

# Converting Colors

YIQ(129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(129.0260, 95.6770,  
55.7170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF4376
RGB	255, 67, 118
RGB Percent	100%, 26%, 46%
CMY	0.0000, 0.7375, 0.5369
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	344°, 100%, 63%
HSV	344°, 74%, 100%
XYZ	46.5176, 26.5750, 19.8443
YIQ	129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

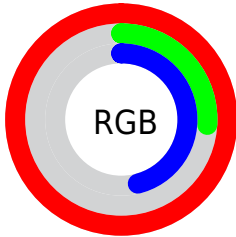
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 67, 118
Decimal	16728950
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.58, 72.57, 15.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 74.143, 11.823
Yxy	26.5750, 0.5005, 0.2859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294919030 (0xFFFF4376)
YUV	129.0260, -5.4358, 110.4792
Hunter-Lab	51.5509, 70.8575, 13.2622

# Details

The YIQ color **129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170** 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 **192.9740, -95.6770, -55.7170**, and the grayscale version is **129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.3480, 61.9350, 39.4630**, and **65.3880, 91.9620, 62.4740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111.7120, 108.6050, 63.7170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.8670, 82.7030, 48.5510**.

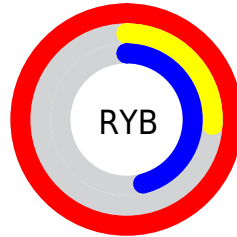
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (26%)

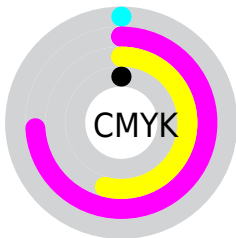
Blue (46%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (46%)

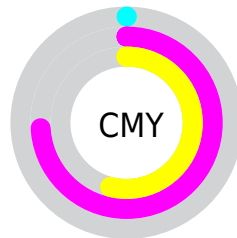


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (74%)


Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170 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 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 129.0260, 95.6770,  
55.7170


 129.0260, 95.6770,  
55.7170


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 92.6550, 95.5840,  
62.9120


 171.3480, 61.9350,  
39.4630


 65.3880, 91.9620,  
62.4740


 191.4490, 45.2930,  
32.6930


 53.3120, 79.9520,  
48.8480


 212.2510, 28.0550,  
25.7110

 42.0620, 68.4920,  
36.2680

 233.1670, 10.4960,  
19.0400

 29.8290, 58.3620,  
21.6100

 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

 21.2720, 40.7570,  
15.7730

 11.1770, 21.7310,

8.1550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 129.0260, 95.6770,  
55.7170

■ 129.0260, 95.6770,  
55.7170

■ 111.7120,  
108.6050, 63.7170

■ 145.8670, 82.7030,  
48.5510

■ 94.8710, 121.5790,  
70.8830

■ 163.1810, 69.7750,  
40.5510

■ 84.1110, 129.8310,  
75.5190

■ 180.0220, 56.8010,  
33.3850

■ 197.3360, 43.8730,  
25.3850

■ 214.1770, 30.8990,  
18.2190

231.4910, 17.9710,  
10.2190

248.3320, 4.9970,  
3.0530

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.



136.6250, 60.7380, 66.6740



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



132.1480, 99.7640, 20.1800

# Triad

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



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



117.9280, -10.9470, -60.4430



122.4030, -125.5800, -3.8520

# Complementary

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



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



192.9740, -95.6770, -55.7170

# 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.



124.4940, -119.0670, -17.2670



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



109.2010, -77.3830, -56.8630

# Square

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



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



129.3560, 46.8660, -45.4060



118.7140, -100.0360, -37.2840



111.2500, -120.3550, 6.0850



# Rectangle

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



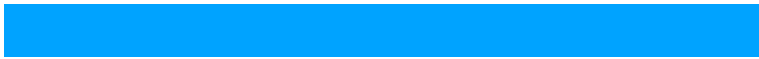
129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



131.6700, 96.9730, -11.8510



118.7140, -100.0360, -37.2840



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440

# Sweetspot

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



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



217.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370



128.7970, 20.1120, 87.0880



105.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070



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.



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



102.9410, 115.3900, 67.4060



147.2790, 100.7730, 18.4130



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



63.0370, 97.1440, 56.6640



21.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



# Inverse Universe

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



129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170



102.9410, 115.3900, 67.4060



174.7210, -100.7730, -18.4130



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



63.0370, 97.1440, 56.6640



21.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

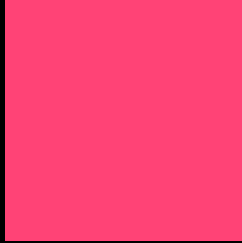
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

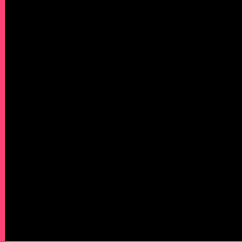
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 129.0260, 95.6770,



# 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

129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170

### Protanopia

141.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640

### Deuteranopia

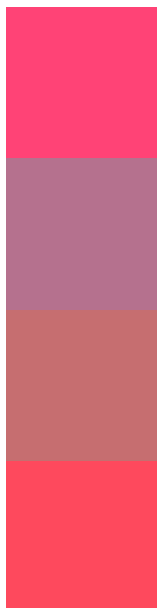
141.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



## Tritanopia

129.2650, 104.5290, 38.4570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170

## Protanomaly

136.6380, 31.2190, 23.4350

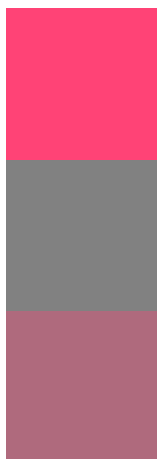
## Deuteranomaly

136.5400, 51.8060, 19.2780

## Tritanomaly

129.3990, 101.4560, 44.5920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170

## Achromatopsia

129.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

128.7970, 35.0250, 20.5370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170 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, 67, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 67, 118)  
}
```

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, 67, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 67, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170 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, 67, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 67, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 67, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 67, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 67, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 67,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 129.0260, 95.6770, 55.7170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 67, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 67,  
118) }
```

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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