

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.0160, 56.9380,
36.4100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A63258
RGB	166, 50, 88
RGB Percent	65%, 20%, 35%
CMY	0.3487, 0.8041, 0.6547
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.47, 0.35
HSL	340°, 54%, 42%
HSV	340°, 70%, 65%
XYZ	18.6440, 11.0977, 10.4028
YIQ	89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

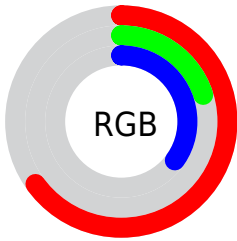
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 50, 88
Decimal	10891864
CIE _{Lab}	39.74, 50.24, 4.68
CIE _{LCh}	40, 50.455, 5.322
Yxy	11.0977, 0.4644, 0.2764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289081944 (0xFFA63258)
YUV	89.0160, -0.5009, 67.5150
Hunter-Lab	33.3132, 41.6005, 4.8046

Details

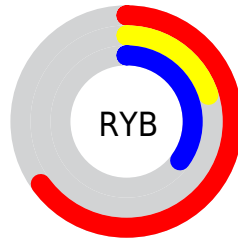
The YIQ color **89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **126.9840, -56.9380, -36.4100**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.0550, 61.2020, 36.2260**, and **37.4930, 51.1610, 36.4810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.7830, 65.1440, 41.8800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.2490, 48.7320, 30.9400**.

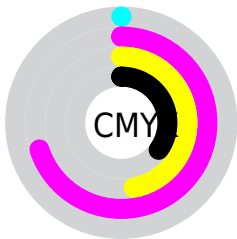
Distribution



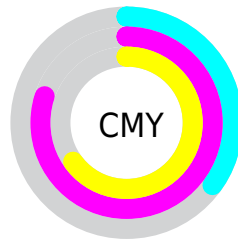
- Red (65%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100 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 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.0160, 56.9380,
36.4100


 89.0160, 56.9380,
36.4100


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 58.3520, 56.1120,
40.3680


 144.0550, 61.2020,
36.2260


 37.4930, 51.1610,
36.4810


 172.4250, 63.0360,
36.0280


 26.8410, 40.8930,
24.3250

 191.3520, 46.9440,
30.3040

 17.2710, 33.3300,
12.7060

 210.9800, 30.2560,
24.3680

 4.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

 231.1950, 13.2930,
17.9090

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 249.1300, 2.7500,

5.2300

■ 89.0160, 56.9380,
36.4100

■ 89.0160, 56.9380,
36.4100

■ 77.7830, 65.1440,
41.8800

■ 100.2490, 48.7320,
30.9400

■ 67.1370, 73.0750,
46.8270

■ 110.8950, 40.8010,
25.9930

■ 55.9040, 81.2810,
52.2970

■ 122.2420, 32.2740,
20.8340

■ 55.7900, 81.6020,
51.9860

■ 132.8880, 24.3430,
15.8870

■ 144.1210, 16.1370,
10.4170

■ 155.3540, 7.9310,
4.9470

■ 166.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 177.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 187.8790,
-16.1370, -10.4170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.1780, 30.2990, 40.1150



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



88.8310, 64.0480, 17.6800

Triad

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



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



81.7090, 3.8120, -36.0600



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130

Complementary

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



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



126.9840, -56.9380, -36.4100

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.



81.7040, -75.7400, -15.0360



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



71.0680, -48.5470, -39.8030

Square

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



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



86.8720, 37.3260, -26.6900



77.1440, -62.9000, -27.4760



76.4160, -82.8960, 4.5280

Rectangle

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



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



89.2520, 60.7040, 1.1840



77.1440, -62.9000, -27.4760



82.3370, -81.6560, -6.9360

Sweetspot

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



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



186.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



86.2470, 8.6560, 52.4000



91.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



96.1440, 89.5330, 56.9330



95.8370, 63.9110, 14.6550



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Inverse Universe

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



89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100



96.1440, 89.5330, 56.9330



120.1630, -63.9110, -14.6550



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.8380, 72.4790, 46.6150



6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

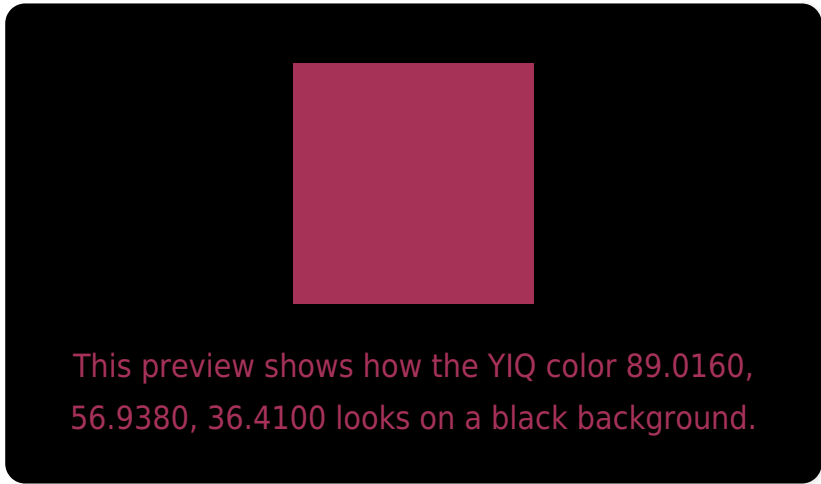
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

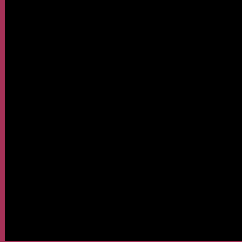
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0160, 56.9380,

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

89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100

Protanopia

95.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

Deuteranopia

95.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



Tritanopia

88.7480, 63.0840, 24.1400

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100

Protanomaly

92.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660

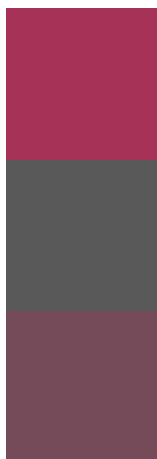
Deuteranomaly

92.7590, 29.0200, 13.7240

Tritanomaly

89.0130, 61.0200, 28.5080

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.1540, 20.5380, 13.2580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100 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(166, 50, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 50, 88)  
}
```

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(166, 50, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 50, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100 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(166, 50, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 50, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 50, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 50, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 50, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 50,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 50, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 50,  
88) }
```

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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