

# Converting Colors

YIQ(110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(110.1660, 50.0500,  
95.1860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D923D9
RGB	217, 35, 217
RGB Percent	85%, 14%, 85%
CMY	0.1485, 0.8630, 0.1490
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	300°, 72%, 49%
HSV	300°, 84%, 85%
XYZ	41.7818, 20.9812, 67.5033
YIQ	110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

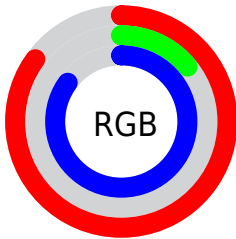
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	217, 35, 217
Decimal	14230489
CIE Lab	52.93, 83.07, -51.69
CIE LCh	53, 97.841, 328.106
Yxy	20.9812, 0.3207, 0.1611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292420569 (0xFFD923D9)
YUV	110.1660, 52.6692, 93.6934
Hunter-Lab	45.8052, 82.6618, -55.3122

# Details

The YIQ color **110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00CC**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **141.8340, -50.0500, -95.1860**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.1240, 40.7000, 77.4040**, and **65.2970, 41.8910, 83.3550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.2520, 56.1000, 106.6920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.0800, 44.0000, 83.6800**.

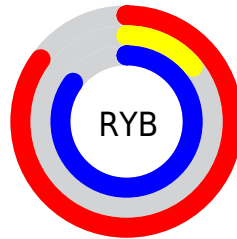
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (14%)

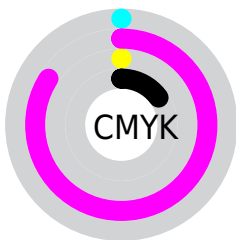
Blue (85%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (85%)

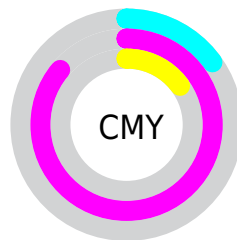


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (86%)


Yellow (15%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860 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 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 110.1660, 50.0500,  
95.1860

 110.1660, 50.0500,  
95.1860


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 77.4590, 50.7830,  
98.4230


 168.1240, 40.7000,  
77.4040


 65.5960, 42.4870,  
83.5670


 185.7340, 32.4500,  
61.7140

 53.5480, 33.2740,  
68.8100

 203.3440, 24.2000,  
46.0240

 41.9130, 24.3360,  
54.5760

 220.9540, 15.9500,  
30.3340

 30.9900, 16.2690,  
41.0770

 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

 19.5830, 6.6890,  
27.4650

 4.1040, -11.5560,

11.1960

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.1660, 50.0500,  
95.1860

■ 110.1660, 50.0500,  
95.1860

■ 97.2520, 56.1000,  
106.6920

■ 123.0800, 44.0000,  
83.6800

■ 89.6210, 59.6750,  
113.4910

■ 135.4070, 38.2250,  
72.6970

■ 148.3210, 32.1750,  
61.1910

■ 161.2350, 26.1250,  
49.6850

■ 174.1490, 20.0750,  
38.1790

■ 186.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

■ 199.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

■ 212.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 224.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.4080, -60.9410, 41.6750



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



91.7490, 108.3240, 96.3560

# Triad

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



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



119.1550, 61.2140, -30.0980



117.1760, -109.4840, -20.2360

# Complementary

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



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



141.8340, -50.0500, -95.1860

# 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.



106.3120, -81.6490, -45.6250



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



106.0560, 3.3120, -60.0480

# Square

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



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



113.0390, 109.7160, 5.0120



92.1080, -47.1650, -75.8770



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



# Rectangle

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



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



85.4790, 125.9790, 79.2510



92.1080, -47.1650, -75.8770



114.0980, -100.8170, -28.6330

# Sweetspot

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



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



217.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



55.7480, -58.4220, 56.6020



104.9930, 11.0460, 20.0860



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.



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



99.7920, 79.2610, 66.8850



103.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



71.4490, 47.5750, 90.4790



18.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580



# Inverse Universe

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



110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



152.2080, -79.2610, -66.8850



103.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



71.4490, 47.5750, 90.4790



18.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

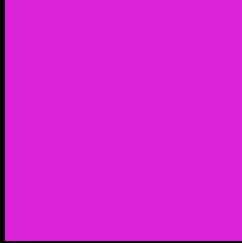
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

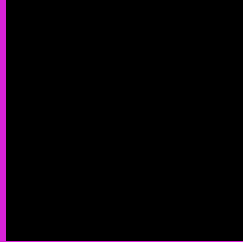
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1660, 50.0500,



# 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

110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860

### Protanopia

110.8390, -96.6080, 21.7600

### Deuteranopia

122.1380, -52.4540, 14.5060



## Tritanopia

124.7700, 66.0180, 26.0340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



## Protanomaly

110.4920, -43.3820, 48.3460



## Deuteranomaly

118.1730, -14.8630, 43.6090



## Tritanomaly

119.5410, 60.3740, 51.2380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860



## Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

110.2580, 18.1500, 34.5180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860 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(217, 35, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 35, 217)  
}
```

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(217, 35, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 35, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860 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(217, 35, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 35, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 35, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 35, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 35, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 35,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.1660, 50.0500, 95.1860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 35, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217, 35,  
217) }
```

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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