

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.9250, -47.0000,
25.8000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F48AC
RGB	47, 72, 172
RGB Percent	18%, 28%, 67%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7176, 0.3258
CMYK	0.73, 0.58, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	228°, 57%, 43%
HSV	228°, 73%, 67%
XYZ	10.9303, 8.2164, 40.0057
YIQ	75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

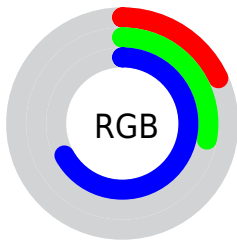
Format	Color
R _Y B	47, 68, 172
Decimal	3098796
CIE Lab	34.43, 25.78, -56.30
CIE LCh	34, 61.919, 294.601
Yxy	8.2164, 0.1848, 0.1389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281288876 (0xFF2F48AC)
YUV	75.9250, 47.3650, -25.3672
Hunter-Lab	28.6643, 17.9031, -62.6836

Details

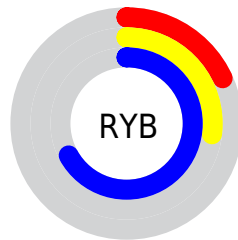
The YIQ color **75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **143.0750, 47.0000, -25.8000**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.3220, -40.6280, 31.4680**, and **31.1760, -46.4490, 21.3190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.6240, -53.2820, 29.5180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.2260, -40.7180, 22.0820**.

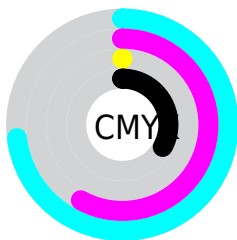
Distribution



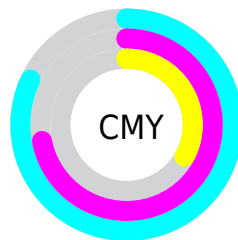
- Red (18%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000 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 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.9250, -47.0000,
25.8000

■ 75.9250, -47.0000,
25.8000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.8800, -60.2950,
18.9450

■ 129.3220,
-40.6280, 31.4680

■ 31.1760, -46.4490,
21.3190

■ 156.3330,
-39.1610, 32.4150

■ 15.8850, -32.3280,
24.2160

■ 180.2660,
-29.0270, 24.9650

■ 11.3880, -23.7990,
18.3210

■ 205.3730,
-19.4430, 16.4690

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 230.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 75.9250, -47.0000,
25.8000

■ 75.9250, -47.0000,
25.8000

■ 62.6240, -53.2820,
29.5180

■ 89.2260, -40.7180,
22.0820

■ 49.9100, -59.8390,
32.7130

■ 102.5270,
-34.4360, 18.3640

■ 39.5660, -64.5620,
35.7100

■ 115.5400,
-27.2830, 15.3810

■ 128.8410,
-21.0010, 11.6630

■ 142.1420,
-14.7190, 7.9450

■ 155.4430, -8.4370,
4.2270

■ 168.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 181.7570, 4.9980,
-2.4740

■ 195.0580, 11.2800,
-6.1920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.4640, -82.8510, 9.2210



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



79.3700, 21.3110, 48.8230

Triad

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



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



72.9820, 70.3320, 2.9080



67.2670, -50.2450, -31.0530

Complementary

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



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



143.0750, 47.0000, -25.8000

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.



58.5350, -31.1690, -46.3770



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



76.6050, 42.8720, -17.0640

Square

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



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



61.6720, 78.5780, 40.7060



71.0690, 11.6060, -34.1380



73.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920

Rectangle

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



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



65.4020, 53.8160, 59.9600



71.0690, 11.6060, -34.1380



64.7420, -44.5130, -35.8170

Sweetspot

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



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



186.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



131.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



89.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000



74.1230, -73.3200, 40.2480



71.7150, -19.2650, 46.2950



80.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



34.7100, -56.4000, 30.9600



5.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

Inverse Universe

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



87.2250, 66.4750, 34.2750



91.7510, 103.7010, 53.4690



147.2850, 19.2650, -46.2950



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.2700, 79.7700, 41.1300



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

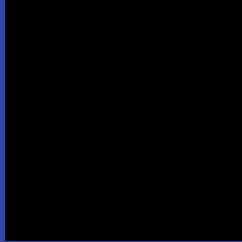
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.9250, -47.0000,

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

75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000

Protanopia

64.5960, -74.4150, 10.5210

Deuteranopia

64.9090, -68.4070, 0.7530



Tritanopia

63.7740, -55.5660, -17.2140

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000

Protanomaly

68.8470, -64.6960, 16.1040

Deuteranomaly

68.8980, -60.7060, 9.8700

Tritanomaly

67.9400, -52.4970, -1.2410

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000 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(47, 72, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 72, 172)  
}
```

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(47, 72, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 72, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000 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(47, 72, 172) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 72, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 72, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 72, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 72, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 72,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.9250, -47.0000, 25.8000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 72, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 72,  
172) }
```

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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