

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.0670, 64.3510,  
116.8550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E300DD
RGB	227, 0, 221
RGB Percent	89%, 0%, 87%
CMY	0.1091, 0.9999, 0.1332
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.03, 0.11
HSL	302°, 100%, 45%
HSV	302°, 100%, 89%
XYZ	44.7871, 21.5806, 70.2265
YIQ	93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

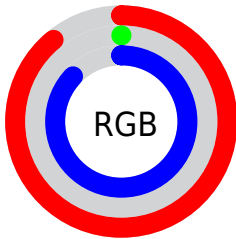
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	227, 0, 221
Decimal	14876893
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.58, 89.17, -52.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 103.650, 329.353
Yxy	21.5806, 0.3279, 0.1580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293066973 (0xFFE300DD)
YUV	93.0670, 63.0710, 117.4592
Hunter-Lab	46.4549, 90.7953, -57.1110

# Details

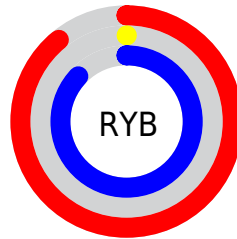
The YIQ color **93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00CC**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **133.9330, -64.3510, -116.8550**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.8410, 43.1750, 82.1110**, and **68.7430, 46.5670, 86.7190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.6820, 57.7050, 105.1370**.

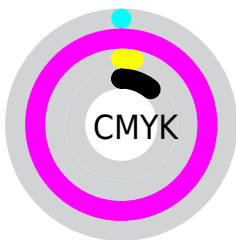
# Distribution



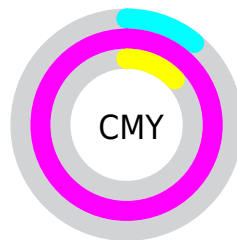
- Red (89%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550 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 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 93.0670, 64.3510,  
116.8550


 93.0670, 64.3510,  
116.8550


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 80.9050, 55.4590,  
101.7870


 162.8410, 43.1750,  
82.1110


 68.7430, 46.5670,  
86.7190


 181.6250, 34.3750,  
65.3750

 56.6950, 37.3540,  
71.9620


 199.8220, 25.8500,  
49.1620

 45.0600, 28.4160,  
57.7280

 218.0190, 17.3250,  
32.9490

 33.5390, 19.1570,  
43.8050

 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590

 22.0180, 9.8980,  
29.8820

253.8260, 0.5500,

 8.9310, -3.5790,

1.0460

15.3090

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.0670, 64.3510,  
116.8550

■ 106.6820, 57.7050,  
105.1370

■ 119.5960, 51.6550,  
93.6310

■ 133.2110, 45.0090,  
81.9130

■ 146.7120, 38.6840,  
69.8840

■ 160.3270, 32.0380,  
58.1660

■ 173.3550, 25.6670,  
46.9710

■ 186.8560, 19.3420,  
34.9420

■ 200.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240

■ 213.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.7290, -57.4110, 43.7810



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



91.5210, 108.9660, 95.7340

# Triad

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



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



120.6170, 59.7930, -31.8790



120.1910, -113.8400, -18.3840

# Complementary

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



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



133.9330, -64.3510, -116.8550

# 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.



108.6430, -84.0790, -45.6390



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



104.8270, -3.4730, -63.7370

# Square

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



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



114.5230, 111.2290, 5.1250



93.4130, -46.7060, -78.6900



122.4030, -125.5800, -3.8520



# Rectangle

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



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



84.9090, 127.5840, 77.6960



93.4130, -46.7060, -78.6900



116.8850, -104.5310, -27.4030

# Sweetspot

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



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



210.1600, 21.5420, 39.1260



27.0740, -70.4830, 71.4450



100.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360



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.



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



104.5170, 72.3720, 131.1880



80.4130, 99.9820, 82.3340



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.3570, 50.8300, 92.0620



20.9490, 14.3460, 26.3620



# Inverse Universe

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



93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



104.5170, 72.3720, 131.1880



146.5870, -99.9820, -82.3340



107.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.3570, 50.8300, 92.0620



20.9490, 14.3460, 26.3620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

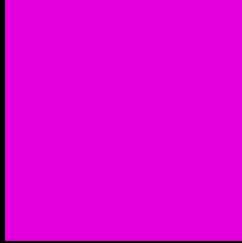
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

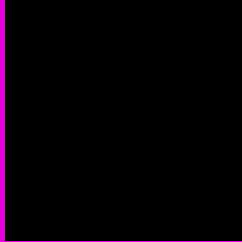
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0670, 64.3510,



# 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

93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550

### Protanopia

115.9000, -89.4100, 23.4700

### Deuteranopia

125.1380, -52.4540, 14.5060



## Tritanopia

125.5430, 74.0870, 28.4790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



## Protanomaly

107.8510, -33.8470, 57.2650



## Deuteranomaly

113.6670, -10.1420, 51.6660



## Tritanomaly

113.6120, 70.7800, 60.8920

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550



## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

93.0510, 23.4670, 42.7870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550 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(227, 0, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 0, 221)  
}
```

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(227, 0, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 0, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550 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(227, 0, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 0, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(227, 0, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 0, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 0, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 0,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.0670, 64.3510, 116.8550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 0, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227, 0,  
221) }
```

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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