

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(83.0000, 48.1220,  
108.1060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C400D6
RGB	196, 0, 214
RGB Percent	77%, 0%, 84%
CMY	0.2308, 0.9999, 0.1608
CMYK	0.08, 1.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	295°, 100%, 42%
HSV	295°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	34.9432, 16.6116, 64.9873
YIQ	83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

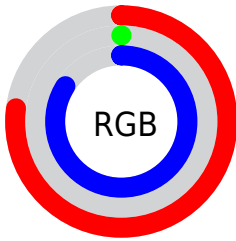
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 0, 214
Decimal	12845270
CIE Lab	47.77, 83.33, -58.45
CIE LCh	48, 101.785, 324.954
Yxy	16.6116, 0.2998, 0.1425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291035350 (0xFFC400D6)
YUV	83.0000, 64.5830, 99.1010
Hunter-Lab	40.7574, 81.7108, -66.0072

# Details

The YIQ color **83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00CC**. The color can be described as middle washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **131.0000, -48.1220, -108.1060**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.3190, 44.8250, 85.2490**, and **58.9750, 30.9340, 78.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.9250, 43.5390, 97.5470**.

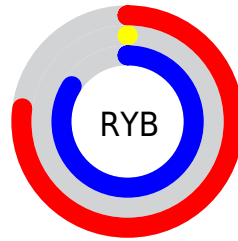
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (0%)

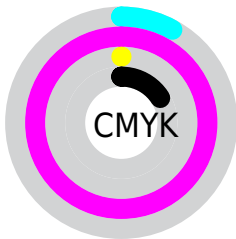
Blue (84%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (84%)

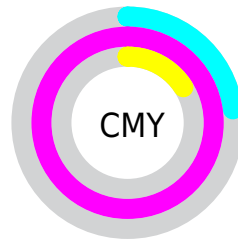


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (16%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060 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 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 83.0000, 48.1220,  
108.1060


 83.0000, 48.1220,  
108.1060


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 70.8380, 39.2300,  
93.0380


 159.3190, 44.8250,  
85.2490

 58.9750, 30.9340,  
78.1820


 177.5160, 36.3000,  
69.0360


 47.2260, 22.3170,  
63.6370


 195.1260, 28.0500,  
53.3460

 35.5910, 13.3790,  
49.4030

 212.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560

 24.6680, 5.3120,  
35.9040

 230.3460, 11.5500,  
21.9660

 11.4670, -7.8440,  
21.0200

 247.9560, 3.3000,

 5.0500, -11.4640,

6.2760

9.5280

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 83.0000, 48.1220,  
108.1060

■ 95.9250, 43.5390,  
97.5470

■ 109.4370, 38.6810,  
86.4650

■ 122.3620, 34.0980,  
75.9060

■ 135.5750, 28.6440,  
64.6120

■ 148.5000, 24.0610,  
54.0530

■ 161.4250, 19.4780,  
43.4940

■ 174.9370, 14.6200,  
32.4120

■ 187.5630, 9.4410,  
21.6410

■ 201.0750, 4.5830,  
10.5590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.5960, -108.8050, 28.0510



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



89.4990, 106.0320, 93.8400

# Triad

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



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



107.3710, 60.8460, -23.4260



106.7920, -99.5350, -18.8230

# Complementary

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



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



131.0000, -48.1220, -108.1060

# 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.



95.4720, -70.4160, -45.4560



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



94.8590, 2.6690, -53.8990

# Square

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



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



95.6730, 111.2270, 16.1790



82.1800, -38.5000, -73.2200



113.5980, -121.4550, 3.9930



# Rectangle

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



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



84.3110, 126.3920, 77.2720



82.1800, -38.5000, -73.2200



103.4860, -90.2260, -27.8420

# Sweetspot

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



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



208.5940, 17.3240, 38.4760



36.7230, -74.4690, 55.5710



99.8020, 10.2660, 23.2100



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.



83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



99.0360, 57.6090, 128.9130



78.5780, 86.4560, 85.1760



100.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



66.4370, 38.6810, 86.4650



16.8620, 10.0370, 21.8530



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0380, 121.7660, 50.9660



78.6390, 145.2390, 60.5910



135.4220, -86.4560, -85.1760



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



52.7250, 97.4220, 40.6060



13.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

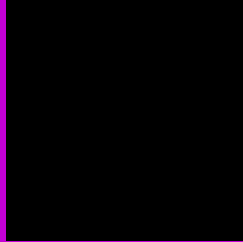
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0000, 48.1220,



# 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

83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060

### Protanopia

91.9470, -105.9600, 15.0320

### Deuteranopia

104.4500, -71.0680, 10.4360



## Tritanopia

113.6870, 55.8860, 22.4300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



## Protanomaly

88.7840, -50.0760, 48.5160



## Deuteranomaly

96.5230, -27.4720, 46.3520



## Tritanomaly

102.4140, 53.5420, 53.9100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060



## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

83.1210, 17.2780, 39.3100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060 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(196, 0, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 0, 214)  
}
```

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(196, 0, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 0, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060 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(196, 0, 214) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 0, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(196, 0, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 0, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 0, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 0,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.0000, 48.1220, 108.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 0, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196, 0,  
214) }
```

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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