

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.1530, 60.0920,  
89.4040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DF24C4
RGB	223, 36, 196
RGB Percent	87%, 14%, 77%
CMY	0.1249, 0.8591, 0.2313
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.12, 0.12
HSL	309°, 75%, 51%
HSV	309°, 84%, 88%
XYZ	41.0699, 20.9539, 54.1219
YIQ	110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

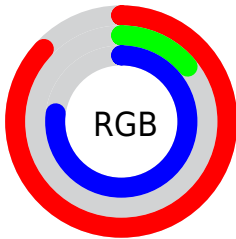
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 36, 196
Decimal	14623940
CIE Lab	52.90, 81.03, -39.64
CIE LCh	53, 90.203, 333.933
Yxy	20.9539, 0.3536, 0.1804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292814020 (0xFFDF24C4)
YUV	110.1530, 42.3226, 98.9668
Hunter-Lab	45.7755, 80.0437, -38.0578

# Details

The YIQ color **110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **148.8470, -60.0920, -89.4040**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.8960, 41.3420, 76.7820**, and **64.9250, 51.5660, 78.7180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.8970, 67.1050, 99.9770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.4090, 53.0790, 78.8310**.

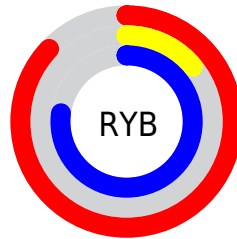
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (14%)

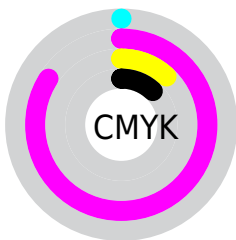
Blue (77%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (77%)

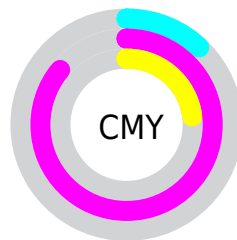


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040 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 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



110.1530, 60.0920,  
89.4040

110.1530, 60.0920,  
89.4040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

76.8590, 61.1000,  
93.1640

167.8960, 41.3420,  
76.7820

64.9250, 51.5660,  
78.7180

186.3210, 32.1750,  
61.1910

53.2900, 42.6280,  
64.4840

203.9310, 23.9250,  
45.5010

41.7690, 33.3690,  
50.5610

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

30.9600, 24.9810,  
37.3730

239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

19.5530, 15.4010,  
23.7610

4.4870, -2.5690,

8.0150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.1530, 60.0920,  
89.4040

■ 110.1530, 60.0920,  
89.4040

■ 96.8970, 67.1050,  
99.9770

■ 123.4090, 53.0790,  
78.8310

■ 88.4510, 71.5970,  
106.6770

■ 137.2520, 45.7910,  
67.7350

■ 150.6220, 38.4570,  
57.4730

■ 163.8780, 31.4440,  
46.9000

■ 177.7210, 24.1560,  
35.8040

■ 190.9770, 17.1430,  
25.2310

■ 204.3470, 9.8090,  
14.9690

■ 217.6030, 2.7960,  
4.3960

■ 231.4460, -4.4920,  
-6.7000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.7540, -32.1960, 54.8760



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



89.9250, 113.4600, 91.3800

# Triad

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



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



117.9040, 51.4950, -35.6810



116.9140, -111.5020, -16.7020

# Complementary

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



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



148.8470, -60.0920, -89.4040

# 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.



107.5490, -86.5100, -40.1260



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



102.4570, -5.3070, -63.5390

# Square

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



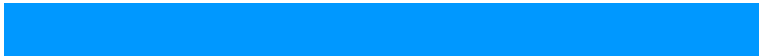
110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



116.7720, 96.9260, -5.4900



96.2120, -58.7210, -64.6810



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



# Rectangle

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



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



83.5130, 128.6390, 75.0950



96.2120, -58.7210, -64.6810



114.1780, -103.7980, -24.1660

# Sweetspot

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



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



216.4060, 20.4890, 30.6730



64.7930, -45.1270, 63.4570



104.4230, 12.6510, 18.5310



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.



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



101.0970, 82.0020, 121.8580



99.7790, 89.3030, 61.1030



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



69.7240, 56.7460, 83.9620



19.0260, 15.4470, 22.9270



# Inverse Universe

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



110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



101.0970, 82.0020, 121.8580



159.2210, -89.3030, -61.1030



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



69.7240, 56.7460, 83.9620



19.0260, 15.4470, 22.9270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

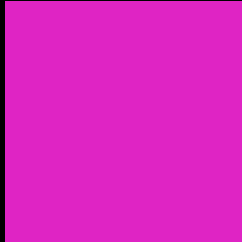
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

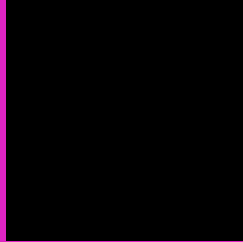
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1530, 60.0920,



# 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

110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040

### Protanopia

111.4370, -95.4160, 22.1840

### Deuteranopia

125.8490, -32.6470, 13.4730



## Tritanopia

121.8530, 76.1500, 29.6380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



## Protanomaly

110.8900, -38.7510, 47.0170



## Deuteranomaly

120.0900, 1.3680, 41.3040



## Tritanomaly

117.5160, 70.6900, 51.5060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040



## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

109.9440, 21.9100, 32.4540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040 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, 36, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 36, 196)  
}
```

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, 36, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 36, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040 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, 36, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 36, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 36, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 36, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 36, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 36,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.1530, 60.0920, 89.4040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 36, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223, 36,  
196) }
```

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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