


 47.8470, 41.8970,  
50.1930


 45.3850, 43.3180,  
51.9740

 55.2330, 37.6340,  
44.8500

 62.7330, 33.0500,  
39.8180

 70.1190, 28.7870,  
34.4750

 77.5050, 24.5240,  
29.1320

 85.0050, 19.9400,  
24.1000

■ 91.8040, 15.9520,  
19.2800

■ 99.1900, 11.6890,  
13.9370

■ 106.6900, 7.1050,  
8.9050

■ 114.0760, 2.8420,  
3.5620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.6070, -1.8860, 34.1940



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



44.2280, 62.3930, 42.1770

# Triad

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



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



56.3940, 18.4810, -21.0630



58.3090, -58.0900, -4.5060

# Complementary

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



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



75.1530, -41.8970, -50.1930

# 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.



54.5640, -46.1670, -16.8470



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



43.4490, -18.8830, -37.7550

# Square

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



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



57.7550, 42.8700, -6.0100



48.6020, -32.1350, -28.8630



58.6970, -64.6940, 5.0500



# Rectangle

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



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



47.4000, 64.1840, 26.2320



48.6020, -32.1350, -28.8630



57.6420, -54.8340, -8.4500

# Sweetspot

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



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



127.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



26.3790, -18.4390, 42.3370



61.6520, 10.2680, 12.1560



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



59.4120, 57.0240, 67.9040



41.4630, 59.8730, 32.7770



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.5100, 44.4640, 53.2320



95.2700, 91.2200, 108.9800



# Inverse Universe

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



47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930



59.4120, 57.0240, 67.9040



81.5370, -59.8730, -32.7770



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.5100, 44.4640, 53.2320

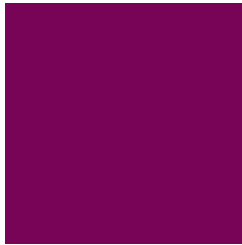


95.2700, 91.2200, 108.9800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

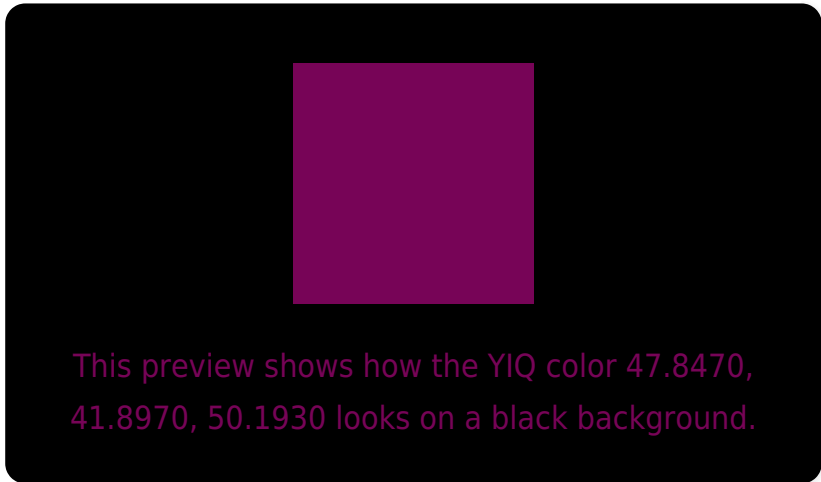
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

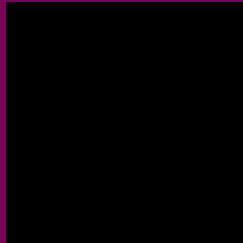
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.8470, 41.8970,



# 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

47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930

### Protanopia

59.2010, -39.5700, 12.2860

### Deuteranopia

64.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860



## Tritanopia

58.4470, 47.6340, 17.7940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930

## Protanomaly

55.2590, -9.9540, 26.2220

## Deuteranomaly

58.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430

## Tritanomaly

54.4550, 45.1560, 29.6680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.9780, 15.4020, 18.2340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930 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(119, 4, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 4, 87)  
}
```

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(119, 4, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 4, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930 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(119, 4, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 4, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 4, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 4, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 4, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 4, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.8470, 41.8970, 50.1930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 4, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 4,  
87) }
```

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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