

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(98.1030, 88.7510,  
71.1110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E31C79
RGB	227, 28, 121
RGB Percent	89%, 11%, 47%
CMY	0.1093, 0.8904, 0.5252
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 0.47, 0.11
HSL	332°, 78%, 50%
HSV	332°, 88%, 89%
XYZ	35.5902, 18.5617, 19.8191
YIQ	98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

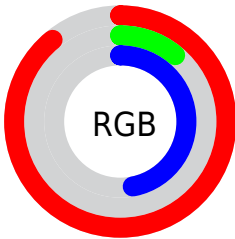
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	227, 28, 121
Decimal	14883961
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.17, 75.17, 0.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 75.172, 0.565
Yxy	18.5617, 0.4811, 0.2509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293074041 (0xFFE31C79)
YUV	98.1030, 11.2882, 113.0427
Hunter-Lab	43.0833, 72.0591, 2.8839

# Details

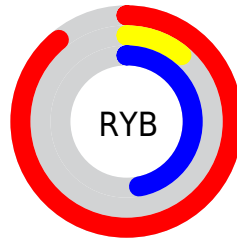
The YIQ color **98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0066**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **156.8970, -88.7510, -71.1110**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.2540, 68.6720, 55.0400**, and **57.6570, 74.9070, 57.6830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2340, 98.9280, 79.4080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.9720, 78.5740, 62.8140**.

# Distribution



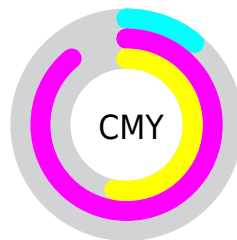
- Red (89%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (53%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110 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 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 98.1030, 88.7510,  
71.1110


 98.1030, 88.7510,  
71.1110


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 69.5480, 86.0000,  
71.4080


 155.2540, 68.6720,  
55.0400


 57.6570, 74.9070,  
57.6830


 176.5290, 51.4800,  
47.2240

 46.1790, 64.0890,  
44.4810


 196.7440, 34.5170,  
40.7650

 34.8150, 52.9500,  
31.5900

 217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720

 23.4790, 44.6080,  
17.5680

 235.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

 13.5690, 26.4990,  
9.8510

 252.6520, 1.1000,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

2.0920

0.0000

■ 98.1030, 88.7510,  
71.1110

■ 98.1030, 88.7510,  
71.1110

■ 83.2340, 98.9280,  
79.4080

■ 112.9720, 78.5740,  
62.8140

■ 79.9570, 101.2660,  
81.0900

■ 127.2540, 68.6720,  
55.0400

■ 142.1230, 58.4950,  
46.7430

■ 156.9920, 48.3180,  
38.4460

■ 171.9750, 37.8200,  
30.4600

■ 186.2570, 27.9180,  
22.6860

■ 201.1260, 17.7410,  
14.3890

■ 215.9950, 7.5640,  
6.0920

■ 230.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



116.1480, 40.1520, 65.3040



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



103.9270, 99.6690, 38.4290

# Triad

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



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



102.2790, 10.2340, -53.3340



109.1010, -112.9260, -1.9020

# Complementary

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



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



156.8970, -88.7510, -71.1110

# 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.



106.5640, -98.8930, -19.4450



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



89.7550, -55.6960, -58.9280

# Square

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



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



111.7350, 53.6490, -30.6630



99.2680, -78.3490, -39.3490



103.5220, -115.1290, 10.4950



# Rectangle

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



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



108.8080, 97.2450, 5.2530



99.2680, -78.3490, -39.3490



109.3800, -109.5780, -7.5140

# Sweetspot

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



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



212.2680, 29.3850, 23.6330



81.4830, -2.4910, 83.7250



102.0120, 18.0620, 14.0780



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.



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



89.8110, 113.7810, 91.0690



89.2620, 117.7790, 40.6190



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



62.9830, 80.0410, 63.7610



17.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760



# Inverse Universe

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



98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110



89.8110, 113.7810, 91.0690



165.7380, -117.7790, -40.6190



107.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



62.9830, 80.0410, 63.7610



17.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

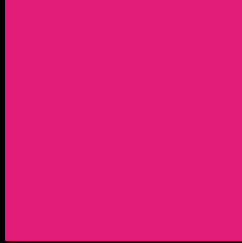
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

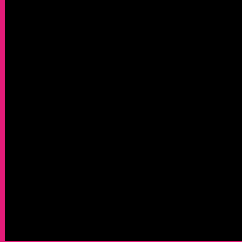
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1030, 88.7510,



# 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

98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110

### Protanopia

120.4430, -25.6320, 12.9920

### Deuteranopia

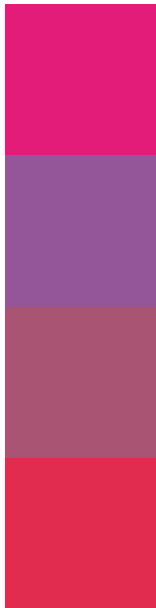
121.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840



## Tritanopia

104.3570, 101.2740, 36.8740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110

## Protanomaly

112.4750, 16.0410, 34.1930

## Deuteranomaly

112.9490, 40.7090, 27.6610

## Tritanomaly

102.1090, 96.6410, 49.2570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

98.2900, 32.3190, 25.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110 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, 28, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 28, 121)  
}
```

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, 28, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 28, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110 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, 28, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 28, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 28, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 28, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 28, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 28,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.1030, 88.7510, 71.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 28, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227, 28,  
121) }
```

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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