

# Converting Colors

YIQ(101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880)  
contains.

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**Color**

**YIQ(101.6660, 89.0240,  
82.6880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EE1890
RGB	238, 24, 144
RGB Percent	93%, 9%, 56%
CMY	0.0661, 0.9061, 0.4350
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.40, 0.07
HSL	326°, 86%, 51%
HSV	326°, 90%, 93%
XYZ	40.6738, 20.8682, 28.2964
YIQ	101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

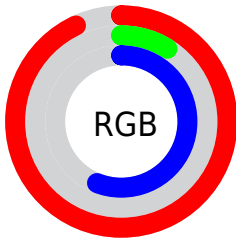
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	238, 24, 144
Decimal	15603856
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.80, 80.21, -9.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 80.717, 353.597
Yxy	20.8682, 0.4527, 0.2323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293793936 (0xFFEE1890)
YUV	101.6660, 20.8707, 119.5649
Hunter-Lab	45.6817, 78.9890, -4.7485

# Details

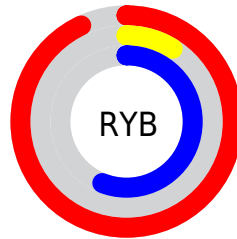
The YIQ color **101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as middle washed rose. A complement of this color would be **160.3340, -89.0240, -82.6880**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.2780, 60.0970, 61.7690**, and **63.3400, 74.7220, 66.5460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4380, 98.8340, 92.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.0080, 78.8930, 73.5570**.

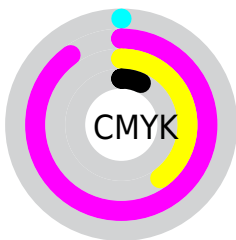
# Distribution



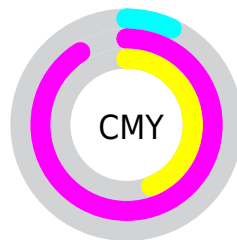
- Red (93%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880 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 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 101.6660, 89.0240,  
82.6880


 101.6660, 89.0240,  
82.6880


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 75.3450, 85.4940,  
80.5820


 159.2780, 60.0970,  
61.7690


 63.3400, 74.7220,  
66.5460


 180.6670, 42.5840,  
54.2640


 51.6340, 64.5460,  
52.7220


 201.4690, 25.3460,  
47.2820

 40.1560, 53.7280,  
39.5200

 219.1930, 16.7750,  
31.9030

 28.9060, 42.2680,  
26.9400

 236.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130

 17.2710, 33.3300,  
12.7060

 4.4850, 8.9400,

3.1800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.6660, 89.0240,  
82.6880

■ 101.6660, 89.0240,  
82.6880

■ 86.4380, 98.8340,  
92.1300

■ 117.0080, 78.8930,  
73.5570

■ 132.2360, 69.0830,  
64.1150

■ 146.8770, 59.5480,  
55.1960

■ 162.2190, 49.4170,  
46.0650

■ 177.4470, 39.6070,  
36.6230

■ 192.7890, 29.4760,  
27.4920

■ 208.0170, 19.6660,  
18.0500

■ 222.7720, 9.8100,  
9.4420

■ 238.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.0850, 27.2680, 67.5240



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



103.9150, 109.1110, 54.5430

# Triad

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



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



110.9060, 21.6500, -50.9740



116.3560, -118.1980, -5.4780

# Complementary

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



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



160.3340, -89.0240, -82.6880

# 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.



111.5050, -100.4050, -25.0850



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



90.9970, -50.9260, -68.2860

# Square

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



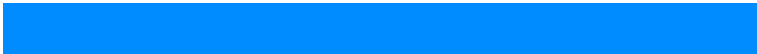
101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



118.6010, 65.8900, -26.7340



102.7100, -77.0180, -46.9540



111.2500, -120.3550, 6.0850



# Rectangle

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



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



112.8560, 106.4580, 20.0100



102.7100, -77.0180, -46.9540



115.5920, -113.2910, -11.8110

# Sweetspot

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



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



211.0770, 28.6050, 26.7570



76.2030, -13.2660, 86.2700



101.8810, 17.0530, 15.8450



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.



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



92.5470, 106.0770, 98.5330



89.5820, 123.0500, 49.7220



112.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



66.7580, 76.6010, 71.0410



20.2780, 23.4250, 21.5130



# Inverse Universe

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



101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880



92.5470, 106.0770, 98.5330



172.4180, -123.0500, -49.7220



112.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



66.7580, 76.6010, 71.0410



20.2780, 23.4250, 21.5130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

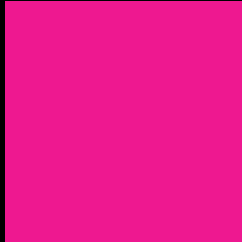
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880 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 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.6660, 89.0240,



# 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

101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880

### Protanopia

124.7480, -42.3680, 18.9440

### Deuteranopia

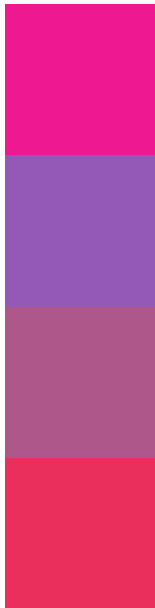
128.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



## Tritanopia

111.9550, 102.4660, 37.2980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880

## Protanomaly

116.6560, 5.5860, 41.9540

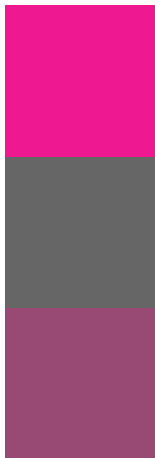
## Deuteranomaly

118.5280, 34.8850, 34.0930

## Tritanomaly

108.3420, 97.6030, 53.8510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

102.2240, 32.6850, 29.9090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880 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(238, 24, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 24, 144)  
}
```

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(238, 24, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 24, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880 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(238, 24, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 24, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 24, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 24, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 24, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 24,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.6660, 89.0240, 82.6880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 24, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238, 24,  
144) }
```

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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