

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.0110, 67.9250,  
129.1810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(110.0110, 67.9250,  
129.1810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF08FF
RGB	255, 8, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 3%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9689, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 52%
HSV	300°, 97%, 100%
XYZ	59.3757, 28.6514, 97.0086
YIQ	110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

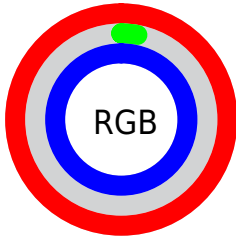
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 8, 255
Decimal	16713983
CIE Lab	60.47, 97.80, -60.60
CIE LCh	60, 115.053, 328.217
Yxy	28.6514, 0.3209, 0.1548
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294904063 (0xFFFF08FF)
YUV	110.0110, 71.4796, 127.1554
Hunter-Lab	53.5270, 104.3317, -69.9841

# Details

The YIQ color **110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810** 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 **152.9890, -67.9250, -129.1810**, and the grayscale version is **109.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.1240, 40.7000, 77.4040**, and **80.1650, 51.7910, 102.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124.6860, 61.0500, 116.1060**.

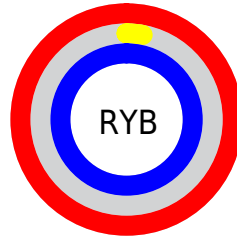
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (3%)

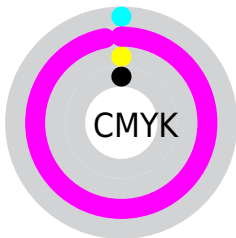
Blue (100%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (100%)

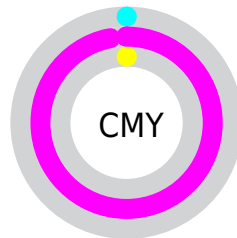


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (97%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (97%)


Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810 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 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 110.0110, 67.9250,  
129.1810


 110.0110, 67.9250,  
129.1810


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 92.7400, 60.9580,  
117.7740


 168.1240, 40.7000,  
77.4040


 80.1650, 51.7910,  
102.1830


 187.4950, 31.6250,  
60.1450

 68.0030, 42.8990,  
87.1150


 205.6920, 23.1000,  
43.9320

 55.9550, 33.6860,  
72.3580

 224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

 44.0210, 24.1520,  
57.9120

 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

 32.6850, 15.8100,  
43.8900

 20.3810, 4.4420,

29.6420

■ 4.7880, -13.4820,  
13.0620

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 110.0110, 67.9250,  
129.1810

■ 110.0110, 67.9250,  
129.1810

■ 105.3150, 70.1250,  
133.3650

■ 124.6860, 61.0500,  
116.1060

■ 139.9480, 53.9000,  
102.5080

■ 154.6230, 47.0250,  
89.4330

■ 169.8850, 39.8750,  
75.8350

184.5600, 33.0000,  
62.7600

199.8220, 25.8500,  
49.1620

214.4970, 18.9750,  
36.0870

229.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.8110, -63.8740, 34.2540



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



94.1430, 101.5830, 102.8870

# Triad

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



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



137.4840, 70.2930, -34.9470



136.0690, -128.2360, -21.8040

# Complementary

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



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



152.9890, -67.9250, -129.1810

# 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.



123.6260, -94.5770, -53.6250



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



120.7530, -0.6290, -71.2290

# Square

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



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



128.4880, 127.5050, 7.5130



104.4860, -48.9500, -93.0940



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



# Rectangle

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



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



86.6190, 122.7690, 82.3610



104.4860, -48.9500, -93.0940



132.1930, -117.3220, -32.3780

# Sweetspot

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



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



211.5620, 20.3500, 38.7020



36.1580, -79.2870, 76.8170



101.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350



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.



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



95.8750, 107.7290, 90.6170



120.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930



26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



# Inverse Universe

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



110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



167.0110, -107.4080, -90.9280



120.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930



26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

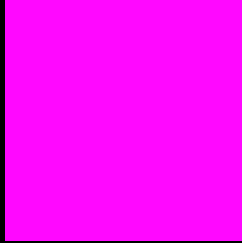
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810 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 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.0110, 67.9250,



# 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

110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

### Protanopia

140.8180, -65.7520, 24.2320

### Deuteranopia

139.9610, -65.0170, 16.4150



## Tritanopia

142.3590, 80.5970, 31.6450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

## Protanomaly

129.6960, -17.1130, 62.3670

## Deuteranomaly

128.8330, -16.2410, 57.5750

## Tritanomaly

130.9380, 75.9140, 66.9700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.1700, 24.7500, 47.0700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810 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, 8, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 8, 255)  
}
```

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, 8, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 8, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810 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, 8, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 8, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 8, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 8, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 8, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 8,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 8, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 8,  
255) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor