

# Converting Colors

YIQ(104.2890, 73.0140,  
130.5660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(104.2890, 73.0140,  
130.5660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF00F6
RGB	255, 0, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 0%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9998, 0.0352
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	302°, 100%, 50%
HSV	302°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	57.8784, 27.9154, 89.5468
YIQ	104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

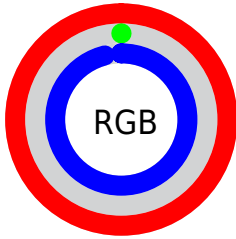
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 0, 246
Decimal	16711926
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.81, 97.03, -56.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 112.363, 329.711
Yxy	27.9154, 0.3301, 0.1592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294902006 (0xFFFF00F6)
YUV	104.2890, 69.8635, 132.1735
Hunter-Lab	52.8350, 103.0777, -63.5025

# Details

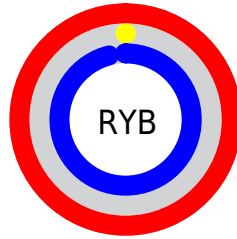
The YIQ color **104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF00FF**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **150.7110, -73.0140, -130.5660**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.9500, 41.2500, 78.4500**, and **79.2530, 54.3590, 99.6950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.6650, 65.5430, 117.2790**.

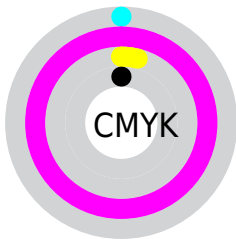
# Distribution



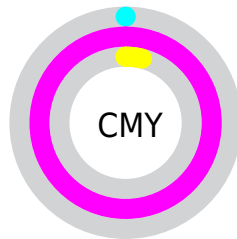
- Red (100%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660 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 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 104.2890, 73.0140,  
130.5660


 104.2890, 73.0140,  
130.5660


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 91.7140, 63.8470,  
114.9750


 166.9500, 41.2500,  
78.4500


 79.2530, 54.3590,  
99.6950


 186.3210, 32.1750,  
61.1910


 67.0910, 45.4670,  
84.6270


 205.1050, 23.3750,  
44.4550

 55.0430, 36.2540,  
69.8700

 223.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

 43.1090, 26.7200,  
55.4240

 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

 31.8870, 18.0570,  
41.7130

 19.8820, 7.2850,

27.6770

■ 4.1040, -11.5560,  
11.1960

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 104.2890, 73.0140,  
130.5660

■ 119.6650, 65.5430,  
117.2790

■ 134.4540, 58.3470,  
104.5150

■ 149.8300, 50.8760,  
91.2280

■ 164.6190, 43.6800,  
78.4640

■ 179.9950, 36.2090,  
65.1770

■ 194.6700, 29.3340,  
52.1020

■ 210.0460, 21.8630,  
38.8150

■ 224.8350, 14.6670,  
26.0510

■ 240.2110, 7.1960,  
12.7640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129.1440, -51.4500, 40.3740



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



93.3450, 103.8300, 100.7100

# Triad

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



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



135.3910, 66.1210, -36.4310



134.8950, -127.6860, -20.7580

# Complementary

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



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



150.7110, -73.0140, -130.5660

# 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.



122.3210, -95.0360, -50.8120



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



117.4860, -4.2510, -71.6670

# Square

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



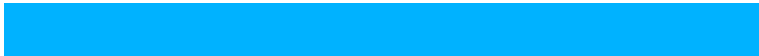
104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



129.3410, 123.4250, 4.3610



105.4780, -54.4990, -86.1390



133.5560, -130.8050, -13.7890



# Rectangle

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



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



86.0490, 124.3740, 80.8060



105.4780, -54.4990, -86.1390



131.2470, -117.4140, -30.7100

# Sweetspot

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



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



210.0460, 21.8630, 38.8150



31.7610, -76.4910, 81.2130



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.



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



89.8110, 113.7810, 91.0690



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.1990, 54.4510, 98.0270



26.2040, 18.2420, 32.8500

# Inverse Universe

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



104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



165.1890, -113.7810, -91.0690



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.1990, 54.4510, 98.0270



26.2040, 18.2420, 32.8500

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

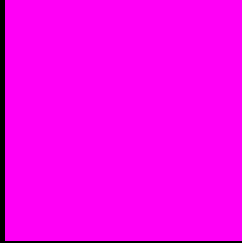
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660 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 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 104.2890, 73.0140,



130.5660.

# 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

104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660

### Protanopia

139.3340, -67.2650, 24.1190

### Deuteranopia

140.1530, -56.8100, 16.3580



## Tritanopia

140.4410, 83.3020, 32.1820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



## Protanomaly

126.4080, -16.2420, 63.1020



## Deuteranomaly

126.9540, -9.2720, 57.9280



## Tritanomaly

127.3190, 79.2150, 67.7190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660



## Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

104.0670, 26.5380, 47.7060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660 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(255, 0, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 0, 246)  
}
```

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(255, 0, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 0, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660 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(255, 0, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 0, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 0, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 0, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 104.2890, 73.0140, 130.5660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 0, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 0,  
246) }
```

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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