

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.0000, 107.7340,  
62.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820)</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(113.0000, 107.7340,  
62.9820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF2B65
RGB	255, 43, 101
RGB Percent	100%, 17%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.8316, 0.6035
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	344°, 100%, 58%
HSV	344°, 83%, 100%
XYZ	44.4544, 23.9228, 14.6116
YIQ	113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

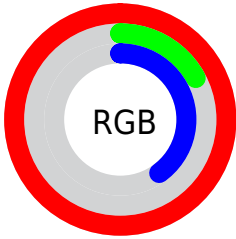
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 43, 101
Decimal	16722789
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.01, 77.73, 21.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 80.716, 15.641
Yxy	23.9228, 0.5357, 0.2883
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294912869 (0xFFFF2B65)
YUV	113.0000, -5.9160, 124.5340
Hunter-Lab	48.9109, 76.6418, 16.5255

# Details

The YIQ color **113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3366**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **185.0000, -107.7340, -62.9820**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.9040, 72.1130, 42.2330**, and **63.3790, 96.1810, 57.5970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.6860, 120.6620, 70.9820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.8410, 94.7600, 55.8160**.

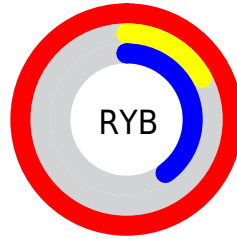
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (17%)

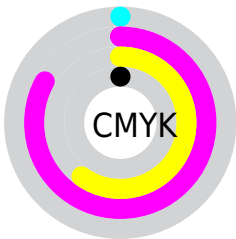
Blue (40%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (40%)

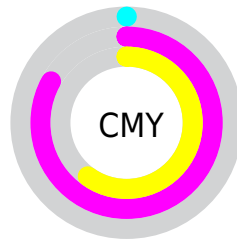


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (83%)


Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820 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 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 113.0000,  
107.7340, 62.9820


 113.0000,  
107.7340, 62.9820


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 75.4550, 108.1910,  
71.2230


 159.9040, 72.1130,  
42.2330


 63.3790, 96.1810,  
57.5970


 180.4780, 55.5170,  
34.6290

 51.4170, 83.8500,  
44.2820

 201.2800, 38.2790,  
27.6470

 39.5690, 71.1980,  
31.2780

 222.0820, 21.0410,  
20.6650

 29.0460, 56.2530,  
21.2850

 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

 19.7770, 37.7770,  
14.7130

 9.3830, 18.1550,

6.8830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 113.0000,  
107.7340, 62.9820

■ 113.0000,  
107.7340, 62.9820

■ 95.6860, 120.6620,  
70.9820

■ 129.8410, 94.7600,  
55.8160

■ 84.2250, 129.5100,  
75.8300

■ 147.1550, 81.8320,  
47.8160

■ 163.9960, 68.8580,  
40.6500

■ 181.3100, 55.9300,  
32.6500

■ 198.1510, 42.9560,  
25.4840

215.4650, 30.0280,  
17.4840

232.3060, 17.0540,  
10.3180

249.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121.1910, 74.1240, 77.3880



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



122.6340, 106.9630, 16.3630

# Triad

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



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



99.4750, -32.0810, -73.9130



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910

# Complementary

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



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



185.0000, -107.7340, -62.9820

# 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.



121.7700, -119.6640, -11.9520



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



106.1520, -75.6870, -54.5590

# Square

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



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



121.9250, 37.8340, -46.9180



115.6480, -99.6700, -32.9020



105.9670, -117.8800, 10.7920



# Rectangle

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



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



125.2890, 93.6720, -12.6000



115.6480, -99.6700, -32.9020



121.2290, -125.0300, -2.8060

# Sweetspot

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



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



212.1880, 32.3660, 19.1660



112.6160, 22.5400, 98.1560



101.9150, 19.7130, 11.6890



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.



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



84.2250, 129.5100, 75.8300



133.3900, 113.7020, 20.8860



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



63.0370, 97.1440, 56.6640



21.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



# Inverse Universe

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



113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820



84.2250, 129.5100, 75.8300



164.6100, -113.7020, -20.8860



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



63.0370, 97.1440, 56.6640



21.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

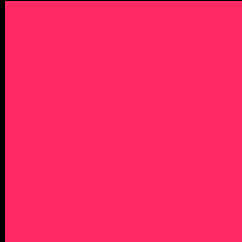
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

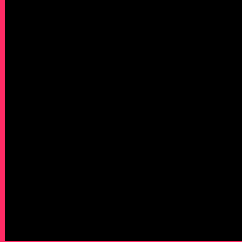
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820.



# 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

113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820

### Protanopia

135.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

### Deuteranopia

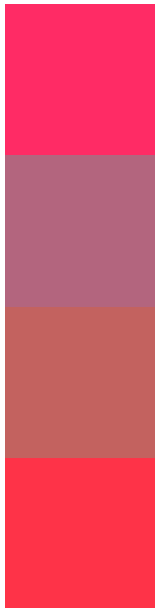
134.2360, 31.2700, -5.0340



## Tritanopia

114.3160, 117.6870, 42.2870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820

## Protanomaly

127.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110

## Deuteranomaly

126.6610, 58.7750, 19.6310

## Tritanomaly

114.0910, 114.2470, 49.5670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.4170, 39.1510, 22.8550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820 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, 43, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 43, 101)  
}
```

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, 43, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 43, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820 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, 43, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 43, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 43, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 43, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 43, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 43,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.0000, 107.7340, 62.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 43, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 43,  
101) }
```

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