

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(127.3680, 76.3780,  
36.5220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DF5369
RGB	223, 83, 105
RGB Percent	87%, 33%, 41%
CMY	0.1251, 0.6747, 0.5879
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.53, 0.13
HSL	351°, 69%, 60%
HSV	351°, 63%, 87%
XYZ	36.1010, 22.9010, 15.9019
YIQ	127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

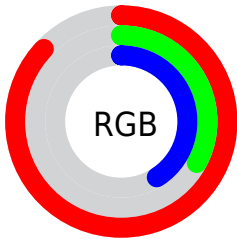
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	223, 83, 105
Decimal	14635881
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.97, 56.20, 17.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 58.722, 16.868
Yxy	22.9010, 0.4820, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292825961 (0xFFDF5369)
YUV	127.3680, -11.0274, 83.8693
Hunter-Lab	47.8550, 50.9113, 13.7968

# Details

The YIQ color **127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220** 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 **178.6320, -76.3780, -36.5220**, and the grayscale version is **127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175.6220, 63.6790, 29.8790**, and **66.2030, 72.7090, 42.4450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112.2880, 88.5270, 42.1190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142.4480, 64.2290, 30.9250**.

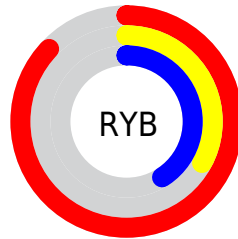
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (33%)

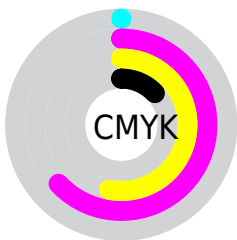
Blue (41%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (41%)

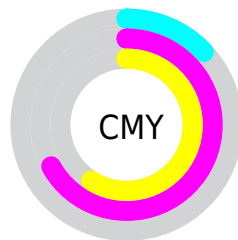


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (67%)


Yellow (59%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220 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 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 127.3680, 76.3780,  
36.5220


 127.3680, 76.3780,  
36.5220


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 98.6390, 74.1770,  
37.8650


 175.6220, 63.6790,  
29.8790


 66.2030, 72.7090,  
42.4450


 195.1360, 47.3120,  
23.6320

 43.9850, 67.3910,  
39.7030


 214.6500, 30.9450,  
17.3850

 32.7350, 55.9310,  
27.1230

 234.9790, 13.6610,  
11.2370

 22.2400, 43.7830,  
15.9990

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

 13.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 127.3680, 76.3780,  
36.5220

■ 127.3680, 76.3780,  
36.5220

■ 112.2880, 88.5270,  
42.1190

■ 142.4480, 64.2290,  
30.9250

■ 96.6210, 100.9510,  
48.2390

■ 158.1150, 51.8050,  
24.8050

■ 81.6550, 112.7790,  
54.1470

■ 173.0810, 39.9770,  
18.8970

■ 70.6670, 121.6730,  
58.1610

■ 188.1610, 27.8280,  
13.3000

■ 203.2410, 15.6790,  
7.7030

■ 218.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

■ 233.9880, -8.8940,  
-4.0140

■ 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131.0670, 52.9010, 49.0050



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



127.9170, 78.1250, 10.3570

# Triad

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



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



114.5920, -18.1480, -45.5720



110.8620, -113.7510, -3.4710

# Complementary

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



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



178.6320, -76.3780, -36.5220

# 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.



113.1810, -107.8800, -16.2640



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



102.5960, -76.6970, -47.2650

# Square

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



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



121.7000, 34.3940, -39.6380



109.8120, -94.2600, -31.8280



126.0700, -57.7740, 22.8180



# Rectangle

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



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



126.7780, 70.4260, -9.8140



109.8120, -94.2600, -31.8280



111.9390, -112.6500, -6.9060

# Sweetspot

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



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



222.1500, 26.3610, 12.3530



133.9430, 24.7920, 68.3440



107.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150



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.



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



124.5290, 104.2060, 49.8220



152.4490, 70.5150, 5.0990



104.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



55.8160, 95.9080, 46.0200



15.2640, 26.0400, 12.6640



# Inverse Universe

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



127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220



124.5290, 104.2060, 49.8220



153.5510, -70.5150, -5.0990



104.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



55.8160, 95.9080, 46.0200



15.2640, 26.0400, 12.6640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

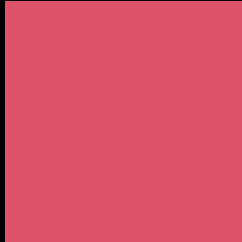
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

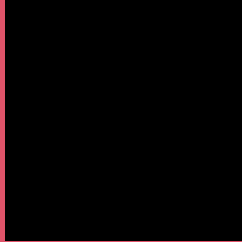
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.3680, 76.3780,



# 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

127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220

### Protanopia

131.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

### Deuteranopia

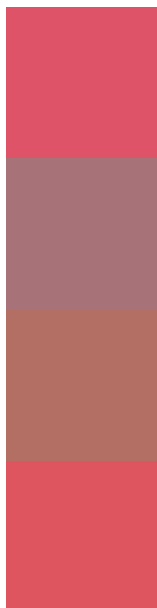
132.3650, 26.5930, -2.8710



## Tritanopia

127.2340, 79.4510, 30.3870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220

## Protanomaly

130.5310, 29.6620, 13.1020

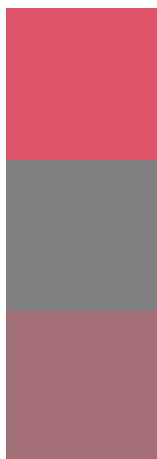
## Deuteranomaly

130.4910, 44.3340, 11.5180

## Tritanomaly

127.2170, 78.1210, 32.4650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.1610, 27.8280, 13.3000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220 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(223, 83, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 83, 105)  
}
```

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(223, 83, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 83, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220 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(223, 83, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 83, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 83, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 83, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 83, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 83,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.3680, 76.3780, 36.5220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 83, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223, 83,  
105) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor