

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5830, 77.7510,
50.1910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C32459
RGB	195, 36, 89
RGB Percent	76%, 14%, 35%
CMY	0.2349, 0.8590, 0.6507
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.54, 0.23
HSL	340°, 69%, 45%
HSV	340°, 82%, 77%
XYZ	24.9677, 13.5962, 10.7746
YIQ	89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

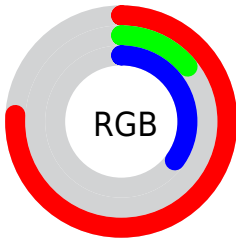
Format	Color
R_{YB}	195, 36, 89
Decimal	12788825
CIE Lab	43.65, 63.12, 10.33
CIE LCh	44, 63.957, 9.299
Yxy	13.5962, 0.5060, 0.2756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290978905 (0xFFC32459)
YUV	89.5830, -0.2874, 92.4507
Hunter-Lab	36.8730, 56.3391, 8.4861

Details

The YIQ color **89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **141.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2040, 80.1360, 45.5120**, and **45.3810, 66.3360, 42.3040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.3610, 87.4240, 56.6080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2180, 68.3530, 44.2970**.

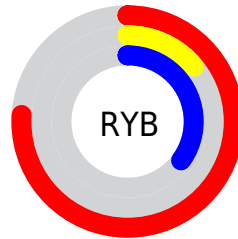
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (14%)

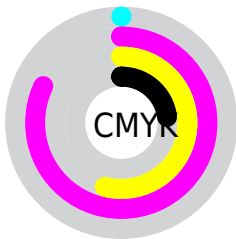
Blue (35%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (35%)

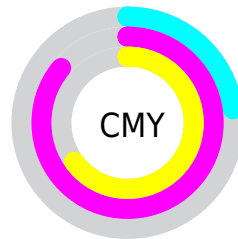


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)


Magenta (86%)


Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910 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 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.5830, 77.7510,
50.1910


 89.5830, 77.7510,
50.1910


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 56.8590, 77.1540,
55.5060


 150.2040, 80.1360,
45.5120


 45.3810, 66.3360,
42.3040


 169.6040, 64.0900,
38.9540


 34.1310, 54.8760,
29.7240

 189.7050, 47.4480,
32.1840

 23.2510, 45.2500,
16.9460

 209.9200, 30.4850,
25.7250

 14.2810, 27.3700,
10.5860

 230.1350, 13.5220,
19.2660

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 89.5830, 77.7510,
50.1910

■ 89.5830, 77.7510,
50.1910

■ 76.3610, 87.4240,
56.6080

■ 102.2180, 68.3530,
44.2970

■ 65.7150, 95.3550,
61.5550

■ 115.4400, 58.6800,
37.8800

■ 128.0750, 49.2820,
31.9860

■ 141.2970, 39.6090,
25.5690

■ 153.9320, 30.2110,
19.6750

■ 167.1540, 20.5380,
13.2580

■ 180.3760, 10.8650,
6.8410

■ 193.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 206.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.4610, 46.1600, 55.5360



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



94.2800, 81.8370, 20.1810

Triad

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



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



83.9170, -3.2460, -51.3260



92.9950, -97.8880, 0.8960

Complementary

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



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



141.4170, -77.7510, -50.1910

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.



92.7550, -88.9450, -12.5050



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



79.9700, -54.3230, -45.2590

Square

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



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



95.1120, 36.4100, -32.1180



87.5280, -72.8490, -28.8890



85.4610, -95.9640, 10.0840

Rectangle

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



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



95.4200, 77.4860, -5.6020



87.5280, -72.8490, -28.8890



93.8440, -96.1450, -3.1610

Sweetspot

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



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



212.2200, 29.3400, 18.9400



84.9230, 10.3490, 71.2850



103.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760



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.



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



88.3150, 120.5690, 78.1770



97.6290, 88.1640, 21.1560



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



54.2950, 78.6220, 50.9260



11.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170

Inverse Universe

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



89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910



88.3150, 120.5690, 78.1770



133.3710, -88.1640, -21.1560



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



54.2950, 78.6220, 50.9260



11.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910 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 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

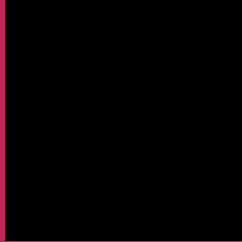
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5830, 77.7510,

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

89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910

Protanopia

104.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Deuteranopia

104.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450



Tritanopia

90.8820, 86.3740, 31.5740

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910

Protanomaly

99.3920, 23.1040, 21.8240

Deuteranomaly

99.3260, 40.6650, 17.4410

Tritanomaly

90.5430, 83.2550, 38.5430

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.6220, 28.1480, 18.5160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910 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(195, 36, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 36, 89)  
}
```

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(195, 36, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 36, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910 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(195, 36, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 36, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(195, 36, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 36, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 36, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 36,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5830, 77.7510, 50.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 36, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195, 36,  
89) }
```

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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