

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.1130, 49.5420,  
115.4140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF00E6
RGB	207, 0, 230
RGB Percent	81%, 0%, 90%
CMY	0.1876, 0.9999, 0.0980
CMYK	0.10, 1.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	294°, 100%, 45%
HSV	294°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	40.0610, 19.0022, 76.4227
YIQ	88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

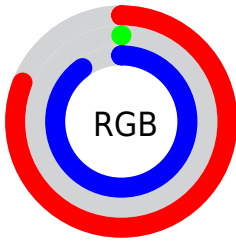
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	207, 0, 230
Decimal	13566182
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.69, 87.43, -62.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 107.621, 324.329
Yxy	19.0022, 0.2957, 0.1403
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291756262 (0xFFCF00E6)
YUV	88.1130, 69.9503, 104.2639
Hunter-Lab	43.5915, 87.7582, -73.4306

# Details

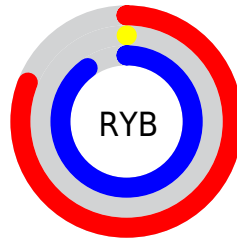
The YIQ color **88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33FF**. The color can be described as middle washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **141.8870, -49.5420, -115.4140**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.0800, 44.0000, 83.6800**, and **63.6750, 32.0790, 84.9670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2120, 44.4090, 103.8090**.

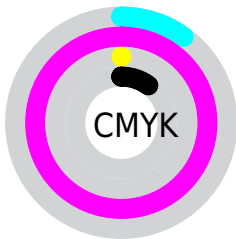
# Distribution



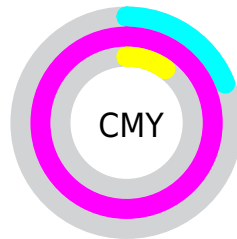
- Red (81%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140 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 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 88.1130, 49.5420,  
115.4140


 88.1130, 49.5420,  
115.4140


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 75.8370, 40.9710,  
100.0350


 161.0800, 44.0000,  
83.6800


 63.6750, 32.0790,  
84.9670


 179.2770, 35.4750,  
67.4670


 51.9260, 23.4620,  
70.4220


 197.4740, 26.9500,  
51.2540

 39.9920, 13.9280,  
55.9760

 215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640

 28.9550, 6.1820,  
42.1660

 232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

 15.9390, -6.0570,  
27.1830

 250.8910, 1.9250,

 5.1300, -14.4450,

3.6610

13.9950

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 88.1130, 49.5420,  
115.4140

■ 102.2120, 44.4090,  
103.8090

■ 116.6100, 39.8720,  
92.4160

■ 130.7090, 34.7390,  
80.8110

■ 144.8080, 29.6060,  
69.2060

■ 159.2060, 25.0690,  
57.8130

■ 173.3050, 19.9360,  
46.2080

■ 187.4040, 14.8030,  
34.6030

■ 201.5030, 9.6700,  
22.9980

■ 215.9010, 5.1330,  
11.6050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.7050, -110.7300, 24.3900



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



92.4330, 106.3980, 98.2220

# Triad

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



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



114.1820, 65.7520, -24.2320



113.2150, -105.2200, -20.4200

# Complementary

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



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



141.8870, -49.5420, -115.4140

# 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.



101.2110, -74.1750, -48.9190



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



101.3490, 4.0450, -56.8110

# Square

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



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



100.7450, 119.8920, 18.8360



86.8760, -40.7000, -77.4040



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140



# Rectangle

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



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



85.7070, 125.3370, 79.8730



86.8760, -40.7000, -77.4040



109.6810, -95.2690, -30.0610

# Sweetspot

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



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



207.9960, 16.1320, 38.0520



39.7210, -80.1550, 59.5010



99.5030, 9.6700, 22.9980



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.



88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



97.8400, 55.2250, 128.0650



84.5020, 92.7820, 91.6780



107.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



68.5450, 38.4970, 89.8010



19.5680, 11.0450, 25.6130



# Inverse Universe

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



71.3920, 129.6970, 55.9130



79.0950, 143.9550, 61.8350



145.4980, -92.7820, -91.6780



106.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



55.5730, 100.9060, 43.5460



15.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

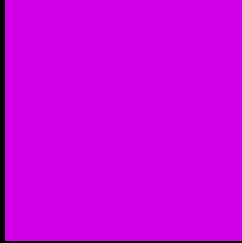
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

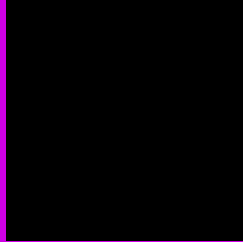
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1130, 49.5420,



# 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

88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140

### Protanopia

97.6520, -112.3790, 15.7250

### Deuteranopia

108.4750, -81.3840, 10.1680



## Tritanopia

120.8830, 58.2700, 23.2780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



## Protanomaly

94.0380, -53.6070, 51.9370



## Deuteranomaly

101.1680, -33.6620, 48.4020



## Tritanomaly

108.8920, 55.1920, 57.0480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140



## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

88.0010, 17.7360, 42.0240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140 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(207, 0, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 0, 230)  
}
```

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(207, 0, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 0, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140 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(207, 0, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 0, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(207, 0, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 0, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 0, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 0,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1130, 49.5420, 115.4140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 0, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207, 0,  
230) }
```

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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