

# Converting Colors

YIQ(133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(133.8830, 50.2430,  
42.1070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D05D96
RGB	208, 93, 150
RGB Percent	82%, 36%, 59%
CMY	0.1840, 0.6355, 0.4116
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.28, 0.18
HSL	330°, 55%, 59%
HSV	330°, 55%, 82%
XYZ	35.4529, 23.4449, 31.5276
YIQ	133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

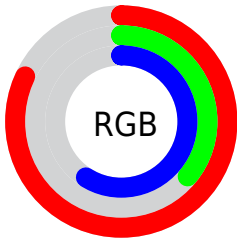
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	208, 93, 150
Decimal	13655446
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.53, 51.61, -8.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 52.390, 350.118
Yxy	23.4449, 0.3921, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291845526 (0xFFD05D96)
YUV	133.8830, 7.9457, 65.0006
Hunter-Lab	48.4199, 45.9625, -4.7115

# Details

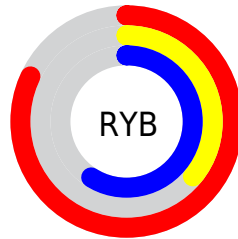
The YIQ color **133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **167.1170, -50.2430, -42.1070**, and the grayscale version is **134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185.7900, 46.0710, 40.6230**, and **77.8550, 47.4460, 43.2380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120.4160, 59.2280, 49.9800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450**.

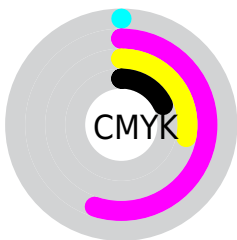
# Distribution



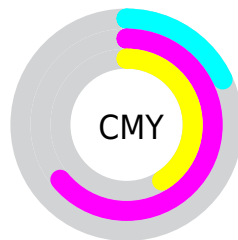
- Red (82%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070 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 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133.8830, 50.2430,  
42.1070

133.8830, 50.2430,  
42.1070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

106.3990, 48.7300,  
41.9940

185.7900, 46.0710,  
40.6230

77.8550, 47.4460,  
43.2380

205.4180, 29.3830,  
34.6870

45.0280, 48.6370,  
49.1890

225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

34.4470, 39.6070,  
36.6230

242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

23.9800, 30.2560,  
24.3680

13.7260, 24.6190,  
10.8830

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 133.8830, 50.2430,  
42.1070

■ 133.8830, 50.2430,  
42.1070

■ 120.4160, 59.2280,  
49.9800

■ 147.4640, 40.9370,  
34.5450

■ 106.8350, 68.5340,  
57.5420

■ 160.9310, 31.9520,  
26.6720

■ 93.9550, 77.2440,  
64.8920

■ 173.9250, 22.9210,  
19.6330

■ 80.3740, 86.5500,  
72.4540

■ 187.3920, 13.9360,  
11.7600

■ 73.9340, 90.9050,  
76.1290

■ 200.8590, 4.9510,  
3.8870

■ 214.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 227.9070,  
-13.3400, -11.5480

■ 238.5530,  
-21.2710, -16.4950

■ 239.6930,  
-24.4810, -13.3850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137.0110, 11.7760, 39.9040



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



131.0310, 69.7770, 29.4970

# Triad

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



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



125.0120, 24.9480, -33.6440



112.2520, -106.6420, -16.6740

# Complementary

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



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



167.1170, -50.2430, -42.1070

# 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.



109.5670, -94.9480, -30.3720



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



117.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710

# Square

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



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



128.4230, 55.0680, -17.8280



103.6220, -79.5860, -44.4660



108.6620, -110.3120, -5.2240



# Rectangle

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



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



130.8440, 71.2010, 14.6970



103.6220, -79.5860, -44.4660



111.4710, -103.0650, -20.9290

# Sweetspot

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



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



227.2510, 18.8870, 15.6470



123.4520, -2.3470, 48.0610



111.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



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.



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



146.6940, 73.4850, 61.4290



127.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.6940, 73.4850, 61.4290



14.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120



# Inverse Universe

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



133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



146.6940, 73.4850, 61.4290



173.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.6940, 73.4850, 61.4290



14.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

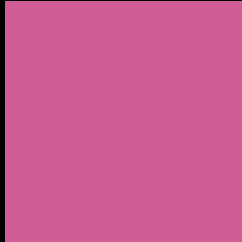
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

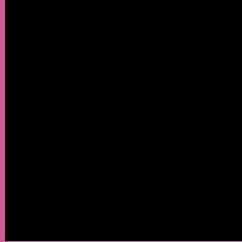
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 133.8830, 50.2430,



# 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

133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070

### Protanopia

133.7270, -20.6800, 11.3520

### Deuteranopia

135.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



## Tritanopia

133.2960, 58.5450, 23.8010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070

## Protanomaly

134.0510, 5.1310, 22.6590

## Deuteranomaly

134.9570, 19.8950, 19.4070

## Tritanomaly

133.5440, 55.1510, 30.2470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070

## Achromatopsia

134.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

133.9520, 18.2910, 15.4350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070 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(208, 93, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 93, 150)  
}
```

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(208, 93, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 93, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070 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(208, 93, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 93, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 93, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 93, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 93, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 93,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 133.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 93, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208, 93,  
150) }
```

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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