

# Converting Colors

YIQ(126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(126.3020, 95.0800,  
61.0320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF3D7D
RGB	255, 61, 125
RGB Percent	100%, 24%, 49%
CMY	0.0000, 0.7610, 0.5095
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.51, 0.00
HSL	340°, 100%, 62%
HSV	340°, 76%, 100%
XYZ	46.6114, 26.0716, 22.0057
YIQ	126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

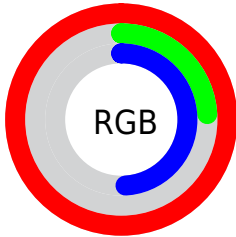
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 61, 125
Decimal	16727421
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.10, 74.88, 10.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 75.596, 7.906
Yxy	26.0716, 0.4923, 0.2753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294917501 (0xFFFF3D7D)
YUV	126.3020, -0.6419, 112.8681
Hunter-Lab	51.0604, 73.5914, 10.1898

# Details

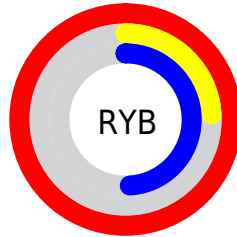
The YIQ color **126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3366**. The color can be described as middle washed rose. A complement of this color would be **189.6980, -95.0800, -61.0320**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169.7980, 60.7880, 43.7320**, and **66.1860, 89.7150, 64.6510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109.1020, 107.6870, 69.3430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.9150, 82.7480, 53.2440**.

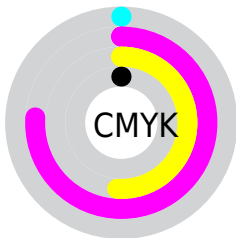
# Distribution



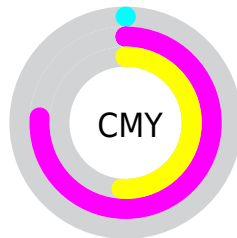
- Red (100%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320 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 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 126.3020, 95.0800,  
61.0320


 126.3020, 95.0800,  
61.0320


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 83.9470, 98.0580,  
73.1460


 169.7980, 60.7880,  
43.7320


 66.1860, 89.7150,  
64.6510


 190.6000, 43.5500,  
36.7500

 54.2950, 78.6220,  
50.9260


 210.8150, 26.5870,  
30.2910

 42.7460, 66.5660,  
38.1340

 230.9330, 11.2750,  
21.4430

 30.8550, 55.4730,  
24.4090

 248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

 21.2720, 40.7570,  
15.7730

 11.1770, 21.7310,

8.1550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 126.3020, 95.0800,  
61.0320

■ 126.3020, 95.0800,  
61.0320

■ 109.1020,  
107.6870, 69.3430

■ 142.9150, 82.7480,  
53.2440

■ 92.4890, 120.0190,  
77.1310

■ 160.1150, 70.1410,  
44.9330

■ 85.8210, 125.0160,  
80.1840

■ 176.7280, 57.8090,  
37.1450

■ 193.9280, 45.2020,  
28.8340

■ 210.5410, 32.8700,  
21.0460

■ 227.8550, 19.9420,  
13.0460

■ 244.4680, 7.6100,  
5.2580

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.



136.6290, 54.9150, 67.5790



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



129.8050, 102.4680, 26.2440

# Triad

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



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



116.7090, 2.6710, -64.9530



122.9900, -125.8550, -4.3750

# Complementary

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



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



189.6980, -95.0800, -61.0320

# 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.



123.6960, -116.8200, -19.4440



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



107.3600, -73.5770, -59.7610

# Square

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



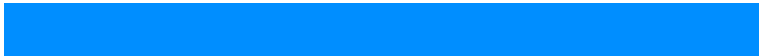
126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



129.1010, 52.1380, -41.8300



116.9870, -96.5510, -39.8710



112.4240, -120.9050, 5.0390



# Rectangle

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



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



130.5550, 99.0350, -5.1650



116.9870, -96.5510, -39.8710



124.4090, -125.7170, -6.8770

# Sweetspot

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



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



215.9210, 28.7440, 18.7280



121.6870, 14.6100, 87.6820



104.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640



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.



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



101.1460, 113.5550, 73.1310



137.7900, 106.8240, 24.3920



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.2910, 93.6130, 60.0850



21.5300, 31.4030, 20.0990



# Inverse Universe

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



126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320



101.1460, 113.5550, 73.1310



178.2100, -106.8240, -24.3920



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.2910, 93.6130, 60.0850



21.5300, 31.4030, 20.0990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

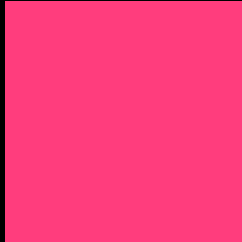
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320 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 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 126.3020, 95.0800,



# 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

126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320

### Protanopia

140.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480

### Deuteranopia

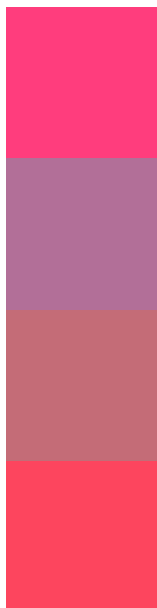
140.9070, 22.1910, -0.1850



## Tritanopia

126.8630, 105.7210, 38.8810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320

## Protanomaly

135.7070, 26.7710, 26.9550

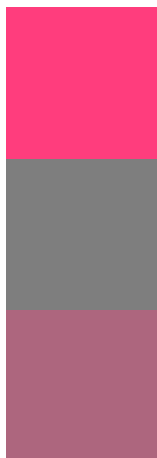
## Deuteranomaly

135.5660, 48.9170, 22.0770

## Tritanomaly

126.8660, 101.6390, 46.7830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320

## Achromatopsia

126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.9650, 34.6120, 22.5160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320 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, 61, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 61, 125)  
}
```

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, 61, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 61, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320 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, 61, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 61, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 61, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 61, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 61, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 61,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 126.3020, 95.0800, 61.0320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 61, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 61,  
125) }
```

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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