

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.9140, -15.2180,
-21.5700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.9140, -15.2180,
-21.5700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14421C
RGB	20, 66, 28
RGB Percent	8%, 26%, 11%
CMY	0.9217, 0.7411, 0.8902
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.58, 0.74
HSL	130°, 54%, 17%
HSV	130°, 70%, 26%
XYZ	2.4466, 4.1308, 1.7665
YIQ	47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

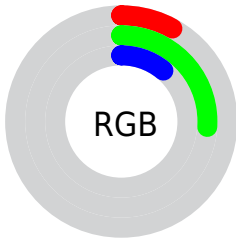
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 59, 66
Decimal	1327644
CIE _{Lab}	24.10, -25.21, 18.51
CIE _{LCh}	24, 31.273, 143.718
Yxy	4.1308, 0.2932, 0.4951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279517724 (0xFF14421C)
YUV	47.9140, -9.8176, -24.4806
Hunter-Lab	20.3245, -14.0802, 9.0740

Details

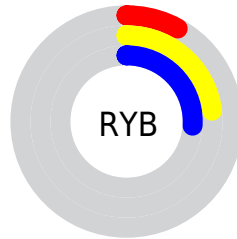
The YIQ color **47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **38.0860, 15.2180, 21.5700**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.4580, -13.9340, -22.8140**, and **13.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2510, -17.7850, -24.6090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5770, -12.6510, -18.5310**.

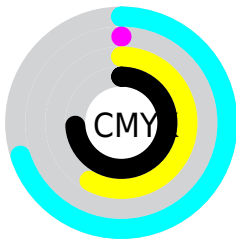
Distribution



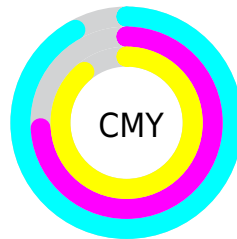
- Red (8%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700 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 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.9140, -15.2180,
-21.5700

■ 47.9140, -15.2180,
-21.5700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.6970, -13.1090,
-21.2450

■ 96.4580, -13.9340,
-22.8140

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 121.2300,
-13.2920, -23.4360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.4040,
-13.8420, -24.4820

■ 174.2900,
-13.5210, -24.7930

■ 201.8770,
-13.7960, -25.3160

■ 230.1650,

-14.6670, -26.0510

■ 244.3760, -7.4710,
-13.2870

■ 47.9140, -15.2180,
-21.5700

■ 47.9140, -15.2180,
-21.5700

■ 45.2510, -17.7850,
-24.6090

■ 50.5770, -12.6510,
-18.5310

■ 42.7730, -19.4350,
-27.7470

■ 53.0550, -11.0010,
-15.3930

■ 40.1100, -22.0020,
-30.7860

■ 55.7180, -8.4340,
-12.3540

■ 58.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

■ 60.8590, -4.2170,
-6.1770

■ 63.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 66.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

■ 71.1410, 4.2170,
6.1770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.6690, 10.4570, -18.8150



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



45.7300, -35.0710, -19.7030

Triad

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



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



47.6630, -50.1590, 0.4410



55.8800, 35.9890, 14.0770

Complementary

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



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



38.0860, 15.2180, 21.5700

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.



56.7300, 27.9640, 21.8520



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



57.1620, -17.4710, 13.7690

Square

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



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



49.5720, -48.6450, -4.9730



59.1500, 9.1660, 21.1180



55.4910, 35.1660, 1.4540

Rectangle

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



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



48.2550, -40.8030, -14.9390



59.1500, 9.1660, 21.1180



55.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120

Sweetspot

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



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



79.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



58.3640, 9.9980, -16.0020



38.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



58.3330, -24.2480, -34.1360



50.5360, -22.6010, -14.4170



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.8770, -32.1320, -45.4440



135.9340, -74.1190, -105.0230

Inverse Universe

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



38.0860, 15.2180, 21.5700



42.6670, 24.2480, 34.1360



35.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



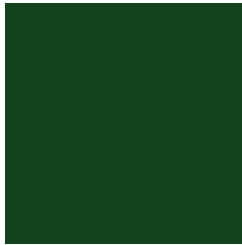
38.1230, 32.1320, 45.4440



88.0660, 74.1190, 105.0230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

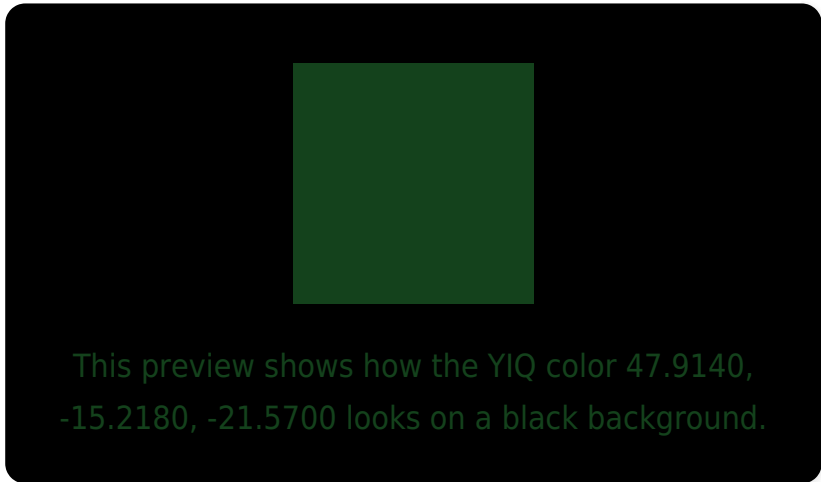
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.9140, -15.2180,

-21.5700.

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

47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700

Protanopia

55.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranopia

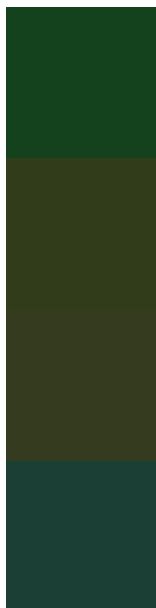
56.7490, 16.6440, -4.2840



Tritanopia

53.6000, -19.4850, -4.8050

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700

Protanomaly

52.5360, 3.7620, -13.1180

Deuteranomaly

53.6010, 5.1370, -10.5030

Tritanomaly

51.3950, -17.6500, -10.5300

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700 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(20, 66, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 66, 28)  
}
```

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(20, 66, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 66, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700 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(20, 66, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 66, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 66, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 66, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 66, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 66, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 66, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 66,  
28) }
```

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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