

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.4570, 60.0100,
35.8020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A93254
RGB	169, 50, 84
RGB Percent	66%, 20%, 33%
CMY	0.3370, 0.8041, 0.6704
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.50, 0.34
HSL	343°, 54%, 43%
HSV	343°, 70%, 66%
XYZ	19.1197, 11.3615, 9.5839
YIQ	89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

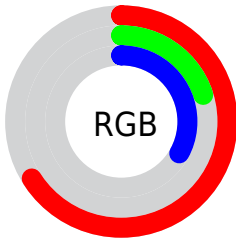
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 50, 84
Decimal	11088468
CIE Lab	40.18, 50.80, 7.90
CIE LCh	40, 51.410, 8.841
Yxy	11.3615, 0.4772, 0.2836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289278548 (0xFFA93254)
YUV	89.4570, -2.6903, 69.7592
Hunter-Lab	33.7068, 42.2645, 6.7368

Details

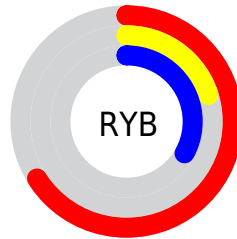
The YIQ color **89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **129.5430, -60.0100, -35.8020**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.9690, 64.3200, 34.7840**, and **37.7490, 53.3160, 35.9720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1100, 68.5370, 40.9610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.8040, 51.4830, 30.6430**.

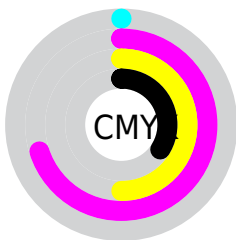
Distribution



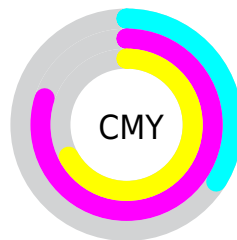
- Red (66%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020 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 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.4570, 60.0100,
35.8020


 89.4570, 60.0100,
35.8020


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 58.7930, 59.1840,
39.7600

 145.2680, 64.9160,
34.9960


 37.7490, 53.3160,
35.9720


 171.8550, 64.6410,
34.4730


 26.9830, 43.3690,
23.5050

 190.7820, 48.5490,
28.7490

 17.5700, 33.9260,
12.9180

 210.9970, 31.5860,
22.2900

 5.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

 230.6250, 14.8980,
16.3540

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 249.1300, 2.7500,

5.2300

■ 89.4570, 60.0100,
35.8020

■ 89.4570, 60.0100,
35.8020

■ 78.1100, 68.5370,
40.9610

■ 100.8040, 51.4830,
30.6430

■ 66.7630, 77.0640,
46.1200

■ 112.1510, 42.9560,
25.4840

■ 56.0030, 85.3160,
50.7560

■ 123.4980, 34.4290,
20.3250

■ 134.8450, 25.9020,
15.1660

■ 145.6050, 17.6500,
10.5300

■ 156.9520, 9.1230,
5.3710

■ 168.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 179.7600, -8.2520,
-4.6360

■ 191.1070,
-16.7790, -9.7950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.4560, 35.3880, 41.5000



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



90.4350, 65.1030, 15.0790

Triad

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



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



82.1320, -1.8730, -37.6570



82.5310, -84.9580, -2.1580

Complementary

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



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



129.5430, -60.0100, -35.8020

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.



83.0890, -78.2620, -13.3820



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



72.9260, -51.0230, -38.9830

Square

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



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



87.7360, 34.7130, -28.8950



79.0020, -65.3760, -26.6560



76.6440, -83.5380, 5.1500

Rectangle

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



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



90.1440, 60.8880, -2.1520



79.0020, -65.3760, -26.6560



83.4940, -83.5360, -5.9040

Sweetspot

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



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



188.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950



88.3830, 11.2690, 54.6050



91.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



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.



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



94.6560, 93.8430, 55.9150



99.6690, 64.3240, 12.6760



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.0400, 74.7260, 44.4380



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Inverse Universe

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



89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



94.6560, 93.8430, 55.9150



119.3310, -64.3240, -12.6760



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.0400, 74.7260, 44.4380



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020 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 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

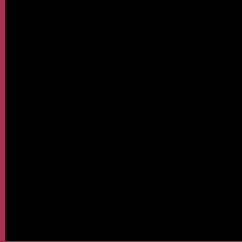
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4570, 60.0100,

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

89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020

Protanopia

96.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

96.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260



Tritanopia

89.2430, 66.0640, 25.2000

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020

Protanomaly

93.8380, 18.6120, 15.1240

Deuteranomaly

93.7870, 31.8170, 12.5930

Tritanomaly

89.0950, 63.7250, 29.0450

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2250, 21.7760, 12.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020 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(169, 50, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 50, 84)  
}
```

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(169, 50, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 50, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020 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(169, 50, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 50, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 50, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 50, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 50, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 50,  
84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 50, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 50,  
84) }
```

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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