

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(118.0530, 64.6840,  
50.2200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D34484
RGB	211, 68, 132
RGB Percent	83%, 27%, 52%
CMY	0.1722, 0.7335, 0.4821
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.37, 0.17
HSL	333°, 62%, 55%
HSV	333°, 68%, 83%
XYZ	33.1237, 19.6576, 23.8972
YIQ	118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

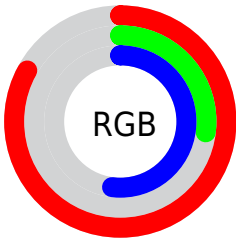
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	211, 68, 132
Decimal	13845636
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.45, 61.14, -4.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 61.291, 355.929
Yxy	19.6576, 0.4320, 0.2564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292035716 (0xFFD34484)
YUV	118.0530, 6.8759, 81.5145
Hunter-Lab	44.3369, 55.7663, -0.9210

# Details

The YIQ color **118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200** 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 **160.9470, -64.6840, -50.2200**, and the grayscale version is **118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.7100, 58.2200, 46.2200**, and **54.9100, 63.9490, 58.0370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104.3580, 74.3110, 57.4710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131.7480, 55.0570, 42.9690**.

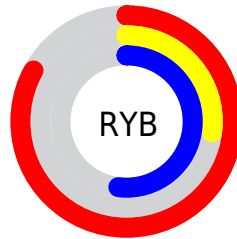
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (27%)

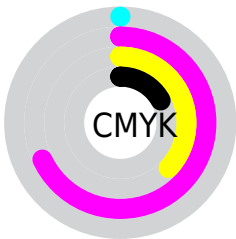
Blue (52%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (52%)

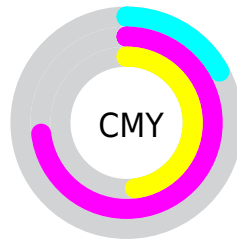


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200 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 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 118.0530, 64.6840,  
50.2200


 118.0530, 64.6840,  
50.2200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 87.4490, 63.6290,  
52.8210


 170.7100, 58.2200,  
46.2200


 54.9100, 63.9490,  
58.0370


 190.3380, 41.5320,  
40.2840


 43.6170, 54.0480,  
44.7360


 210.5530, 24.5690,  
33.8250

 32.4380, 43.8260,  
31.7460

 229.1720, 12.1000,  
23.0120

 22.2700, 35.0710,  
19.7030

 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

 11.4760, 22.3270,  
8.3670

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 118.0530, 64.6840,  
50.2200

■ 118.0530, 64.6840,  
50.2200

■ 104.3580, 74.3110,  
57.4710

■ 131.7480, 55.0570,  
42.9690

■ 90.7770, 83.6170,  
65.0330

■ 145.3290, 45.7510,  
35.4070

■ 77.0820, 93.2440,  
72.2840

■ 159.0240, 36.1240,  
28.1560

■ 73.9190, 95.2610,  
74.2770

■ 172.7190, 26.4970,  
20.9050

■ 186.3000, 17.1910,  
13.3430

■ 200.5820, 7.2890,  
5.5690

■ 214.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 227.8580,  
-11.6440, -9.2440

■ 239.7920,  
-20.4460, -14.9260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.0390, 23.7410, 48.8370



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



116.2450, 80.9180, 31.3340

# Triad

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



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



109.0960, 24.1710, -47.1010



107.1800, -106.1390, -9.2670

# Complementary

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



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



160.9470, -64.6840, -50.2200

# 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.



104.7400, -93.7570, -24.4210



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



91.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700

# Square

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



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



115.0130, 58.7380, -29.2780



98.6980, -76.7440, -40.9040



102.8890, -109.2130, 2.3950



# Rectangle

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



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



117.2270, 80.1880, 11.5160



98.6980, -76.7440, -40.9040



106.9860, -102.8370, -14.0450

# Sweetspot

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



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



221.8710, 23.0130, 17.9650



107.9230, 1.1810, 61.2210



107.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260



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.



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



120.4950, 93.5190, 72.8070



114.8660, 83.3030, 26.6550



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



58.7820, 76.0530, 58.9410



14.3110, 18.6580, 14.2900



# Inverse Universe

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



118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200



120.4950, 93.5190, 72.8070



164.1340, -83.3030, -26.6550



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



58.7820, 76.0530, 58.9410



14.3110, 18.6580, 14.2900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

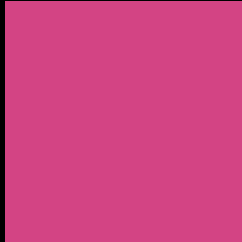
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

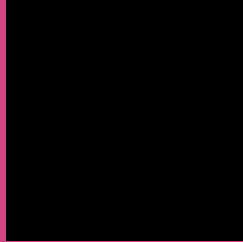
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.0530, 64.6840,



# 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

118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200

### Protanopia

123.5420, -21.5970, 11.4510

### Deuteranopia

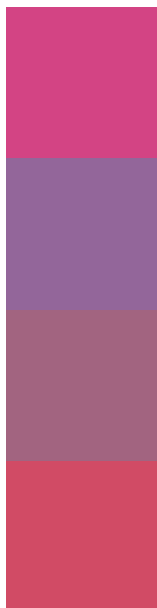
124.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



## Tritanopia

118.1410, 75.2790, 28.9030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200

## Protanomaly

121.3830, 10.1280, 25.7120

## Deuteranomaly

121.7300, 27.9640, 21.8520

## Tritanomaly

118.0300, 71.5180, 36.4940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200

## Achromatopsia

118.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.1700, 23.6090, 18.1770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200 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(211, 68, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 68, 132)  
}
```

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(211, 68, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 68, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200 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(211, 68, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 68, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 68, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 68, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 68, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 68,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.0530, 64.6840, 50.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 68, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211, 68,  
132) }
```

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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