

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.7480, 118.0920,  
84.5240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF0367
RGB	255, 3, 103
RGB Percent	100%, 1%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9884, 0.5957
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	336°, 100%, 51%
HSV	336°, 99%, 100%
XYZ	43.7246, 22.3041, 14.8588
YIQ	89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

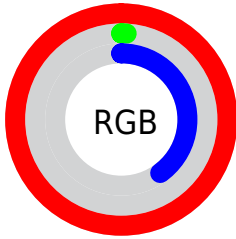
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	255, 3, 103
Decimal	16712551
CIELab	54.35, 82.76, 18.32
CIElCh	54, 84.760, 12.483
Yxy	22.3041, 0.5406, 0.2757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294902631 (0xFFFF0367)
YUV	89.7480, 6.5332, 144.9260
Hunter-Lab	47.2272, 82.6139, 14.4050

# Details

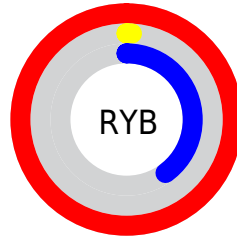
The YIQ color **89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0066**. The color can be described as dark saturated rose. A complement of this color would be **168.2520, -118.0920, -84.5240**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.9140, 75.3210, 50.1770**, and **63.3080, 94.9430, 58.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.7590, 119.5590, 85.4710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.1330, 106.4020, 76.1140**.

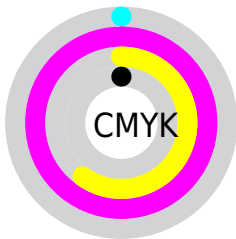
# Distribution



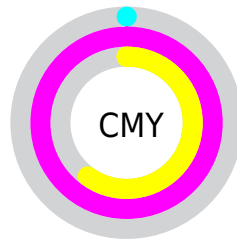
- Red (100%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240 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 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.7480, 118.0920,  
84.5240

 89.7480, 118.0920,  
84.5240


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 75.3840, 106.9530,  
71.6330


 151.9140, 75.3210,  
50.1770


 63.3080, 94.9430,  
58.0070


 173.6620, 58.1750,  
41.5270


 51.3460, 82.6120,  
44.6920


 195.0510, 40.6620,  
34.0220

 39.4980, 69.9600,  
31.6880

 215.8530, 23.4240,  
27.0400

 28.8610, 55.3360,  
21.3840

 236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

 19.4780, 37.1810,  
14.5010

254.4130, 0.2750,

 8.7850, 16.9630,

0.5230

6.4590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.7480, 118.0920,  
84.5240

■ 89.7480, 118.0920,  
84.5240

■ 87.7590, 119.5590,  
85.4710

■ 106.1330,  
106.4020, 76.1140

■ 123.2190, 94.1160,  
67.4920

■ 139.6040, 82.4260,  
59.0820

■ 156.6900, 70.1400,  
50.4600

■ 173.0750, 58.4500,  
42.0500

■ 190.0470, 46.4850,  
33.1170

■ 206.5460, 34.4740,  
25.0180

■ 223.5180, 22.5090,  
16.0850

■ 239.9030, 10.8190,  
7.6750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.3470, 73.9850, 85.4170



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



114.7860, 112.6470, 23.4870

# Triad

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



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



96.4110, -26.0290, -73.4610



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550

# Complementary

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



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



168.2520, -118.0920, -84.5240

# 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.



119.3250, -116.9130, -12.2490



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



102.2080, -70.0930, -56.8210

# Square

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



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



119.2890, 39.8050, -44.0910



112.7470, -95.6350, -34.4430



105.3800, -117.6050, 11.3150



# Rectangle

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



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



120.0170, 97.6140, -6.9460



112.7470, -95.6350, -34.4430



120.0550, -124.4800, -1.7600

# Sweetspot

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



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



205.1440, 35.6660, 25.4420



76.8770, 9.1040, 110.3840



97.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



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.



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



87.7590, 119.5590, 85.4710



93.0230, 143.3170, 40.3490



119.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



65.7730, 89.4400, 64.1280



21.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



# Inverse Universe

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



89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240



87.7590, 119.5590, 85.4710



164.9770, -143.3170, -40.3490



119.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



65.7730, 89.4400, 64.1280



21.9860, 30.1190, 21.3430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

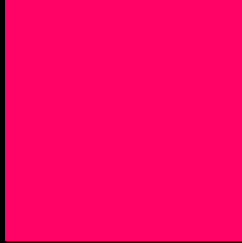
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240 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 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7480, 118.0920,

84.5240.

# 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

89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240

### Protanopia

131.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960

### Deuteranopia

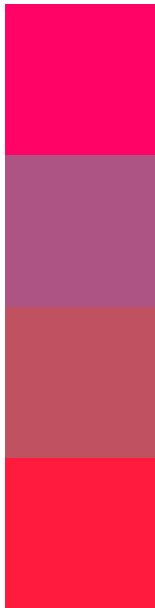
131.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140



## Tritanopia

104.1600, 126.9940, 44.3220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240

## Protanomaly

116.4960, 37.9110, 34.3190

## Deuteranomaly

115.8990, 61.3410, 28.1970

## Tritanomaly

98.8630, 124.0570, 59.0090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.7260, 42.9550, 31.0110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240 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, 3, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 3, 103)  
}
```

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, 3, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 3, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240 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, 3, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 3, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 3, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 3, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 3, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 3,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7480, 118.0920, 84.5240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 3, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 3,  
103) }
```

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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