

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.0990, 86.5470,
89.0350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DB0089
RGB	219, 0, 137
RGB Percent	86%, 0%, 54%
CMY	0.1406, 0.9998, 0.4625
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.37, 0.14
HSL	322°, 100%, 43%
HSV	322°, 100%, 86%
XYZ	33.7797, 16.8919, 25.1698
YIQ	81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

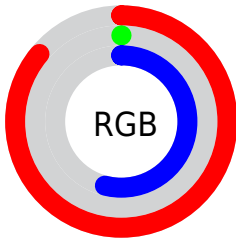
Format	Color
R_{YB}	219, 0, 137
Decimal	14352521
CIE _{Lab}	48.12, 77.77, -12.19
CIE _{LCh}	48, 78.722, 351.094
Yxy	16.8919, 0.4454, 0.2227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292542601 (0xFFDB0089)
YUV	81.0990, 27.5592, 120.9392
Hunter-Lab	41.0998, 74.7833, -7.5397

Details

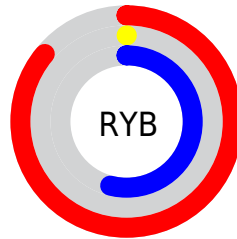
The YIQ color **81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **137.9010, -86.5470, -89.0350**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.9090, 65.6900, 65.0340**, and **57.1600, 66.2410, 60.5530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.9250, 77.9290, 80.0170**.

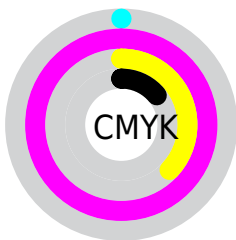
Distribution



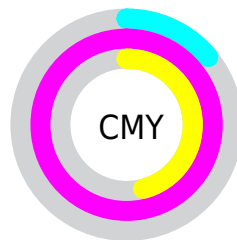
- Red (86%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (14%)





- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350 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 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 81.0990, 86.5470,
89.0350


 81.0990, 86.5470,
89.0350


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 68.9800, 76.0960,
74.6880


 151.9090, 65.6900,
65.0340


 57.1600, 66.2410,
60.5530


 173.2980, 48.1770,
57.5290

 45.5680, 55.7440,
47.0400


 194.2140, 30.6180,
50.8580

 34.3890, 45.5220,
34.0500

 212.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560

 23.6230, 35.5750,
21.5830

 230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

 12.0740, 23.5190,
8.7910

 248.5430, 3.0250,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

5.7530

0.0000

■ 81.0990, 86.5470,
89.0350

■ 94.9250, 77.9290,
80.0170

■ 108.7510, 69.3110,
70.9990

■ 122.6910, 60.3720,
62.2920

■ 136.5170, 51.7540,
53.2740

■ 150.3430, 43.1360,
44.2560

■ 164.1690, 34.5180,
35.2380

■ 177.5220, 25.8540,
27.0540

■ 191.3480, 17.2360,
18.0360

■ 205.1740, 8.6180,
9.0180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.4430, 20.2080, 63.3120



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



83.8860, 108.0550, 62.6710

Triad

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



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



101.4810, 21.6490, -45.4470



106.4450, -108.2030, -4.8990

Complementary

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



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



137.9010, -86.5470, -89.0350

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.



101.7080, -90.7310, -24.1950



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



80.8580, -40.2890, -68.3290

Square

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



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



108.2790, 64.1010, -21.8430



93.1410, -67.9860, -45.4420



103.8810, -114.7620, 9.3500

Rectangle

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



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



99.3380, 102.2850, 24.0530



93.1410, -67.9860, -45.4420



105.6810, -103.2960, -11.2320

Sweetspot

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



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



207.0820, 30.2090, 30.7290



48.8860, -22.6190, 85.0690



98.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600



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.



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



94.3710, 100.9410, 103.5090



68.7870, 121.2150, 55.4470



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



64.0390, 68.4400, 70.2640



17.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710

Inverse Universe

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



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



94.3710, 100.9410, 103.5090



150.2130, -121.2150, -55.4470



103.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



64.0390, 68.4400, 70.2640



17.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0990, 86.5470,

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

81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350

Protanopia

113.4810, -45.9900, 18.5060

Deuteranopia

117.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620



Tritanopia

102.0680, 94.7180, 34.5420

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



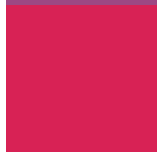
Protanomaly

101.9700, 1.8260, 44.0180



Deuteranomaly

104.1410, 31.7210, 36.3690



Tritanomaly

94.2320, 92.1010, 54.4450

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350



Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

81.2070, 31.3550, 31.9870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350 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(219, 0, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 0, 137)  
}
```

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(219, 0, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 0, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350 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(219, 0, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 0, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 0, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 0, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 0, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 0,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 0, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219, 0,  
137) }
```

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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