

# Converting Colors

YIQ(116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(116.6040, 73.2580,  
49.0180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D94177
RGB	217, 65, 119
RGB Percent	85%, 25%, 47%
CMY	0.1486, 0.7453, 0.5331
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.45, 0.15
HSL	339°, 67%, 55%
HSV	339°, 70%, 85%
XYZ	33.8655, 19.8739, 19.5239
YIQ	116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

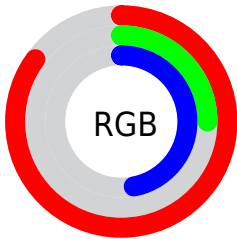
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	217, 65, 119
Decimal	14238071
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.69, 62.68, 3.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 62.805, 3.592
Yxy	19.8739, 0.4622, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292428151 (0xFFD94177)
YUV	116.6040, 1.1812, 88.0473
Hunter-Lab	44.5801, 57.5830, 5.2400

# Details

The YIQ color **116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **165.3960, -73.2580, -49.0180**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167.9400, 63.2640, 42.9120**, and **55.0370, 70.7810, 55.3650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102.0940, 83.8020, 56.1700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.1140, 62.7140, 41.8660**.

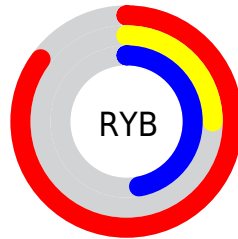
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (25%)

Blue (47%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (47%)

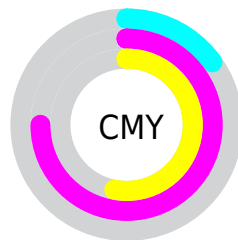


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180 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 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 116.6040, 73.2580,  
49.0180


 116.6040, 73.2580,  
49.0180


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 84.2390, 73.0280,  
53.1880


 167.9400, 63.2640,  
42.9120


 55.0370, 70.7810,  
55.3650

 187.4540, 46.8970,  
36.6650


 43.5590, 59.9630,  
42.1630


 207.6690, 29.9340,  
30.2060

 32.4940, 49.4200,  
29.4840

 227.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

 21.4570, 41.6740,  
15.6740

 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

 12.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 116.6040, 73.2580,  
49.0180

■ 116.6040, 73.2580,  
49.0180

■ 102.0940, 83.8020,  
56.1700

■ 131.1140, 62.7140,  
41.8660

■ 88.1710, 94.0710,  
62.7990

■ 145.0370, 52.4450,  
35.2370

■ 73.6610, 104.6150,  
69.9510

■ 159.5470, 41.9010,  
28.0850

■ 174.0570, 31.3570,  
20.9330

■ 187.9800, 21.0880,  
14.3040

■ 202.4900, 10.5440,  
7.1520

■ 217.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 231.5100,  
-10.5440, -7.1520

■ 242.4980,  
-19.4380, -11.1660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.9760, 37.2200, 52.3560



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



116.8120, 83.3950, 24.9870

# Triad

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



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



108.2560, 9.0410, -48.2310



107.7330, -109.0740, -5.6340

# Complementary

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



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



165.3960, -73.2580, -49.0180

# 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.



107.0370, -98.8470, -20.2790



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



92.7360, -62.7120, -52.9200

# Square

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



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



114.6590, 50.8070, -34.2250



101.4680, -81.7880, -37.5960



101.4700, -109.3510, 4.8970



# Rectangle

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



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



117.6580, 80.0520, 2.9640



101.4680, -81.7880, -37.5960



108.3540, -106.6890, -10.3130

# Sweetspot

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



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



219.3120, 26.0850, 17.3570



111.0320, 8.4240, 67.6240



106.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050



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.



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



113.6500, 103.1480, 69.0040



122.1880, 85.0920, 21.7640



102.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



58.7950, 83.2060, 55.9580



15.5780, 22.2800, 14.7280



# Inverse Universe

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



116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180



113.6500, 103.1480, 69.0040



159.8120, -85.0920, -21.7640



102.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



58.7950, 83.2060, 55.9580

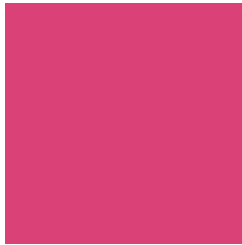


15.5780, 22.2800, 14.7280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

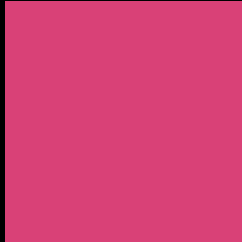
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

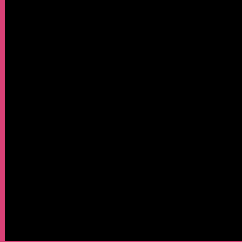
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 116.6040, 73.2580,

49.0180.

# 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

116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180

### Protanopia

124.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580

### Deuteranopia

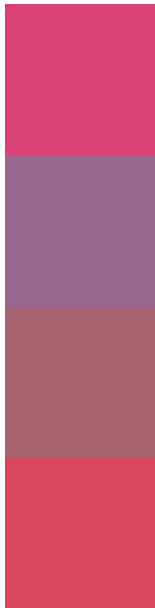
124.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750



## Tritanopia

116.6150, 82.7520, 31.1360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180

## Protanomaly

121.6950, 17.8770, 22.9410

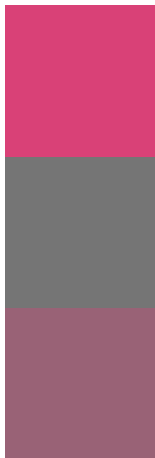
## Deuteranomaly

121.4550, 35.9880, 19.6040

## Tritanomaly

116.8630, 79.3580, 37.5820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.7250, 26.3600, 17.8800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180 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, 65, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 65, 119)  
}
```

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, 65, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 65, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180 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, 65, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 65, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 65, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 65, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 65, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 65,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 116.6040, 73.2580, 49.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 65, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217, 65,  
119) }
```

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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