

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170)
contains.

YIQ(86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(86.5290, 52.6210,
76.1170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8179E
RGB	184, 23, 158
RGB Percent	72%, 9%, 62%
CMY	0.2780, 0.9100, 0.3803
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 0.14, 0.28
HSL	310°, 78%, 41%
HSV	310°, 88%, 72%
XYZ	26.2746, 13.2847, 33.5391
YIQ	86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

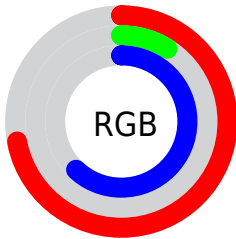
Format	Color
RYB	184, 23, 158
Decimal	12064670
CIELab	43.19, 70.59, -33.02
CIElCh	43, 77.929, 334.930
Yxy	13.2847, 0.3594, 0.1817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290254750 (0xFFB8179E)
YUV	86.5290, 35.2352, 85.4821
Hunter-Lab	36.4482, 64.8919, -29.0441

Details

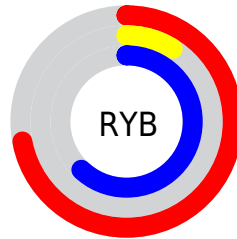
The YIQ color **86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. A complement of this color would be **120.4710, -52.6210, -76.1170**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.8290, 51.4760, 69.3320**, and **49.7580, 41.0700, 59.6780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.6210, 58.5340, 84.5980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.4370, 46.7080, 67.6360**.

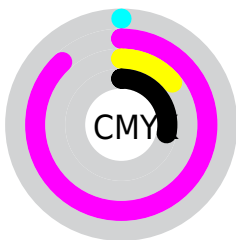
Distribution



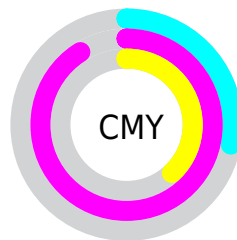
- Red (72%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170 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 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.5290, 52.6210,
76.1170

■ 86.5290, 52.6210,
76.1170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.3930, 50.0080,
73.9120

■ 151.8290, 51.4760,
69.3320

■ 49.7580, 41.0700,
59.6780

■ 175.4470, 40.7480,
65.5160

■ 38.5360, 32.4070,
45.9670

■ 193.9520, 28.6000,
54.3920

■ 27.8410, 23.6980,
33.0900

■ 210.9750, 20.6250,
39.2250

■ 17.2600, 14.6680,
20.5240

■ 228.5850, 12.3750,
23.5350

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 245.6080, 4.4000,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

8.3680

0.0000

■ 86.5290, 52.6210,
76.1170

■ 86.5290, 52.6210,
76.1170

■ 75.6210, 58.5340,
84.5980

■ 97.4370, 46.7080,
67.6360

■ 72.5720, 60.2300,
86.9020

■ 108.9320, 40.5200,
58.6320

■ 119.8400, 34.6070,
50.1510

■ 131.3350, 28.4190,
41.1470

■ 142.2430, 22.5060,
32.6660

■ 153.1510, 16.5930,
24.1850

■ 164.6460, 10.4050,
15.1810

■ 175.5540, 4.4920,
6.7000

■ 187.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.0180, -24.4920, 47.4120



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



73.6200, 94.6650, 74.0650

Triad

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



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



95.1450, 40.8110, -29.2770



95.0860, -91.3750, -12.5190

Complementary

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



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



120.4710, -52.6210, -76.1170

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.



87.7900, -70.8310, -32.4230



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



81.5250, -8.0140, -53.0220

Square

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



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



94.5450, 78.6320, -4.3440



78.1630, -47.8570, -52.3130



97.2810, -104.4450, 4.0910

Rectangle

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



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



67.9350, 106.3590, 60.3670



78.1630, -47.8570, -52.3130



92.8060, -84.9550, -18.7390

Sweetspot

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



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



201.8790, 20.5350, 29.8390



48.5300, -37.3770, 55.1590



97.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



94.6740, 78.5190, 113.3910



77.5230, 77.9800, 51.5480



86.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.4640, 51.2460, 73.5020



11.1080, 8.9840, 13.4000

Inverse Universe

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



86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



94.6740, 78.5190, 113.3910



129.4770, -77.9800, -51.5480



86.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



61.4640, 51.2460, 73.5020



11.1080, 8.9840, 13.4000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170 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 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

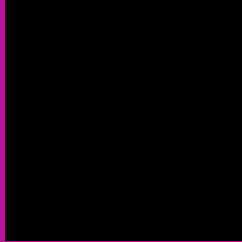
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5290, 52.6210,

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

86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170

Protanopia

82.8680, -95.5520, 13.6320

Deuteranopia

102.5740, -24.6230, 11.2250



Tritanopia

98.6450, 64.8720, 24.7760

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



Protanomaly

84.1850, -41.5000, 36.2600



Deuteranomaly

96.6570, 3.8450, 34.9570



Tritanomaly

94.3850, 60.5130, 43.2090

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170



Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

86.9280, 18.8390, 27.5350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170 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(184, 23, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 23, 158)  
}
```

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(184, 23, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 23, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170 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(184, 23, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 23, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 23, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 23, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 23, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 23,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5290, 52.6210, 76.1170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 23, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184, 23,  
158) }
```

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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