

# Converting Colors

YIQ(119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(119.1380, 80.5020,  
49.8940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E34173
RGB	227, 65, 115
RGB Percent	89%, 25%, 45%
CMY	0.1094, 0.7453, 0.5487
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.49, 0.11
HSL	341°, 74%, 57%
HSV	341°, 71%, 89%
XYZ	36.6971, 21.3604, 18.4301
YIQ	119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

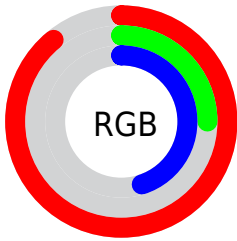
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	227, 65, 115
Decimal	14893427
CIE Lab	53.34, 65.20, 8.92
CIE LCh	53, 65.804, 7.792
Yxy	21.3604, 0.4798, 0.2793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293083507 (0xFFE34173)
YUV	119.1380, -2.0400, 94.5950
Hunter-Lab	46.2173, 60.8508, 8.7091

# Details

The YIQ color **119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940** 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 **172.8620, -80.5020, -49.8940**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.0710, 64.2730, 41.1450**, and **57.2720, 77.4290, 56.0290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.8130, 91.9630, 56.9470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134.4630, 69.0410, 42.8410**.

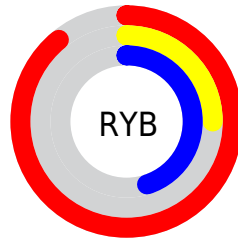
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (25%)

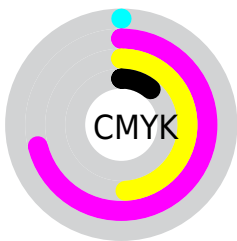
Blue (45%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (45%)

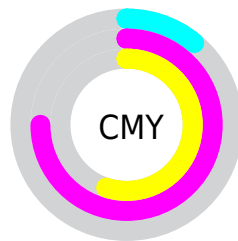


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940 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 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 119.1380, 80.5020,  
49.8940


 119.1380, 80.5020,  
49.8940


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 86.0010, 79.6300,  
54.6860


 168.0710, 64.2730,  
41.1450


 57.2720, 77.4290,  
56.0290


 188.1720, 47.6310,  
34.3750


 45.9080, 66.2900,  
43.1380


 208.3870, 30.6680,  
27.9160

 34.6580, 54.8300,  
30.5580

 228.6020, 13.7050,  
21.4570

 23.2510, 45.2500,  
16.9460

 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

 14.2810, 27.3700,  
10.5860

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 119.1380, 80.5020,  
49.8940

■ 119.1380, 80.5020,  
49.8940

■ 103.8130, 91.9630,  
56.9470

■ 134.4630, 69.0410,  
42.8410

■ 89.1890, 102.8280,  
63.7880

■ 149.0870, 58.1760,  
36.0000

■ 75.8530, 112.8220,  
69.8940

■ 164.4120, 46.7150,  
28.9470

■ 179.7370, 35.2540,  
21.8940

■ 194.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

■ 209.6860, 12.9280,  
8.0000

■ 225.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 240.3360, -9.9940,  
-6.1060

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126.2870, 46.7100, 56.5820



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



120.2700, 87.7970, 22.3010

# Triad

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



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



109.7710, 0.1010, -51.4110



111.5630, -114.3470, -3.6830

# Complementary

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



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



172.8620, -80.5020, -49.8940

# 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.



111.5680, -104.7160, -18.5400



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



97.3980, -67.5720, -52.9480

# Square

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



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



118.1700, 47.6900, -38.3100



105.8850, -87.3360, -36.1680



103.7840, -113.1110, 6.9610



# Rectangle

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



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



121.0510, 83.0790, -2.3370



105.8850, -87.3360, -36.1680



112.2980, -112.2830, -8.0510

# Sweetspot

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



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



219.0840, 26.7270, 16.7350



116.6570, 14.1540, 73.9140



106.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



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.



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



109.1190, 109.0170, 67.2650



131.0480, 88.3020, 18.6540



107.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



59.7910, 89.0290, 55.0530



17.0730, 25.2600, 15.7880



# Inverse Universe

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



119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940



109.1190, 109.0170, 67.2650



160.9520, -88.3020, -18.6540



107.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



59.7910, 89.0290, 55.0530

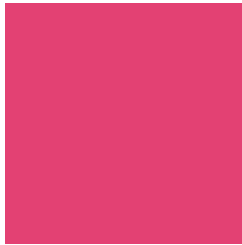


17.0730, 25.2600, 15.7880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

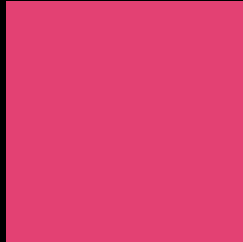
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940 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 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 119.1380, 80.5020,



# 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

119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940

### Protanopia

128.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060

### Deuteranopia

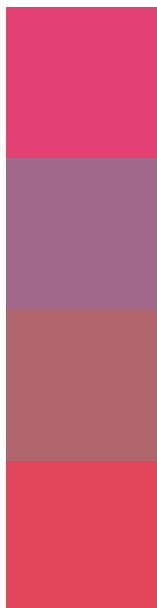
128.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240



## Tritanopia

118.9040, 89.3080, 33.4680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940

## Protanomaly

124.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470

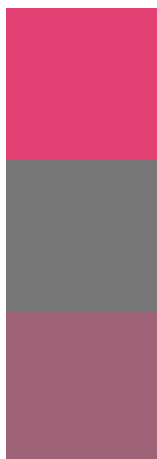
## Deuteranomaly

125.3370, 42.1320, 18.3880

## Tritanomaly

119.0380, 86.2350, 39.6030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.8070, 29.0650, 18.4170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940 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(227, 65, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 65, 115)  
}
```

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(227, 65, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 65, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940 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(227, 65, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 65, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 65, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 65, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 65, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 65,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 119.1380, 80.5020, 49.8940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 65, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227, 65,  
115) }
```

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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