

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(97.1380, 90.8110,  
88.8510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EF0F94
RGB	239, 15, 148
RGB Percent	94%, 6%, 58%
CMY	0.0621, 0.9414, 0.4193
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.38, 0.06
HSL	324°, 88%, 50%
HSV	324°, 94%, 94%
XYZ	41.1696, 20.8573, 29.9002
YIQ	97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

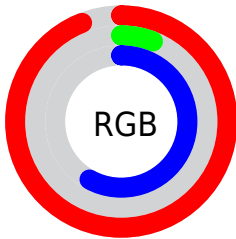
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	239, 15, 148
Decimal	15667092
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.79, 81.79, -11.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 82.579, 352.073
Yxy	20.8573, 0.4479, 0.2269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293857172 (0xFFEF0F94)
YUV	97.1380, 25.0750, 124.4130
Hunter-Lab	45.6698, 80.9892, -6.8486

# Details

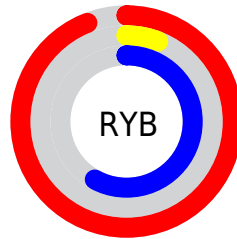
The YIQ color **97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0099**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **156.8620, -90.8110, -88.8510**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.9730, 59.6380, 64.5820**, and **63.9810, 74.3550, 67.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.6490, 96.8620, 94.8300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.3660, 81.0010, 79.4090**.

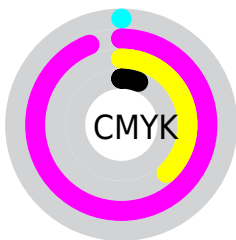
# Distribution



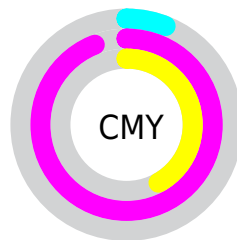
- Red (94%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510 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 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 97.1380, 90.8110,  
88.8510


 97.1380, 90.8110,  
88.8510


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 76.1000, 84.8060,  
82.0380


 157.9730, 59.6380,  
64.5820


 63.9810, 74.3550,  
67.6910


 179.9490, 41.8500,  
56.5540


 52.3890, 63.8580,  
54.1780


 200.4090, 25.5750,  
48.6390

 40.4980, 52.7650,  
40.4530

 218.0190, 17.3250,  
32.9490

 29.4330, 42.2220,  
27.7740

 236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

 17.5700, 33.9260,  
12.9180

253.8260, 0.5500,

 5.3820, 10.7280,

1.0460

3.8160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 97.1380, 90.8110,  
88.8510

■ 97.1380, 90.8110,  
88.8510

■ 87.6490, 96.8620,  
94.8300

■ 112.3660, 81.0010,  
79.4090

■ 127.4800, 71.5120,  
69.6560

■ 142.7080, 61.7020,  
60.2140

■ 157.9360, 51.8920,  
50.7720

■ 173.1640, 42.0820,  
41.3300

■ 187.6910, 32.8680,  
32.1000

■ 202.9190, 23.0580,  
22.6580

■ 218.1470, 13.2480,  
13.2160

■ 233.3750, 3.4380,  
3.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.3450, 23.6000, 67.9200



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



99.1700, 113.0070, 61.0310

# Triad

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



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



111.8030, 23.4380, -50.3380



116.9430, -118.4730, -6.0010

# Complementary

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



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



156.8620, -90.8110, -88.8510

# 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.



111.8640, -100.0380, -26.2300



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



89.8570, -47.7160, -71.3960

# Square

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



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



119.2100, 68.5490, -25.3630



102.2540, -75.7340, -48.1980



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620



# Rectangle

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



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



110.9320, 109.3000, 23.5720



102.2540, -75.7340, -48.1980



115.5920, -113.2910, -11.8110

# Sweetspot

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



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



210.0170, 28.8340, 28.1140



67.4460, -18.2640, 88.7440



100.1200, 17.8780, 17.4140



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.



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



93.4590, 103.5090, 101.0210



84.4840, 126.4420, 54.3300



112.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



67.4420, 74.6750, 72.9070



20.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350



# Inverse Universe

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



97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



93.4590, 103.5090, 101.0210



169.5160, -126.4420, -54.3300



112.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



67.4420, 74.6750, 72.9070



20.5060, 22.7830, 22.1350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

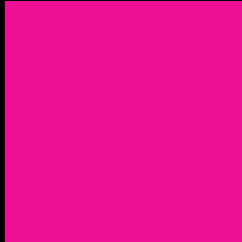
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

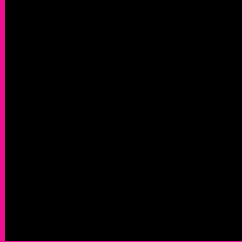
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1380, 90.8110,



# 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

97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510

### Protanopia

124.0510, -47.5950, 20.0610

### Deuteranopia

127.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



## Tritanopia

112.2540, 103.0620, 37.5100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



## Protanomaly

114.0950, 2.9720, 45.2760



## Deuteranomaly

116.9240, 33.8300, 36.6940



## Tritanomaly

106.9940, 98.7030, 55.9430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510



## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

97.1040, 33.1430, 32.6230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510 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(239, 15, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 15, 148)  
}
```

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(239, 15, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 15, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510 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(239, 15, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 15, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(239, 15, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 15, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 15, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 15,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 15, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239, 15,  
148) }
```

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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