

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.9950, 82.0490,  
115.4970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F700CB
RGB	247, 0, 203
RGB Percent	97%, 0%, 80%
CMY	0.0307, 0.9998, 0.2038
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.18, 0.03
HSL	311°, 100%, 48%
HSV	311°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	49.2066, 24.1211, 58.5891
YIQ	96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

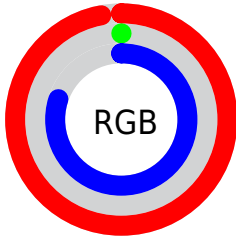
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	247, 0, 203
Decimal	16187595
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.21, 90.24, -38.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 97.979, 337.069
Yxy	24.1211, 0.3730, 0.1829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294377675 (0xFFFF700CB)
YUV	96.9950, 52.2605, 131.5544
Hunter-Lab	49.1133, 92.8912, -36.3501

# Details

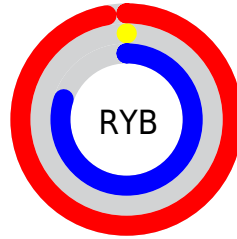
The YIQ color **96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF00CC**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **150.0050, -82.0490, -115.4970**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420**, and **72.1870, 62.7520, 85.2480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.1260, 73.8900, 103.6660**.

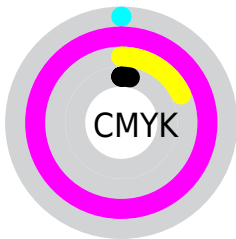
# Distribution



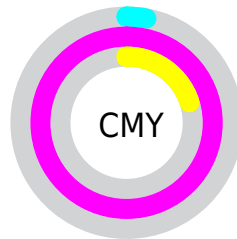
- Red (97%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970 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 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.9950, 82.0490,  
115.4970

96.9950, 82.0490,  
115.4970

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

84.5340, 72.5610,  
100.2170

164.6020, 42.3500,  
80.5420

72.4860, 63.3480,  
85.4600

183.9730, 33.2750,  
63.2830

60.2530, 53.2180,  
70.8020

202.1700, 24.7500,  
47.0700

48.7320, 43.9590,  
56.8790

220.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

36.9120, 34.1040,  
42.7440

238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

25.9180, 24.7990,  
29.6550

14.4400, 13.9810,

16.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 96.9950, 82.0490,  
115.4970

■ 112.1260, 73.8900,  
103.6660

■ 126.7840, 65.6850,  
92.6690

■ 141.9150, 57.5260,  
80.8380

■ 157.1600, 49.0460,  
69.3180

■ 172.2910, 40.8870,  
57.4870

■ 186.9490, 32.6820,  
46.4900

■ 202.0800, 24.5230,  
34.6590

■ 217.2110, 16.3640,  
22.8280

■ 232.4560, 7.8840,  
11.3080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.6310, -18.4880, 59.7520



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



89.8110, 113.7810, 91.0690

# Triad

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



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



124.6600, 49.0660, -41.2220



125.6340, -122.2770, -14.1570

# Complementary

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



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



150.0050, -82.0490, -115.4970

# 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.



116.7590, -95.9090, -40.4930



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



102.9230, -21.7190, -74.4790

# Square

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



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



125.3330, 99.5400, -8.8120



103.9230, -65.2770, -67.0130



123.5770, -126.1300, -4.8980



# Rectangle

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



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



83.5410, 131.4360, 73.9640



103.9230, -65.2770, -67.0130



123.2570, -114.2060, -22.7660

# Sweetspot

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



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



208.7920, 25.3940, 35.3940



40.4170, -54.8510, 85.5090



99.9720, 15.5390, 21.2590



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.



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



100.0710, 84.8910, 119.0590



83.2010, 120.8900, 77.8660



114.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



73.0560, 61.7430, 87.0150



23.1130, 19.7560, 27.4360



# Inverse Universe

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



96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



100.0710, 84.8910, 119.0590



163.7990, -120.8900, -77.8660



114.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



73.0560, 61.7430, 87.0150



23.1130, 19.7560, 27.4360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

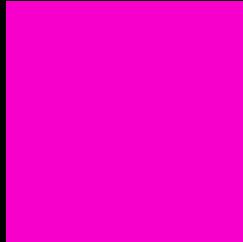
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

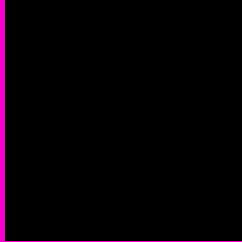
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.9950, 82.0490,



# 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

96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970

### Protanopia

127.1850, -77.0310, 24.8970

### Deuteranopia

135.3010, -28.1080, 13.8120



## Tritanopia

127.3990, 92.2880, 34.5280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



## Protanomaly

116.2780, -18.9920, 57.8720



## Deuteranomaly

121.1610, 11.7740, 50.9580



## Tritanomaly

116.4740, 88.8440, 63.9160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970



## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

97.3460, 29.8860, 42.0940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970 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(247, 0, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 0, 203)  
}
```

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(247, 0, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 0, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970 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(247, 0, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 0, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(247, 0, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 0, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 0, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 0,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.9950, 82.0490, 115.4970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 0, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247, 0,  
203) }
```

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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