

# Converting Colors

YIQ(114.0100, 51.3300,  
116.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(114.0100, 51.3300,  
116.0500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EB19FF
RGB	235, 25, 255
RGB Percent	92%, 10%, 100%
CMY	0.0778, 0.9022, 0.0000
CMYK	0.08, 0.90, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	295°, 100%, 55%
HSV	295°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	52.7109, 25.6016, 96.7712
YIQ	114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

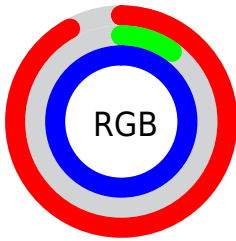
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 25, 255
Decimal	15407615
CIE Lab	57.66, 93.31, -65.30
CIE LCh	58, 113.885, 325.016
Yxy	25.6016, 0.3011, 0.1462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293597695 (0xFFEB19FF)
YUV	114.0100, 69.5081, 106.1082
Hunter-Lab	50.5980, 97.4071, -77.9764

# Details

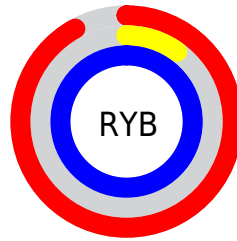
The YIQ color **114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF00FF**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **165.9900, -51.3300, -116.0500**, and the grayscale version is **113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.7110, 40.4250, 76.8810**, and **74.4840, 40.4670, 98.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.7370, 57.0130, 128.7010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.2830, 45.6470, 103.3990**.

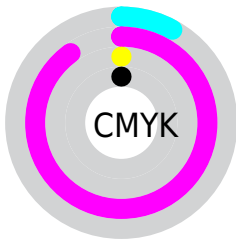
# Distribution



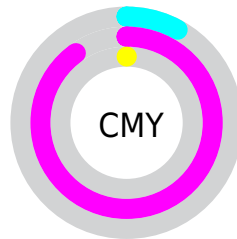
- Red (92%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500 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 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 114.0100, 51.3300,  
116.0500


 114.0100, 51.3300,  
116.0500


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 86.7600, 49.0380,  
113.5340


 168.7110, 40.4250,  
76.8810


 74.4840, 40.4670,  
98.1550


 186.9080, 31.9000,  
60.6680

 62.3220, 31.5750,  
83.0870

 205.1050, 23.3750,  
44.4550

 50.2740, 22.3620,  
68.3300

 223.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

 38.3400, 12.8280,  
53.8840

 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

 27.0040, 4.4860,  
39.8620

 13.3900, -8.9450,

24.4550

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 114.0100, 51.3300,  
116.0500

■ 114.0100, 51.3300,  
116.0500

■ 98.7370, 57.0130,  
128.7010

■ 129.2830, 45.6470,  
103.3990

■ 145.4420, 40.2850,  
90.4370

■ 160.7150, 34.6020,  
77.7860

■ 176.5750, 28.6440,  
64.6120

■ 191.8480, 22.9610,  
51.9610

■ 207.7080, 17.0030,  
38.7870

■ 223.2800, 11.9160,  
26.3480

■ 239.1400, 5.9580,  
13.1740

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.5100, -114.8550, 16.5450



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



94.4850, 100.6200, 103.8200

# Triad

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



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



131.0270, 73.3180, -29.1940



129.0930, -119.6160, -23.8400

# Complementary

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



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



165.9900, -51.3300, -116.0500

# 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.



116.1770, -86.0030, -54.8270



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



117.2750, 6.8890, -64.3030

# Square

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



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



118.4980, 130.7130, 15.4570



99.2030, -46.4750, -88.3870



131.2080, -129.7050, -11.6970



# Rectangle

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



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



87.0750, 121.4850, 83.6050



99.2030, -46.4750, -88.3870



124.7440, -108.7480, -33.5800

# Sweetspot

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



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



212.7030, 15.3990, 34.8150



64.7210, -80.1550, 59.5010



102.7370, 8.8910, 20.5950



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.



114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



98.7370, 57.0130, 128.7010



109.5020, 92.7820, 91.6780



119.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



74.0990, 42.9890, 96.5010



24.6380, 14.0240, 32.2000



# Inverse Universe

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



96.0500, 130.6600, 54.9800



78.7530, 144.9180, 60.9020



170.4980, -92.7820, -91.6780



119.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



58.9330, 108.7000, 45.4680



19.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

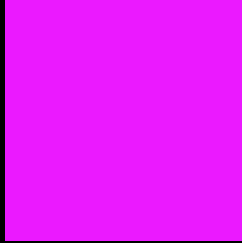
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

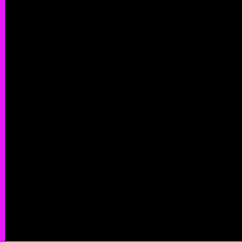
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 114.0100, 51.3300,



# 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

114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500

### Protanopia

130.7400, -74.2800, 24.6000

### Deuteranopia

127.1810, -80.3760, 13.9280



## Tritanopia

137.4820, 66.8890, 26.7690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



## Protanomaly

124.6020, -28.7120, 57.8160



## Deuteranomaly

122.2330, -32.2870, 51.0170



## Tritanomaly

128.8820, 61.1520, 59.1680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500



## Achromatopsia

114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

114.1860, 18.6530, 41.9250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500 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(235, 25, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 25, 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(235, 25, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 25, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500 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(235, 25, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 25, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 25, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 25, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 25, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 25,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 114.0100, 51.3300, 116.0500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 25, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235, 25,  
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](#).

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