

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.2600, 43.3130,  
79.6090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D63CD3
RGB	214, 60, 211
RGB Percent	84%, 24%, 83%
CMY	0.1603, 0.7649, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.01, 0.16
HSL	301°, 65%, 54%
HSV	301°, 72%, 84%
XYZ	41.1380, 22.2426, 63.7623
YIQ	123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

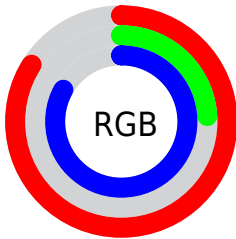
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	214, 60, 211
Decimal	14040275
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.28, 75.27, -46.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 88.289, 328.487
Yxy	22.2426, 0.3236, 0.1749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292230355 (0xFFD63CD3)
YUV	123.2600, 43.2558, 79.5790
Hunter-Lab	47.1621, 73.1660, -47.1455

# Details

The YIQ color **123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **150.7400, -43.3130, -79.6090**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176.9290, 36.5750, 69.5590**, and **64.1290, 42.3040, 81.3760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.9330, 49.0880, 90.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.5870, 37.5380, 68.6260**.

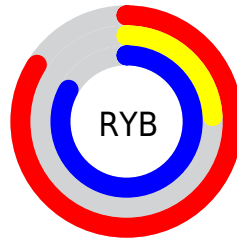
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (24%)

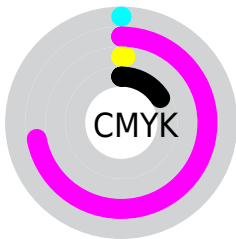
Blue (83%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (83%)

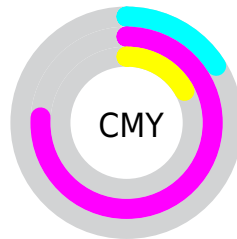


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090 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 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



123.2600, 43.3130,  
79.6090

123.2600, 43.3130,  
79.6090

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

85.2700, 46.5210,  
87.5530

176.3420, 36.8500,  
70.0820

64.1290, 42.3040,  
81.3760

193.9520, 28.6000,  
54.3920

52.6790, 34.2830,  
67.0430

210.9750, 20.6250,  
39.2250

41.0440, 25.3450,  
52.8090

228.5850, 12.3750,  
23.5350

30.2350, 16.9570,  
39.6210

245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

19.1270, 7.9730,  
26.2210

3.6480, -10.2720,

9.9520

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.2600, 43.3130,  
79.6090

■ 123.2600, 43.3130,  
79.6090

■ 110.9330, 49.0880,  
90.5920

■ 135.5870, 37.5380,  
68.6260

■ 97.9050, 55.4590,  
101.7870

■ 148.6150, 31.1670,  
57.4310

■ 87.9260, 60.1340,  
110.6780

■ 160.9420, 25.3920,  
46.4480

■ 173.9700, 19.0210,  
35.2530

186.2970, 13.2460,  
24.2700

198.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

211.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

223.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

237.0070,  
-11.0460, -20.0860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.3230, -50.3960, 43.3000



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



91.8630, 108.0030, 96.6670

# Triad

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



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



122.1010, 61.3060, -31.7660



117.4210, -108.7960, -21.6920

# Complementary

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



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



150.7400, -43.3130, -79.6090

# 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.



108.0560, -83.8040, -45.1160



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



111.1170, 10.5100, -58.3380

# Square

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



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



118.5990, 104.9030, -1.3770



96.0180, -55.4190, -69.4590



121.2290, -125.0300, -2.8060



# Rectangle

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



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



86.1630, 124.0530, 81.1170



96.0180, -55.4190, -69.4590



114.5710, -100.7710, -29.4670

# Sweetspot

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



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



222.0140, 15.7210, 28.9770



78.4530, -47.6460, 48.5300



107.9280, 9.6710, 17.4710



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.



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



125.9910, 61.5090, 113.2930



114.4820, 68.0300, 55.6620



100.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



70.1670, 48.3090, 88.1890



17.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780



# Inverse Universe

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



123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



125.9910, 61.5090, 113.2930



159.5180, -68.0300, -55.6620



100.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



70.1670, 48.3090, 88.1890



17.6450, 12.1460, 22.1780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

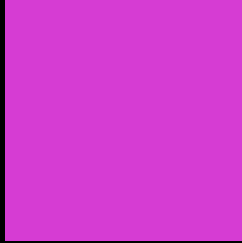
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090 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 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.2600, 43.3130,



# 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

123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090

### Protanopia

117.9820, -86.7050, 24.0070

### Deuteranopia

127.5150, -43.3300, 14.3500



## Tritanopia

129.1930, 60.3330, 24.4370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



## Protanomaly

120.0100, -39.2090, 44.3030



## Deuteranomaly

126.1530, -12.1110, 37.7850



## Tritanomaly

127.2040, 53.7730, 44.2130

# Monochromacy



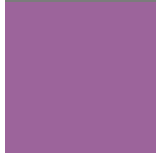
## Original Color

123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090



## Achromatopsia

123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

123.0140, 15.7210, 28.9770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090 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(214, 60, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 60, 211)  
}
```

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(214, 60, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 60, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090 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(214, 60, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 60, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 60, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 60, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 60, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 60,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.2600, 43.3130, 79.6090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 60, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214, 60,  
211) }
```

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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