

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.0140, 97.0920,
90.6600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EA0084
RGB	234, 0, 132
RGB Percent	92%, 0%, 52%
CMY	0.0817, 0.9998, 0.4821
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.44, 0.08
HSL	326°, 100%, 46%
HSV	326°, 100%, 92%
XYZ	38.1550, 19.1879, 23.5484
YIQ	85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

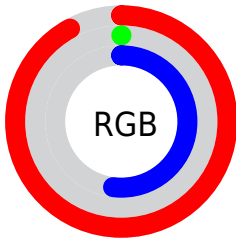
Format	Color
RYB	234, 0, 132
Decimal	15335556
CIELab	50.91, 80.45, -4.69
CIELCh	51, 80.590, 356.660
Yxy	19.1879, 0.4717, 0.2372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293525636 (0xFFEA0084)
YUV	85.0140, 23.1641, 130.6607
Hunter-Lab	43.8040, 78.8233, -1.2105

Details

The YIQ color **85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600** 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 **148.9860, -97.0920, -90.6600**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.1000, 66.4700, 61.9100**, and **60.8900, 75.8690, 62.2770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.6550, 87.5570, 81.7410**.

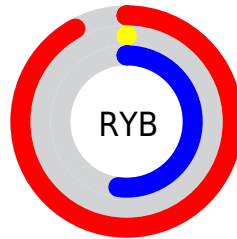
Distribution



Red (92%)

Green (0%)

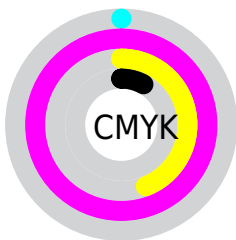
Blue (52%)



Red (92%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (52%)

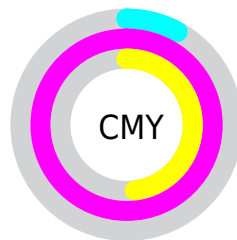


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (8%)


Magenta (100%)


Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600 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 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 85.0140, 97.0920,
90.6600


 85.0140, 97.0920,
90.6600


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 72.8950, 86.6410,
76.3130


 153.1000, 66.4700,
61.9100


 60.8900, 75.8690,
62.2770

 175.0760, 48.6820,
53.8820


 48.9990, 64.7760,
48.5520


 195.8780, 31.4440,
46.9000

 37.6350, 53.6370,
35.6610

 215.0840, 18.7000,
35.5640

 26.5700, 43.0940,
22.9820

 233.2810, 10.1750,
19.3510

 15.4770, 29.7540,
11.4340

 250.8910, 1.9250,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

3.6610

0.0000

■ 85.0140, 97.0920,
90.6600

■ 99.6550, 87.5570,
81.7410

■ 114.8830, 77.7470,
72.2990

■ 129.6380, 67.8910,
63.6910

■ 144.8660, 58.0810,
54.2490

■ 159.5070, 48.5460,
45.3300

■ 174.7350, 38.7360,
35.8880

■ 189.4900, 28.8800,
27.2800

■ 204.1310, 19.3450,
18.3610

■ 219.3590, 9.5350,
8.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118.1460, 34.4660, 69.2340



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



98.5080, 108.6990, 50.9950

Triad

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



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



105.2580, 14.7270, -52.1610



112.7200, -116.2270, -2.6510

Complementary

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



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



148.9860, -97.0920, -90.6600

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.



108.7980, -99.6720, -21.8480



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



89.1050, -51.1100, -64.9500

Square

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



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



114.1380, 59.8840, -28.0200



100.1170, -76.6060, -43.4060



107.1410, -118.4300, 9.7460

Rectangle

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



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



107.5690, 105.5880, 13.7480



100.1170, -76.6060, -43.4060



112.0700, -111.6410, -8.6730

Sweetspot

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



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



206.6260, 31.4930, 29.4850



57.1740, -14.3220, 94.3980



98.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270



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.



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



92.6610, 105.7560, 98.8440



71.7900, 134.3280, 54.5840



109.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



65.7470, 75.1340, 70.0940



19.5660, 22.5540, 20.7780

Inverse Universe

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



85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



92.6610, 105.7560, 98.8440



162.3240, -134.6490, -54.2730



109.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



65.7470, 75.1340, 70.0940



19.5660, 22.5540, 20.7780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

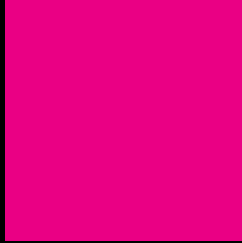
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600 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 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0140, 97.0920,

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

85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600

Protanopia

121.9890, -35.8570, 16.5830

Deuteranopia

124.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250



Tritanopia

105.3360, 105.7670, 38.0470

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



Protanomaly

108.7170, 12.7840, 43.6640



Deuteranomaly

110.1050, 40.5700, 35.6900



Tritanomaly

98.0870, 102.8750, 57.4270

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600



Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

84.8870, 35.2520, 32.9480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600 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(234, 0, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 0, 132)  
}
```

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(234, 0, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 0, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600 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(234, 0, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 0, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(234, 0, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 0, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 0, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 0,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.0140, 97.0920, 90.6600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 0, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234, 0,  
132) }
```

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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