

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.5120, 70.7680,  
127.2160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(101.5120, 70.7680,  
127.2160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F800F0
RGB	248, 0, 240
RGB Percent	97%, 0%, 94%
CMY	0.0267, 0.9998, 0.0587
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.03, 0.03
HSL	302°, 100%, 49%
HSV	302°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	54.5101, 26.2837, 84.6572
YIQ	101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

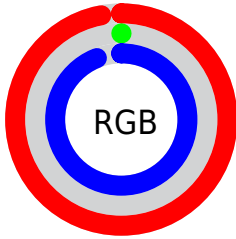
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 0, 240
Decimal	16253168
CIE Lab	58.31, 95.13, -55.79
CIE LCh	58, 110.288, 329.609
Yxy	26.2837, 0.3295, 0.1589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294443248 (0xFFFF800F0)
YUV	101.5120, 68.2746, 128.4700
Hunter-Lab	51.2676, 100.0712, -62.0171

# Details

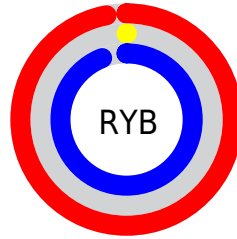
The YIQ color **101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33FF**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **146.4880, -70.7680, -127.2160**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.7760, 41.8000, 79.4960**, and **76.4760, 52.1130, 96.3450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.3010, 63.5720, 114.4520**.

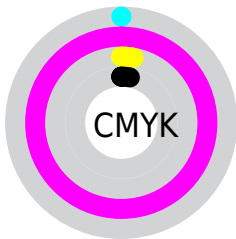
# Distribution



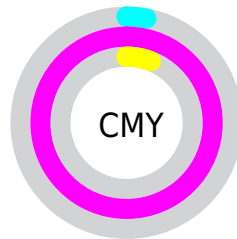
- Red (97%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160 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 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 101.5120, 70.7680,  
127.2160


 101.5120, 70.7680,  
127.2160


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 88.9370, 61.6010,  
111.6250


 165.7760, 41.8000,  
79.4960


 76.7750, 52.7090,  
96.5570


 185.1470, 32.7250,  
62.2370

 64.4280, 42.9000,  
81.5880


 203.9310, 23.9250,  
45.5010

 52.6790, 34.2830,  
67.0430

 222.1280, 15.4000,  
29.2880

 40.7450, 24.7490,  
52.5970

 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

 29.5230, 16.0860,  
38.8860

 17.5180, 5.3140,

24.8500

■ 4.1210, -10.2260,  
9.1180

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 101.5120, 70.7680,  
127.2160

■ 116.3010, 63.5720,  
114.4520

■ 131.0900, 56.3760,  
101.6880

■ 145.7650, 49.5010,  
88.6130

■ 159.9670, 42.5800,  
76.3720

■ 174.7560, 35.3840,  
63.6080

■ 189.5450, 28.1880,  
50.8440

■ 204.3340, 20.9920,  
38.0800

■ 219.1230, 13.7960,  
25.3160

■ 233.2110, 7.1960,  
12.7640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.1870, -53.0090, 41.0950



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



92.8890, 105.1140, 99.4660

# Triad

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



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



131.8470, 64.8370, -35.1870



131.2760, -124.3850, -20.0090

# Complementary

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



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



146.4880, -70.7680, -127.2160

# 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.



118.8160, -92.0560, -49.7520



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



114.8390, -3.7470, -69.7870

# Square

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



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



125.7860, 120.6740, 4.6580



102.9020, -52.7570, -84.6690



130.6210, -129.4300, -11.1740



# Rectangle

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



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



85.7070, 125.3370, 79.8730



102.9020, -52.7570, -84.6690



127.6280, -114.1130, -29.9610

# Sweetspot

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



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



210.0460, 21.8630, 38.8150



29.4680, -77.2240, 77.9760



100.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360



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.



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



104.4030, 72.6930, 130.8770



87.8320, 109.2880, 89.8960



117.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



77.2590, 54.2220, 96.6700



24.9650, 17.4170, 31.2810



# Inverse Universe

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



101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



104.4030, 72.6930, 130.8770



160.1680, -109.2880, -89.8960



117.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



77.2590, 54.2220, 96.6700



24.9650, 17.4170, 31.2810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

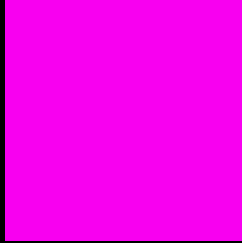
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

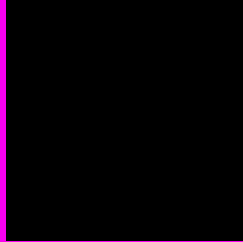
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.5120, 70.7680,



# 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

101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160

### Protanopia

134.5940, -70.9330, 24.5150

### Deuteranopia

136.3380, -55.8930, 16.2590



## Tritanopia

136.5440, 81.5140, 31.5460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



## Protanomaly

122.6140, -19.8180, 61.8300



## Deuteranomaly

123.7150, -10.0970, 56.3590



## Tritanomaly

123.8950, 77.4730, 66.2490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160



## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

101.8280, 25.7130, 46.1370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160 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(248, 0, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 0, 240)  
}
```

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(248, 0, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 0, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160 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(248, 0, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 0, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(248, 0, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 0, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 0, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 0,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.5120, 70.7680, 127.2160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 0, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248, 0,  
240) }
```

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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