

Converting Colors

YIQ(47.9360, -12.2840,
-19.6760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(47.9360, -12.2840,
-19.6760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18401C
RGB	24, 64, 28
RGB Percent	9%, 25%, 11%
CMY	0.9060, 0.7489, 0.8902
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.56, 0.75
HSL	126°, 46%, 17%
HSV	126°, 63%, 25%
XYZ	2.4199, 3.9463, 1.7325
YIQ	47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

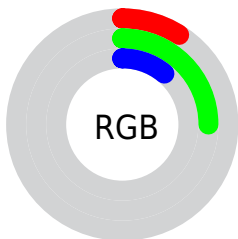
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 60, 64
Decimal	1589276
CIE _{Lab}	23.49, -23.14, 17.79
CIE _{LCh}	23, 29.185, 142.447
Yxy	3.9463, 0.2988, 0.4873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279779356 (0xFF18401C)
YUV	47.9360, -9.8284, -20.9919
Hunter-Lab	19.8653, -13.0208, 8.7351

Details

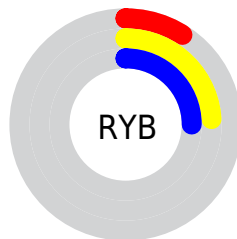
The YIQ color **47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **40.0640, 12.2840, 19.6760**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200**, and **11.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.4580, -13.9340, -22.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380**.

Distribution



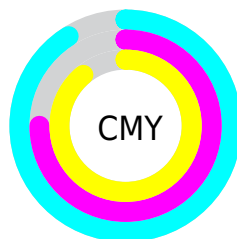
- Red (9%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760 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 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.9360, -12.2840,
-19.6760

■ 47.9360, -12.2840,
-19.6760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.7080, -11.6420,
-20.2980

■ 95.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 120.6540,
-11.5500, -21.9660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.5400,
-11.2290, -22.2770

■ 173.7140,
-11.7790, -23.3230

■ 201.3010,
-12.0540, -23.8460

■ 229.1870,

-11.7330, -24.1570

244.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

47.9360, -12.2840,
-19.6760

47.9360, -12.2840,
-19.6760

45.4580, -13.9340,
-22.8140

50.4140, -10.6340,
-16.5380

42.6810, -16.1800,
-26.1640

53.1910, -8.3880,
-13.1880

40.3170, -18.1510,
-28.9910

55.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

38.2520, -19.5260,
-31.6060

58.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

60.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 63.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 65.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 68.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 71.2060, 5.5920,
8.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.1360, 10.6400, -16.6240



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



44.4420, -34.2000, -18.9680

Triad

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



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



46.5060, -48.2790, -0.5910



55.0970, 33.8800, 13.7520

Complementary

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



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



40.0640, 12.2840, 19.6760

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.



56.0070, 25.6260, 20.1700



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



55.5210, -17.1040, 12.6240

Square

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



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



48.4150, -46.7650, -6.0050



57.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480



54.6480, 33.2860, 2.4860

Rectangle

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



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



46.7390, -39.2900, -14.8260



57.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480



55.3080, 31.9080, 16.4520

Sweetspot

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



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



77.6200, -5.0420, -7.7460



58.2440, 10.4560, -13.2880



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.



47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760



58.6650, -19.2510, -31.0830



50.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.0790, -29.8850, -47.6210



134.1100, -68.9830, -109.9990

Inverse Universe

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



40.0640, 12.2840, 19.6760



46.3350, 19.2510, 31.0830



37.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



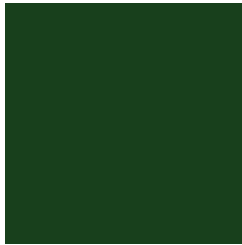
38.9210, 29.8850, 47.6210



90.0040, 68.6620, 110.3100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

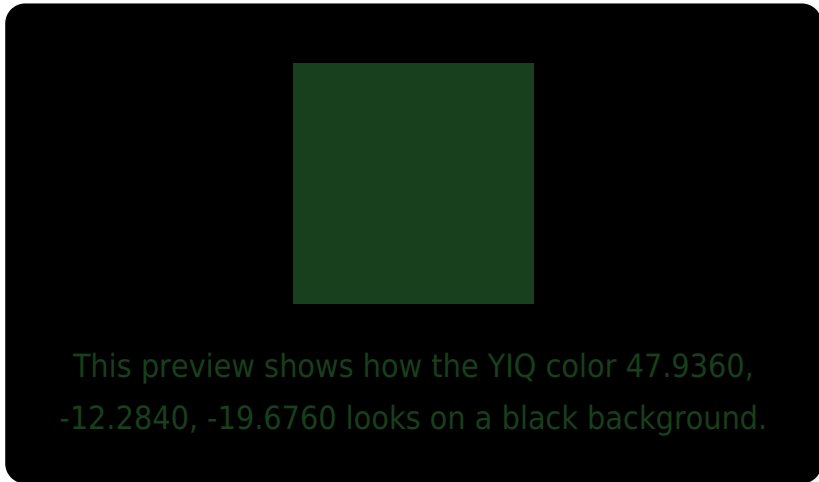
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

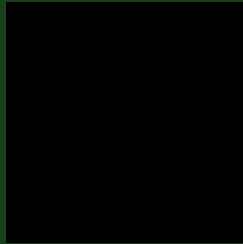
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.9360, -12.2840,

-19.6760.

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

47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760

Protanopia

54.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

Deuteranopia

54.9770, 16.0020, -3.6620



Tritanopia

52.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760

Protanomaly

51.9490, 4.0370, -12.5950

Deuteranomaly

52.4270, 5.6870, -9.4570

Tritanomaly

50.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760 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(24, 64, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 64, 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(24, 64, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 64, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760 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(24, 64, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 64, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 64, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 64, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 64, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 64, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.9360, -12.2840, -19.6760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 64, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 64,  
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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