

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7227E
RGB	183, 34, 126
RGB Percent	72%, 13%, 49%
CMY	0.2819, 0.8669, 0.5057
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.31, 0.28
HSL	323°, 69%, 43%
HSV	323°, 81%, 72%
XYZ	23.8923, 12.7281, 20.9503
YIQ	89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

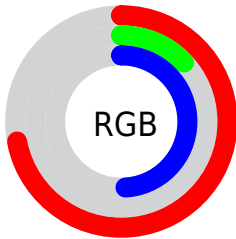
Format	Color
R_{YB}	183, 34, 126
Decimal	12001918
CIE _{Lab}	42.35, 64.04, -14.86
CIE _{LCh}	42, 65.745, 346.939
Yxy	12.7281, 0.4150, 0.2211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290191998 (0xFFB7227E)
YUV	89.0390, 18.2218, 82.4038
Hunter-Lab	35.6765, 57.1064, -9.8434

Details

The YIQ color **89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **127.9610, -59.2720, -60.2000**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.0020, 60.6940, 56.4540**, and **46.1530, 49.7830, 50.4470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6750, 66.4690, 67.4370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.4030, 52.0750, 52.9630**.

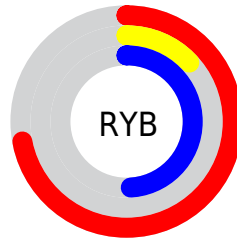
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (13%)

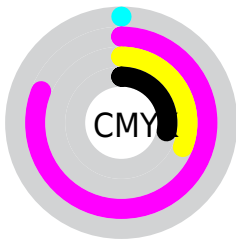
Blue (49%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (49%)

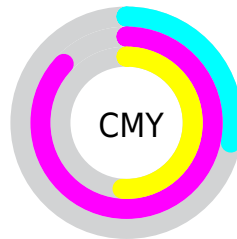


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)


Magenta (87%)


Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 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 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000


 89.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 57.5600, 59.3630,
64.0590


 150.0020, 60.6940,
56.4540


 46.1530, 49.7830,
50.4470


 173.1040, 51.4790,
52.7510


 35.1590, 40.4780,
37.3580

 193.4330, 34.1950,
46.6030

 24.6920, 31.1270,
25.1030

 212.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560

 13.4270, 24.0230,
10.6710

 229.7590, 11.8250,
22.4890

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 246.7820, 3.8500,

7.3220

■ 89.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000

■ 89.0390, 59.2720,
60.2000

■ 77.6750, 66.4690,
67.4370

■ 100.4030, 52.0750,
52.9630

■ 67.5990, 72.7950,
73.9390

■ 112.3540, 44.6030,
45.2030

■ 123.7180, 37.4060,
37.9660

■ 135.0820, 30.2090,
30.7290

■ 147.0330, 22.7370,
22.9690

■ 158.3970, 15.5400,
15.7320

■ 169.7610, 8.3430,
8.4950

■ 181.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 193.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.4270, 7.9690, 48.3290



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



83.5250, 83.6660, 47.6180

Triad

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



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



90.6160, 26.0030, -36.2450



91.4330, -90.7340, -7.6140

Complementary

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



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



127.9610, -59.2720, -60.2000

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.



87.0210, -75.5550, -23.8990



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



69.8900, -34.1470, -58.4910

Square

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



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



94.4020, 59.5610, -16.6550



79.9360, -56.9830, -41.1030



89.9290, -97.5220, 5.2780

Rectangle

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



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



89.1710, 83.7620, 23.8420



79.9360, -56.9830, -41.1030



90.3100, -86.1940, -12.8020

Sweetspot

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



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



201.0330, 22.7370, 22.9690



67.4310, -15.0490, 57.9990



97.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620



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.



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



90.6700, 92.3690, 93.6570



80.8310, 82.3840, 37.8080



86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



57.5880, 62.1600, 62.9280



10.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230

Inverse Universe

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



89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000



90.6700, 92.3690, 93.6570



136.1690, -82.3840, -37.8080



86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



57.5880, 62.1600, 62.9280



10.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

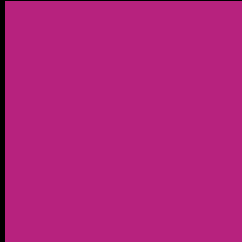
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

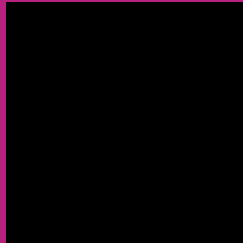
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0390, 59.2720,

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

89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Protanopia

98.6510, -40.7170, 16.5550

Deuteranopia

102.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



Tritanopia

93.5210, 71.1530, 26.5850

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Protanomaly

94.8840, -4.2240, 32.5120

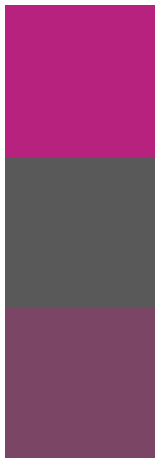
Deuteranomaly

97.2870, 19.2060, 26.3900

Tritanomaly

92.1590, 66.8410, 38.6570

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9080, 21.5910, 21.7110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 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(183, 34, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 34, 126)  
}
```

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(183, 34, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 34, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 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(183, 34, 126) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 34, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 34, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 34, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 34, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 34,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.0390, 59.2720, 60.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 34, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183, 34,  
126) }
```

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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