

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.4690, 114.7440,
90.1360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF0074
RGB	255, 0, 116
RGB Percent	100%, 0%, 45%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9997, 0.5447
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	333°, 100%, 50%
HSV	333°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	44.3978, 22.5231, 18.5588
YIQ	89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

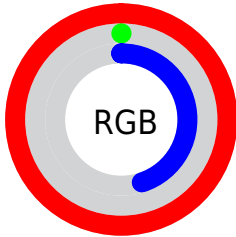
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 0, 116
Decimal	16711796
CIE _{Lab}	54.58, 83.74, 10.80
CIE _{LCh}	55, 84.431, 7.346
Yxy	22.5231, 0.5194, 0.2635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294901876 (0xFFFF0074)
YUV	89.4690, 13.0798, 145.1707
Hunter-Lab	47.4585, 83.9356, 10.0354

Details

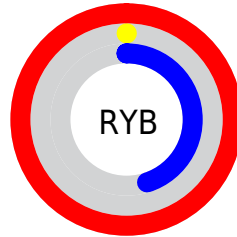
The YIQ color **89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0066**. The color can be described as dark saturated rose. A complement of this color would be **165.5310, -114.7440, -90.1360**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.5100, 70.8270, 54.5310**, and **64.9750, 91.6870, 61.9510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.3270, 103.1000, 80.8920**.

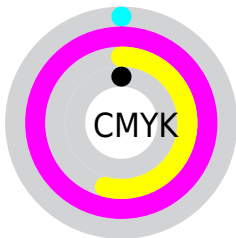
Distribution



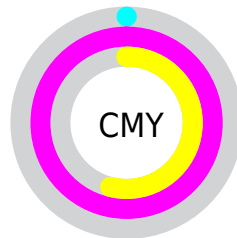
- Red (100%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360 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 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.4690, 114.7440,
90.1360


 89.4690, 114.7440,
90.1360


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 77.1650, 103.3760,
75.8880


 153.5100, 70.8270,
54.5310


 64.9750, 91.6870,
61.9510


 175.3720, 53.3600,
46.1920


 52.8990, 79.6770,
48.3250


 196.7610, 35.8470,
38.6870

 41.0510, 67.0250,
35.3210

 218.1500, 18.3340,
31.1820

 29.4590, 56.5280,
21.8080

 236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

 19.7770, 37.7770,
14.7130

254.4130, 0.2750,

 9.3830, 18.1550,

0.5230

6.8830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 89.4690, 114.7440,
90.1360

■ 106.3270,
103.1000, 80.8920

■ 122.5980, 91.7310,
72.1710

■ 139.4560, 80.0870,
62.9270

■ 155.7270, 68.7180,
54.2060

■ 172.5850, 57.0740,
44.9620

■ 188.7420, 46.0260,
35.9300

■ 205.6000, 34.3820,
26.6860

■ 221.8710, 23.0130,
17.9650

■ 238.7290, 11.3690,
8.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119.2530, 62.3860, 80.8660



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



113.2950, 113.0120, 33.3960

Triad

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



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



105.3920, -6.6820, -66.1540



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140

Complementary

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



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



165.5310, -114.7440, -90.1360

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.



118.7720, -113.9780, -15.8820



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



100.7260, -65.9200, -60.8640

Square

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



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



121.4150, 48.3780, -39.7660



111.2650, -91.4620, -38.4860



108.3150, -118.9800, 8.7000

Rectangle

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



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



119.1860, 104.6280, -1.9000



111.2650, -91.4620, -38.4860



121.1150, -124.7090, -3.1170

Sweetspot

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



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



205.6000, 34.3820, 26.6860



69.7340, -0.7990, 108.1370



98.0340, 20.9960, 15.9720



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.



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



81.5280, 149.5050, 49.3530



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



67.0270, 85.9090, 67.5490



22.4420, 28.8350, 22.5870

Inverse Universe

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



89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



67.0270, 85.9090, 67.5490



22.4420, 28.8350, 22.5870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

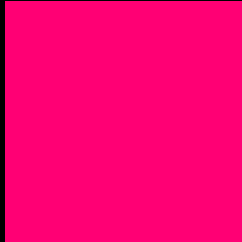
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360 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 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4690, 114.7440,

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

89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360

Protanopia

132.5270, -17.2410, 9.5990

Deuteranopia

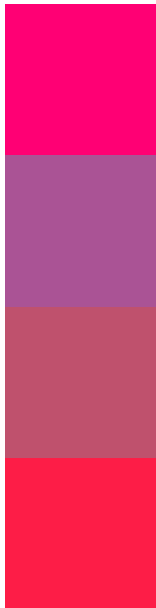
132.5650, 23.1540, -1.1180



Tritanopia

107.4800, 123.0970, 43.3610

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360

Protanomaly

116.5370, 30.6660, 38.9700

Deuteranomaly

117.0820, 56.5720, 32.0280

Tritanomaly

100.7640, 120.0220, 60.5500

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2960, 41.3500, 32.5660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360 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(255, 0, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 0, 116)  
}
```

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(255, 0, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 0, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360 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(255, 0, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 0, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 0, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 0, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.4690, 114.7440, 90.1360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 0, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 0,  
116) }
```

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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