

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870)
contains.

YIQ(89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(89.8500, 65.3190,
88.2870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CF0FA8
RGB	207, 15, 168
RGB Percent	81%, 6%, 66%
CMY	0.1877, 0.9414, 0.3410
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.19, 0.19
HSL	312°, 87%, 44%
HSV	312°, 93%, 81%
XYZ	33.0124, 16.4536, 38.4992
YIQ	89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

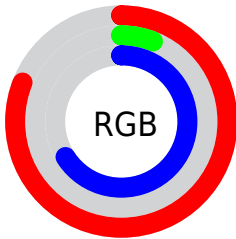
Format	Color
R_{YB}	207, 15, 168
Decimal	13569960
CIE _{Lab}	47.56, 77.48, -31.83
CIE _{LCh}	48, 83.767, 337.666
Yxy	16.4536, 0.3753, 0.1870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291760040 (0xFFCF0FA8)
YUV	89.8500, 38.5279, 102.7405
Hunter-Lab	40.5630, 74.2879, -27.8794

Details

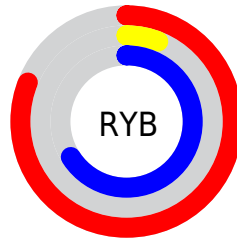
The YIQ color **89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **132.1500, -65.3190, -88.2870**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.5460, 53.9510, 74.0390**, and **57.3620, 51.2930, 67.1410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7030, 70.4070, 95.1990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.6330, 58.2600, 78.5480**.

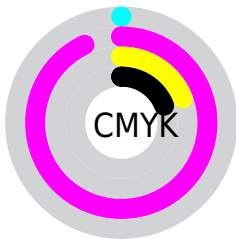
Distribution



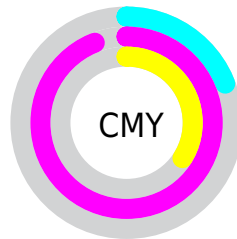
- Red (81%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (19%)





- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870 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 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.8500, 65.3190,
88.2870


 89.8500, 65.3190,
88.2870


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 68.9970, 60.2310,
81.3750


 157.5460, 53.9510,
74.0390


 57.4760, 50.9720,
67.4520


 178.3480, 36.7130,
67.0570


 45.9550, 41.7130,
53.5290


 196.3000, 27.5000,
52.3000

 34.5480, 32.1330,
39.9170

 213.9100, 19.2500,
36.6100

 24.1520, 24.0200,
27.2520

 231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

 12.3750, 12.6060,
13.8380

 249.1300, 2.7500,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

5.2300

0.0000

■ 89.8500, 65.3190,
88.2870

■ 89.8500, 65.3190,
88.2870

■ 80.7030, 70.4070,
95.1990

■ 102.6330, 58.2600,
78.5480

■ 114.8290, 51.4760,
69.3320

■ 127.7260, 44.0960,
59.9040

■ 140.5090, 37.0370,
50.1650

■ 153.2920, 29.9780,
40.4260

■ 165.4880, 23.1940,
31.2100

■ 178.3850, 15.8140,
21.7820

■ 191.1680, 8.7550,
12.0430

■ 203.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.3550, -17.8910, 54.4370



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



80.5400, 106.8140, 79.6620

Triad

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



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



104.5700, 40.8120, -34.8040



105.4530, -102.6540, -11.8540

Complementary

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



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



132.1500, -65.3190, -88.2870

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.



97.5870, -80.5050, -33.3130



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



86.4650, -16.9530, -61.7290

Square

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



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



105.1770, 82.4840, -8.0760



87.1620, -55.2840, -55.3800



107.1750, -115.7700, 5.5900

Rectangle

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



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



73.6160, 117.6830, 64.3950



87.1620, -55.2840, -55.3800



102.9450, -95.5920, -18.6960

Sweetspot

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



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



211.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



48.2500, -38.9840, 67.7680



101.1460, 14.9890, 20.2130



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.



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



99.3870, 86.8170, 117.1930



79.0200, 95.8140, 58.7420



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



65.5080, 57.1140, 77.2900



15.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440

Inverse Universe

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



89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



99.3870, 86.8170, 117.1930



142.9800, -95.8140, -58.7420



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



65.5080, 57.1140, 77.2900



15.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

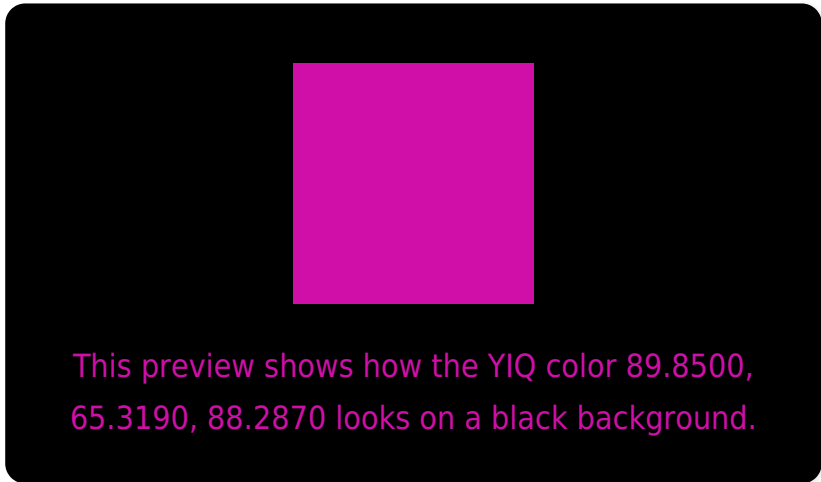
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

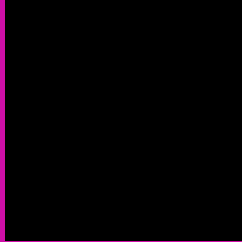
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8500, 65.3190,

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

89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870

Protanopia

91.2460, -105.3640, 15.2440

Deuteranopia

114.2430, -22.1930, 11.2390



Tritanopia

106.9240, 77.3880, 29.2280

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



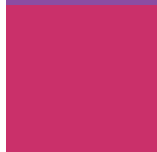
Protanomaly

90.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



Deuteranomaly

105.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



Tritanomaly

100.6580, 73.1660, 50.6860

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870



Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

90.2000, 24.0650, 31.9450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870 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(207, 15, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 15, 168)  
}
```

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(207, 15, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 15, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870 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(207, 15, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 15, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 15, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 15, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 15, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 15,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 15, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207, 15,  
168) }
```

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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