

# Converting Colors

YIQ(117.3430, 63.7540,  
122.1700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700)</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(117.3430, 63.7540,  
122.1700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FE15FF
RGB	254, 21, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 8%, 100%
CMY	0.0032, 0.9179, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.92, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 54%
HSV	300°, 92%, 100%
XYZ	59.2548, 28.8573, 97.0547
YIQ	117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

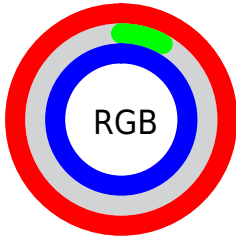
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 21, 255
Decimal	16651775
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.66, 96.72, -60.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 113.988, 328.054
Yxy	28.8573, 0.3200, 0.1558
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294841855 (0xFFFE15FF)
YUV	117.3430, 67.8649, 119.8482
Hunter-Lab	53.7190, 102.8865, -69.5166

# Details

The YIQ color **117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700** 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 **158.6570, -63.7540, -122.1700**, and the grayscale version is **117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.8850, 39.8750, 75.8350**, and **79.8660, 51.1950, 101.9710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.0160, 69.5290, 133.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132.0180, 56.8790, 109.0950**.

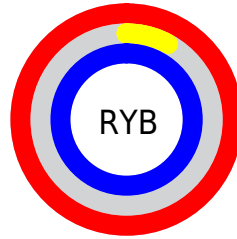
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (8%)

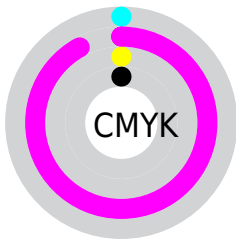
Blue (100%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (100%)

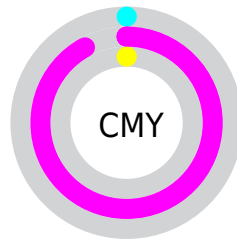


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (92%)


Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700 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 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 117.3430, 63.7540,  
122.1700


 117.3430, 63.7540,  
122.1700


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 92.4410, 60.3620,  
117.5620


 169.8850, 39.8750,  
75.8350


 79.8660, 51.1950,  
101.9710


 188.6690, 31.0750,  
59.0990

 67.7040, 42.3030,  
86.9030


 207.4530, 22.2750,  
42.3630

 55.6560, 33.0900,  
72.1460

 225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

 43.7220, 23.5560,  
57.7000

 243.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

 32.3860, 15.2140,  
43.6780

 20.0820, 3.8460,

29.4300

■ 4.7880, -13.4820,  
13.0620

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 117.3430, 63.7540,  
122.1700

■ 117.3430, 63.7540,  
122.1700

■ 105.0160, 69.5290,  
133.1530

■ 132.0180, 56.8790,  
109.0950

■ 147.2800, 49.7290,  
95.4970

■ 161.9550, 42.8540,  
82.4220

■ 177.5160, 36.3000,  
69.0360

192.1910, 29.4250,  
55.9610

207.4530, 22.2750,  
42.3630

222.1280, 15.4000,  
29.2880

237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.6970, -63.5530, 33.9430



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



94.2570, 101.2620, 103.1980

# Triad

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



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



137.7830, 70.8890, -34.7350



136.5420, -128.1900, -22.6380

# Complementary

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



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



158.6570, -63.7540, -122.1700

# 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.



123.6260, -94.5770, -53.6250



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



121.6500, 1.1590, -70.5930

# Square

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



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



129.0750, 127.2300, 6.9900



105.0730, -49.2250, -93.6170



135.3170, -131.6300, -15.3580



# Rectangle

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



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



86.7330, 122.4480, 82.6720



105.0730, -49.2250, -93.6170



132.1930, -117.3220, -32.3780

# Sweetspot

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



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



213.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



50.0240, -76.2140, 70.6820



101.8730, 11.5040, 22.8000



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.



117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700



105.0160, 69.5290, 133.1530



104.7600, 100.6230, 87.2390



120.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930



26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



# Inverse Universe

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



91.0800, 139.1430, 49.9190



76.3590, 151.6590, 54.3710



171.2400, -100.6230, -87.2390



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



57.2230, 113.5150, 40.8030



19.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

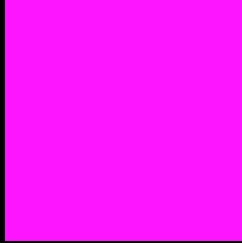
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

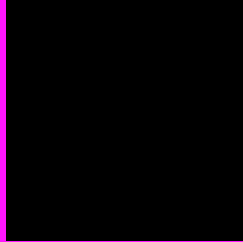
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 117.3430, 63.7540,



# 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

117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700

### Protanopia

141.1170, -65.1560, 24.4440

### Deuteranopia

139.9610, -65.0170, 16.4150



## Tritanopia

142.7610, 79.4050, 31.2210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700

## Protanomaly

132.6310, -18.4880, 59.7520

## Deuteranomaly

131.4690, -18.2120, 54.7480

## Tritanomaly

133.5740, 73.9430, 64.1430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

117.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700 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(254, 21, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 21, 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(254, 21, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 21, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700 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(254, 21, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 21, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 21, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 21, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 21, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 21,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 117.3430, 63.7540, 122.1700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 21, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254, 21,  
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](#).

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