

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.2980, 83.7080,  
68.8920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DF217D
RGB	223, 33, 125
RGB Percent	87%, 13%, 49%
CMY	0.1250, 0.8708, 0.5095
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.44, 0.12
HSL	331°, 75%, 50%
HSV	331°, 85%, 88%
XYZ	34.7190, 18.2743, 21.1217
YIQ	100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

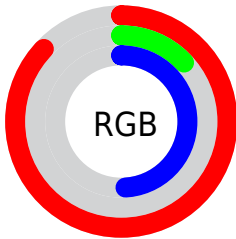
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	223, 33, 125
Decimal	14623101
CIE Lab	49.83, 73.68, -2.28
CIE LCh	50, 73.719, 358.227
Yxy	18.2743, 0.4684, 0.2466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292813181 (0xFFDF217D)
YUV	100.2980, 12.1781, 107.6097
Hunter-Lab	42.7484, 70.1628, 0.6291

# Details

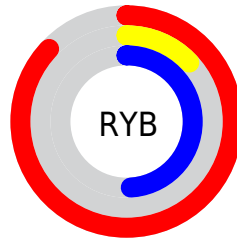
The YIQ color **100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0066**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **155.7020, -83.7080, -68.8920**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.8840, 66.8380, 55.2380**, and **57.1020, 72.1560, 57.9800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1300, 93.2890, 76.9770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.5800, 73.8060, 61.1180**.

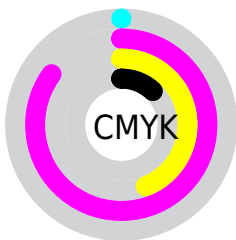
# Distribution



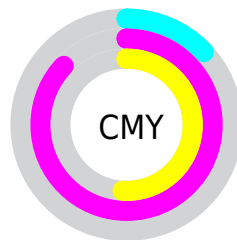
- Red (87%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (12%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920 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 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 100.2980, 83.7080,  
68.8920


 100.2980, 83.7080,  
68.8920


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 68.8080, 82.3320,  
71.8040


 156.8840, 66.8380,  
55.2380


 57.1020, 72.1560,  
57.9800


 177.6860, 49.6000,  
48.2560

 45.6240, 61.3380,  
44.7780


 198.4880, 32.3620,  
41.2740

 34.2600, 50.1990,  
31.8870

 218.0190, 17.3250,  
32.9490

 23.4510, 41.8110,  
18.6990

 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590

 12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

 253.2390, 0.8250,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

1.5690

0.0000

■ 100.2980, 83.7080,  
68.8920

■ 100.2980, 83.7080,  
68.8920

■ 86.1300, 93.2890,  
76.9770

■ 114.5800, 73.8060,  
61.1180

■ 78.9890, 98.2400,  
80.8640

■ 129.3350, 63.9500,  
52.5100

■ 143.6170, 54.0480,  
44.7360

■ 157.7850, 44.4670,  
36.6510

■ 172.6540, 34.2900,  
28.3540

■ 186.8220, 24.7090,  
20.2690

■ 201.1040, 14.8070,  
12.4950

■ 215.2720, 5.2260,  
4.4100

■ 230.1410, -4.9510,  
-3.8870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.7450, 33.9170, 62.6610



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



103.6110, 97.7430, 40.2950

# Triad

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



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



102.8990, 14.3600, -51.0160



108.4170, -111.0000, -3.7680

# Complementary

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



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



155.7020, -83.7080, -68.8920

# 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.



105.2930, -96.6920, -20.7880



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



88.0110, -53.5410, -59.4370

# Square

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



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



111.4580, 55.9870, -28.9810



97.9970, -76.1480, -40.6920



103.0660, -113.8450, 9.2510



# Rectangle

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



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



108.4860, 95.4560, 10.1440



97.9970, -76.1480, -40.6920



108.1090, -107.3770, -8.8570

# Sweetspot

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



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



212.3820, 29.0640, 23.9440



83.0650, -4.3700, 79.2300



102.1260, 17.7410, 14.3890



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



90.3810, 112.1760, 92.6240



89.8100, 113.2400, 40.2800



104.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



62.3140, 77.6110, 63.7470



16.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290



# Inverse Universe

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



100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920



90.3810, 112.1760, 92.6240



166.1900, -113.2400, -40.2800



104.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



62.3140, 77.6110, 63.7470



16.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

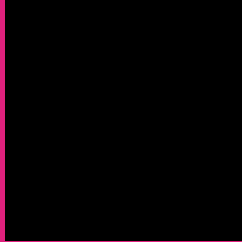
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2980, 83.7080,



# 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

100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920

### Protanopia

119.3010, -28.1080, 13.8120

### Deuteranopia

120.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150



## Tritanopia

105.6660, 95.9100, 34.9660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920

## Protanomaly

112.2080, 12.4190, 33.7550

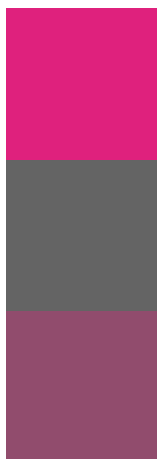
## Deuteranomaly

112.7960, 36.7660, 27.5340

## Tritanomaly

103.7170, 91.8730, 47.5610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.3930, 30.5310, 24.8910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920 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(223, 33, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 33, 125)  
}
```

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(223, 33, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 33, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920 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(223, 33, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 33, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 33, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 33, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 33, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 33, 125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2980, 83.7080, 68.8920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 33, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223, 33,  
125) }
```

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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