

# Converting Colors

YIQ(109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(109.2960, 59.6860,  
52.6940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C73B85
RGB	199, 59, 133
RGB Percent	78%, 23%, 52%
CMY	0.2192, 0.7688, 0.4783
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.33, 0.22
HSL	328°, 56%, 51%
HSV	328°, 70%, 78%
XYZ	29.3766, 16.9720, 23.9345
YIQ	109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

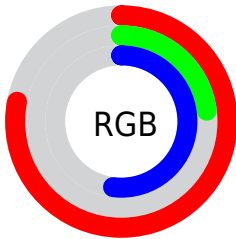
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	199, 59, 133
Decimal	13056901
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.22, 61.23, -9.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 62.034, 350.751
Yxy	16.9720, 0.4180, 0.2415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291246981 (0xFFC73B85)
YUV	109.2960, 11.6861, 78.6704
Hunter-Lab	41.1971, 55.1891, -5.6081

# Details

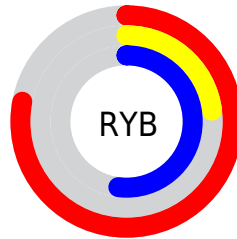
The YIQ color **109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as dark muted rose. A complement of this color would be **148.7040, -59.6860, -52.6940**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.1280, 60.0990, 50.7150**, and **51.7350, 57.0720, 56.0160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.5300, 68.0750, 60.3550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.0620, 51.2970, 45.0330**.

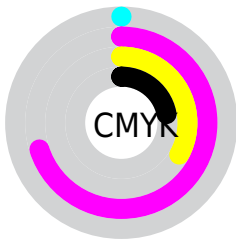
# Distribution



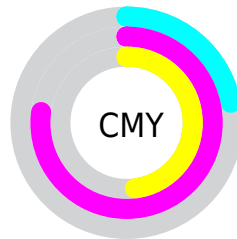
- Red (78%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940 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 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 109.2960, 59.6860,  
52.6940


 109.2960, 59.6860,  
52.6940


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 76.6430, 60.3270,  
57.5990


 166.1280, 60.0990,  
50.7150


 51.7350, 57.0720,  
56.0160


 185.7560, 43.4110,  
44.7790


 40.3280, 47.4920,  
42.4040


 205.3840, 26.7230,  
38.8430

 29.5620, 37.5450,  
29.9370

 223.8890, 14.5750,  
27.7190

 19.3940, 28.7900,  
17.8940

 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

 6.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 109.2960, 59.6860,  
52.6940

■ 109.2960, 59.6860,  
52.6940

■ 96.5300, 68.0750,  
60.3550

■ 122.0620, 51.2970,  
45.0330

■ 83.6500, 76.7850,  
67.7050

■ 134.9420, 42.5870,  
37.6830

■ 71.4710, 84.8990,  
74.8430

■ 147.7080, 34.1980,  
30.0220

■ 160.5880, 25.4880,  
22.6720

■ 172.7670, 17.3740,  
15.5340

■ 185.5330, 8.9850,  
7.8730

■ 198.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 211.1790, -8.1140,  
-7.1380

■ 223.9450,  
-16.5030, -14.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.0210, 14.9840, 47.8480



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



106.0480, 80.2750, 37.4830

# Triad

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



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



102.9980, 27.5630, -42.4930



101.4750, -99.7200, -9.9600

# Complementary

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



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



148.7040, -59.6860, -52.6940

# 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.



98.1060, -86.1000, -25.5240



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



89.4480, -35.4780, -50.8860

# Square

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



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



107.6700, 61.4420, -23.2140



91.3630, -68.4910, -41.7950



98.9280, -104.9490, 2.2110



# Rectangle

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



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



108.1010, 80.7830, 17.2550



91.3630, -68.4910, -41.7950



101.1670, -96.0970, -15.0490

# Sweetspot

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



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



220.4520, 22.8750, 20.4670



94.3950, -6.2000, 57.3200



107.3920, 13.9360, 11.7600



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.



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



117.8680, 91.2710, 80.5110



101.4300, 81.8350, 31.2350



93.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



58.5410, 69.5420, 61.3020



12.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410



# Inverse Universe

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



109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940



117.8680, 91.2710, 80.5110



156.5700, -81.8350, -31.2350



93.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



58.5410, 69.5420, 61.3020



12.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

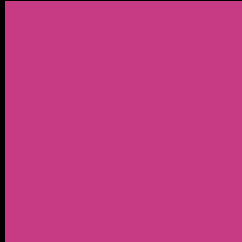
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

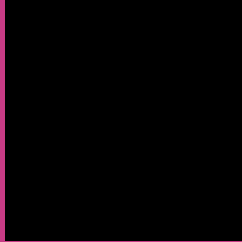
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 109.2960, 59.6860,



# 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

109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940

### Protanopia

114.5290, -28.7500, 14.4340

### Deuteranopia

116.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620



## Tritanopia

110.0480, 71.1070, 27.4190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940

## Protanomaly

112.2560, 3.2960, 28.3840

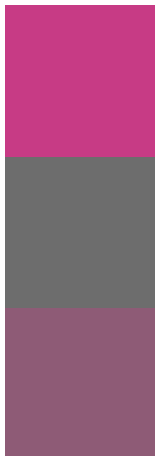
## Deuteranomaly

113.8480, 21.8200, 23.0680

## Tritanomaly

109.6920, 66.6580, 36.4660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940

## Achromatopsia

109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

109.3270, 21.7290, 19.2090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940 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(199, 59, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 59, 133)  
}
```

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(199, 59, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 59, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940 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(199, 59, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 59, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 59, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 59, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 59, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 59,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 109.2960, 59.6860, 52.6940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 59, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199, 59,  
133) }
```

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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