

# Converting Colors

YIQ(120.5770, 62.9750,  
119.7670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**YIQ(120.5770, 62.9750,  
119.7670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF1AFF
RGB	255, 26, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 10%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.8983, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 55%
HSV	300°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	59.6573, 29.2146, 97.1024
YIQ	120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

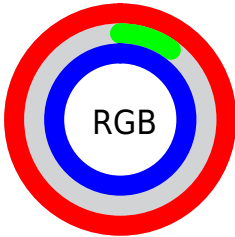
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 26, 255
Decimal	16718591
CIE Lab	60.97, 96.33, -59.80
CIE LCh	61, 113.384, 328.168
Yxy	29.2146, 0.3208, 0.1571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294908671 (0xFFFF1AFF)
YUV	120.5770, 66.2705, 117.8890
Hunter-Lab	54.0505, 102.4279, -68.6799

# Details

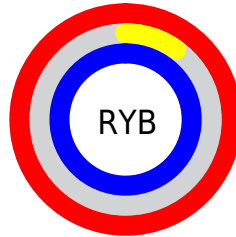
The YIQ color **120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF00FF**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **160.4230, -62.9750, -119.7670**, and the grayscale version is **120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170.4720, 39.6000, 75.3120**, and **80.1650, 51.7910, 102.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.2520, 56.1000, 106.6920**.

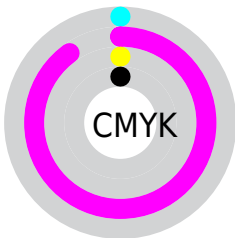
# Distribution



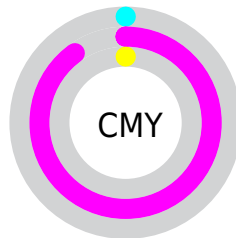
- Red (100%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670 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 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 120.5770, 62.9750,  
119.7670


 120.5770, 62.9750,  
119.7670


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 92.7400, 60.9580,  
117.7740


 170.4720, 39.6000,  
75.3120


 80.1650, 51.7910,  
102.1830


 189.8430, 30.5250,  
58.0530


 68.0030, 42.8990,  
87.1150


 208.0400, 22.0000,  
41.8400

 55.9550, 33.6860,  
72.3580

 226.2370, 13.4750,  
25.6270

 44.0210, 24.1520,  
57.9120

 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

 32.7990, 15.4890,  
44.2010

 20.3810, 4.4420,

29.6420

■ 5.0870, -12.8860,  
13.2740

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 120.5770, 62.9750,  
119.7670

■ 120.5770, 62.9750,  
119.7670

■ 105.3150, 70.1250,  
133.3650

■ 135.2520, 56.1000,  
106.6920

■ 150.5140, 48.9500,  
93.0940

■ 165.1890, 42.0750,  
80.0190

■ 180.4510, 34.9250,  
66.4210

■ 195.1260, 28.0500,  
53.3460

■ 210.3880, 20.9000,  
39.7480

■ 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

■ 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



128.4800, -61.4440, 34.2680



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



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.



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



138.3700, 70.6140, -35.2580



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.



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



160.4230, -62.9750, -119.7670

# 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.



124.3270, -95.1730, -53.8370



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



122.5360, 1.4800, -70.9040

# Square

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



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



130.2490, 126.6800, 5.9440



106.3440, -51.4260, -92.2740



135.9040, -131.9050, -15.8810



# Rectangle

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



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



86.8470, 122.1270, 82.9830



106.3440, -51.4260, -92.2740



132.8940, -117.9180, -32.5900

# Sweetspot

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



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



214.4970, 18.9750, 36.0870



52.1060, -73.5090, 71.2190



103.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



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.



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



107.4670, 99.8900, 84.0020



120.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



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.



120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



173.4190, -99.5690, -84.3130



120.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930



26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

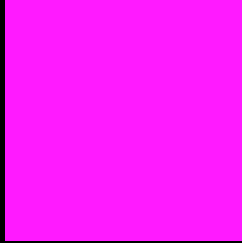
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670 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 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 120.5770, 62.9750,



# 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

120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670

### Protanopia

142.0030, -64.8350, 24.1330

### Deuteranopia

141.1460, -64.1000, 16.3160



## Tritanopia

143.7610, 79.4050, 31.2210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670

## Protanomaly

134.1040, -18.4420, 58.9180

## Deuteranomaly

133.8280, -17.8450, 53.6030

## Tritanomaly

135.1610, 73.6680, 63.6200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670

## Achromatopsia

121.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

120.6920, 23.1000, 43.9320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670 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(255, 26, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 26, 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(255, 26, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 26, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670 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(255, 26, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 26, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 26, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 26, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 26, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 26,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 120.5770, 62.9750, 119.7670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 26, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 26,  
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](#).

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