

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360)</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(116.5450, 55.6920,  
81.0360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC31C1
RGB	220, 49, 193
RGB Percent	86%, 19%, 76%
CMY	0.1368, 0.8081, 0.2430
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.12, 0.14
HSL	309°, 71%, 53%
HSV	309°, 78%, 86%
XYZ	40.2776, 21.2776, 52.4525
YIQ	116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

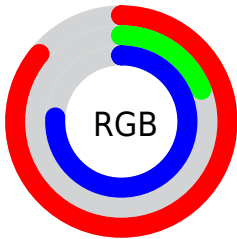
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	220, 49, 193
Decimal	14430657
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.25, 77.06, -37.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 85.648, 334.121
Yxy	21.2776, 0.3533, 0.1866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292620737 (0xFFDC31C1)
YUV	116.5450, 37.6923, 90.7300
Hunter-Lab	46.1276, 75.1390, -35.1304

# Details

The YIQ color **116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **152.4550, -55.6920, -81.0360**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.6630, 40.3800, 72.1880**, and **63.9850, 51.3370, 77.3610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.2890, 62.7050, 91.6090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.9150, 48.3580, 70.7740**.

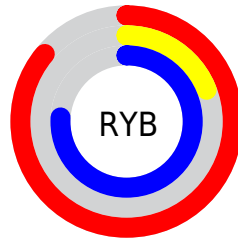
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (19%)

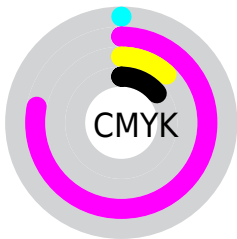
Blue (76%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (76%)

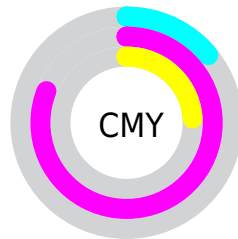


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (81%)


Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360 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 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 116.5450, 55.6920,  
81.0360


 116.5450, 55.6920,  
81.0360


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 75.7340, 59.9540,  
91.9060


 171.6630, 40.3800,  
72.1880


 63.9850, 51.3370,  
77.3610


 189.8430, 30.5250,  
58.0530

 52.3500, 42.3990,  
63.1270


 206.8660, 22.5500,  
42.8860

 40.8290, 33.1400,  
49.2040

 224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

 30.0200, 24.7520,  
36.0160

 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

 19.0260, 15.4470,  
22.9270

 3.0630, -4.3110,

6.5450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.5450, 55.6920,  
81.0360

■ 116.5450, 55.6920,  
81.0360

■ 103.2890, 62.7050,  
91.6090

■ 129.9150, 48.3580,  
70.7740

■ 89.9190, 70.0390,  
101.8710

■ 143.1710, 41.3450,  
60.2010

■ 86.8700, 71.7350,  
104.1750

■ 156.4270, 34.3320,  
49.6280

■ 169.7970, 26.9980,  
39.3660

■ 183.0530, 19.9850,  
28.7930

■ 196.4230, 12.6510,  
18.5310

■ 209.6790, 5.6380,  
7.9580

■ 223.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 236.3050, -8.7090,  
-12.8770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127.3690, -29.6740, 53.2220



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



88.7290, 111.0760, 90.5320

# Triad

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



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



118.7900, 51.8160, -35.9920



115.9850, -110.2640, -17.1120

# Complementary

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



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



152.4550, -55.6920, -81.0360

# 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.



107.6630, -86.8310, -39.8150



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



104.5500, -1.1350, -62.0550

# Square

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



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



117.9350, 94.9090, -7.4830



96.8960, -60.6470, -62.8150



117.7070, -123.3800, 0.3320



# Rectangle

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



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



96.2740, 118.6460, 63.4620



96.8960, -60.6470, -62.8150



113.9500, -103.1560, -24.7880

# Sweetspot

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



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



219.3410, 19.1140, 28.0580



76.2680, -39.3950, 58.6930



106.1840, 11.8260, 16.9620



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.



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



111.5490, 77.3730, 112.1330



106.9690, 82.6560, 54.9120



103.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



68.3710, 56.2420, 82.0820



18.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810



# Inverse Universe

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



116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



111.5490, 77.3730, 112.1330



162.0310, -82.6560, -54.9120



103.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



68.3710, 56.2420, 82.0820

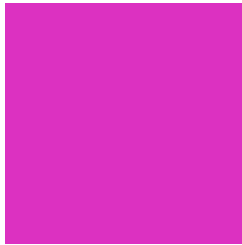


18.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

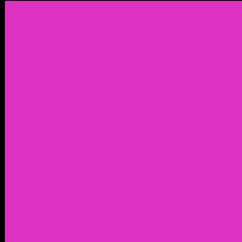
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

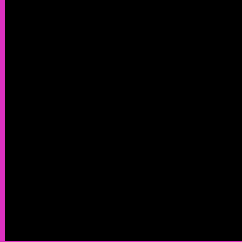
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.5450, 55.6920,



# 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

116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360

### Protanopia

113.2310, -91.8400, 23.4560

### Deuteranopia

126.7030, -29.3000, 13.3880



## Tritanopia

123.7600, 71.9780, 28.1540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



## Protanomaly

114.4940, -37.6960, 44.4160



## Deuteranomaly

122.9820, 1.5520, 37.9680



## Tritanomaly

121.5430, 66.0600, 47.3080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360



## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

116.8790, 20.5350, 29.8390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360 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(220, 49, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 49, 193)  
}
```

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(220, 49, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 49, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360 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(220, 49, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 49, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 49, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 49, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 49, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 49,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.5450, 55.6920, 81.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 49, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220, 49,  
193) }
```

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