

# Converting Colors

YIQ(131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(131.2670, 50.6030,  
79.6510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E542D3
RGB	229, 66, 211
RGB Percent	90%, 26%, 83%
CMY	0.1015, 0.7414, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.08, 0.10
HSL	307°, 76%, 58%
HSV	307°, 71%, 90%
XYZ	46.0570, 25.2708, 64.0931
YIQ	131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

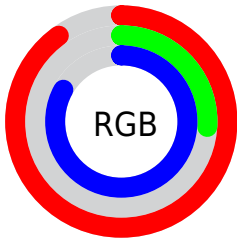
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 66, 211
Decimal	15024851
CIE Lab	57.34, 76.61, -41.17
CIE LCh	57, 86.973, 331.747
Yxy	25.2708, 0.3401, 0.1866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293214931 (0xFFE542D3)
YUV	131.2670, 39.3084, 85.7118
Hunter-Lab	50.2701, 75.5672, -40.4042

# Details

The YIQ color **131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510** 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 **163.7330, -50.6030, -79.6510**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.4510, 34.9250, 66.4210**, and **68.6140, 51.2440, 84.5560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117.4240, 57.8910, 90.7470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145.1100, 43.3150, 68.5550**.

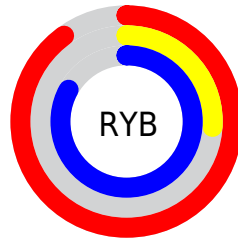
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (26%)

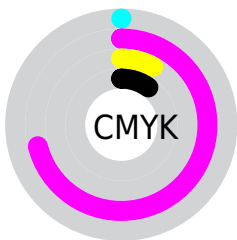
Blue (83%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (83%)

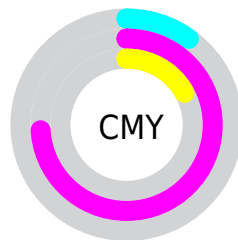


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510 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 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



131.2670, 50.6030,  
79.6510

131.2670, 50.6030,  
79.6510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

95.0380, 52.9860,  
86.0260

180.4510, 34.9250,  
66.4210

68.6140, 51.2440,  
84.5560

197.4740, 26.9500,  
51.2540

56.8650, 42.6270,  
70.0110

215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640

45.3440, 33.3680,  
56.0880

232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

34.1220, 24.7050,  
42.3770

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

23.4270, 15.9960,  
29.5000

11.5360, 4.9030,

15.7750

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 131.2670, 50.6030,  
79.6510

■ 131.2670, 50.6030,  
79.6510

■ 117.4240, 57.8910,  
90.7470

■ 145.1100, 43.3150,  
68.5550

■ 103.6950, 64.8580,  
102.1540

■ 158.8390, 36.3480,  
57.1480

■ 91.7270, 71.0000,  
111.9920

■ 172.6820, 29.0600,  
46.0520

■ 186.4110, 22.0930,  
34.6450

200.2540, 14.8050,  
23.5490

213.3960, 8.1130,  
12.6650

227.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

240.9680, -6.1420,  
-9.8380

244.8320, -8.7550,  
-12.0430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.3420, -34.2120, 47.3560



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



96.5590, 105.8030, 92.4830

# Triad

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



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



128.5690, 59.7480, -36.5720



123.8270, -115.8110, -21.2110

# Complementary

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



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



163.7330, -50.6030, -79.6510

# 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.



115.1630, -91.4150, -44.8470



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



116.1010, 7.4390, -63.2570

# Square

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



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



127.4260, 103.7120, -7.3280



103.5810, -64.3140, -67.9460



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440



# Rectangle

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



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



107.8820, 113.8780, 61.7660



103.5810, -64.3140, -67.9460



121.6780, -108.3820, -29.1980

# Sweetspot

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



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



222.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



89.3660, -42.7870, 54.0850



108.7600, 10.0840, 15.4920



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.



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



124.8850, 67.3790, 106.0270



122.1470, 76.2830, 54.7710



107.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



71.6470, 55.6450, 87.3970



20.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



# Inverse Universe

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



131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



124.8850, 67.3790, 106.0270



172.8530, -76.2830, -54.7710



107.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



71.6470, 55.6450, 87.3970



20.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

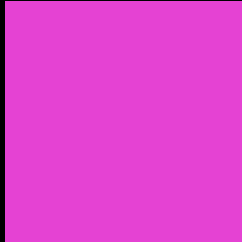
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

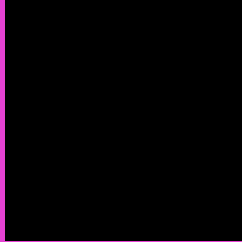
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 131.2670, 50.6030,



# 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

131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510

### Protanopia

130.1530, -74.0050, 25.1230

### Deuteranopia

137.0060, -34.5270, 14.5050



## Tritanopia

136.0800, 68.0810, 27.1930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



## Protanomaly

130.3980, -28.6180, 45.0940



## Deuteranomaly

134.7580, -3.6290, 38.2510



## Tritanomaly

134.5640, 61.5670, 46.1350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510



## Achromatopsia

131.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

130.9820, 18.7470, 29.2030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510 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(229, 66, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 66, 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(229, 66, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 66, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510 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(229, 66, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 66, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 66, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 66, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 66, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 66,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 131.2670, 50.6030, 79.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 66, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229, 66,  
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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