

# Converting Colors

YIQ(112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(112.1310, 65.1850,  
68.6810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D9329D
RGB	217, 50, 157
RGB Percent	85%, 20%, 62%
CMY	0.1486, 0.8042, 0.3841
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.28, 0.15
HSL	322°, 69%, 52%
HSV	322°, 77%, 85%
XYZ	35.8777, 19.4809, 33.7876
YIQ	112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

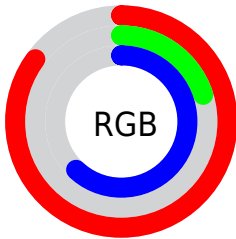
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	217, 50, 157
Decimal	14234269
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.25, 71.50, -19.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 74.105, 344.773
Yxy	19.4809, 0.4025, 0.2185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292424349 (0xFFD9329D)
YUV	112.1310, 22.1204, 91.9701
Hunter-Lab	44.1372, 67.8567, -14.4912

# Details

The YIQ color **112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **154.8690, -65.1850, -68.6810**, and the grayscale version is **112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166.7440, 52.8530, 60.8930**, and **59.0270, 59.5460, 66.2500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.3050, 73.8030, 77.6990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.9570, 56.5670, 59.6630**.

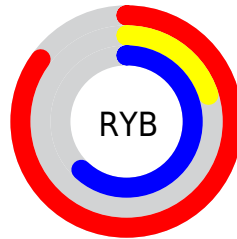
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (20%)

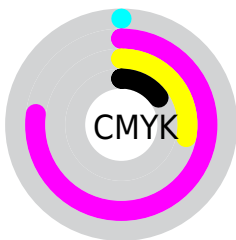
Blue (62%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (62%)

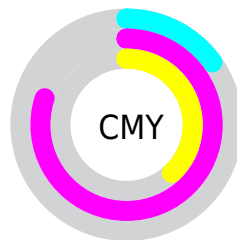


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (80%)


Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810 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 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 112.1310, 65.1850,  
68.6810


 112.1310, 65.1850,  
68.6810


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 70.8470, 69.4010,  
80.3850


 166.7440, 52.8530,  
60.8930


 59.3260, 60.1420,  
66.4620


 186.9590, 35.8900,  
54.4340


 47.5060, 50.2870,  
52.3270


 206.2790, 22.8250,  
43.4090

 36.5120, 40.9820,  
39.2380

 223.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

 26.0450, 31.6310,  
26.9830

 240.9120, 6.6000,  
12.5520

 14.5240, 22.3720,  
13.0600

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 112.1310, 65.1850,  
68.6810

■ 112.1310, 65.1850,  
68.6810

■ 98.3050, 73.8030,  
77.6990

■ 125.9570, 56.5670,  
59.6630

■ 85.0660, 82.1460,  
86.1940

■ 139.1960, 48.2240,  
51.1680

■ 80.7290, 84.7130,  
89.2330

■ 152.9080, 39.9270,  
41.8390

■ 166.7340, 31.3090,  
32.8210

■ 180.5600, 22.6910,  
23.8030

■ 193.7990, 14.3480,  
15.3080

■ 207.6250, 5.7300,  
6.2900

■ 221.3370, -2.5670,  
-3.0390

■ 234.5760,  
-10.9100, -11.5340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.3760, 3.9790, 54.5630



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



103.8520, 96.2270, 56.7630

# Triad

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



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



111.3040, 35.4490, -42.2390



110.3430, -108.1560, -11.2600

# Complementary

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



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



154.8690, -65.1850, -68.6810

# 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.



104.9050, -90.0880, -30.3440



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



92.9480, -22.8670, -64.6830

# Square

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



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



114.8350, 74.2790, -19.0730



96.0930, -68.0310, -50.1350



109.5230, -116.8700, 3.4980



# Rectangle

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



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



109.7000, 98.5700, 30.8100



96.0930, -68.0310, -50.1350



109.4650, -102.9280, -17.9040

# Sweetspot

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



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



217.9730, 22.9660, 24.3260



86.3800, -19.0390, 64.2330



105.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850



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.



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



107.4790, 91.5890, 96.7810



102.7830, 91.5070, 43.1790



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



64.3810, 67.4770, 71.1970



17.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710



# Inverse Universe

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



112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



107.4790, 91.5890, 96.7810



164.2170, -91.5070, -43.1790



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



64.3810, 67.4770, 71.1970



17.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

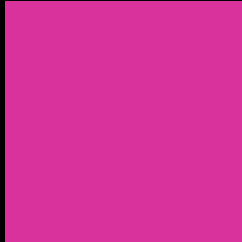
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

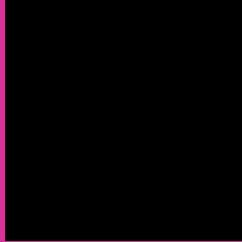
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 112.1310, 65.1850,



# 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

112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810

### Protanopia

119.6810, -49.4290, 20.2590

### Deuteranopia

123.7900, -7.7960, 9.1320



## Tritanopia

116.1200, 79.7720, 30.0760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



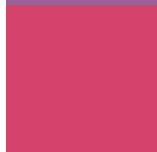
## Protanomaly

117.1920, -7.8470, 37.6010



## Deuteranomaly

119.9220, 18.9760, 30.5600



## Tritanomaly

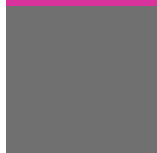
114.6270, 74.4510, 43.9150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



## Achromatopsia

112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

111.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810 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, 50, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 50, 157)  
}
```

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, 50, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 50, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810 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, 50, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 50, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(217, 50, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 50, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 50, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 50,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 112.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 50, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217, 50,  
157) }
```

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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