

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(79.3210, 100.9550,  
26.1310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C0230C
RGB	192, 35, 12
RGB Percent	75%, 14%, 5%
CMY	0.2467, 0.8629, 0.9525
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.94, 0.25
HSL	8°, 88%, 40%
HSV	8°, 94%, 75%
XYZ	22.4275, 12.4434, 1.5710
YIQ	79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

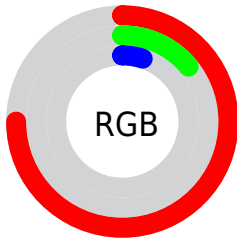
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 38, 12
Decimal	12591884
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.91, 59.35, 51.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 78.355, 40.762
Yxy	12.4434, 0.6154, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290781964 (0xFFC0230C)
YUV	79.3210, -33.1893, 98.8195
Hunter-Lab	35.2752, 51.7564, 22.0521

# Details

The YIQ color **79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **124.6790, -100.9550, -26.1310**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.5510, 105.9990, 22.8230**, and **38.5710, 76.8840, 27.3480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.4960, 107.8320, 28.1520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4660, 90.1810, 23.1490**.

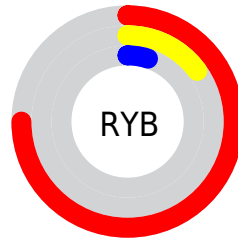
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (14%)

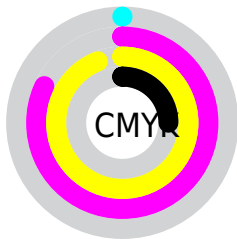
Blue (5%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (5%)

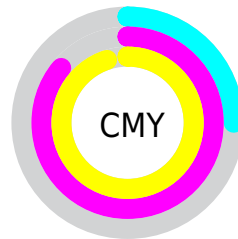


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (86%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310 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 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 79.3210, 100.9550,  
26.1310


 79.3210, 100.9550,  
26.1310


 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770


 47.8400, 95.3600,  
33.9200

 139.5510,  
105.9990, 22.8230


 38.5710, 76.8840,  
27.3480


 158.8370, 90.2740,  
15.9540


 29.3020, 58.4080,  
20.7760

 178.1230, 74.5490,  
9.0850

 20.8590, 40.4820,  
15.2500

 198.1100, 58.2280,  
2.0040

 11.4760, 22.3270,  
8.3670

 218.2110, 41.5860,  
-4.7660

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 238.3120, 24.9440,

-11.5360

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 79.3210, 100.9550,  
26.1310

■ 79.3210, 100.9550,  
26.1310

■ 71.4960, 107.8320,  
28.1520

■ 91.4660, 90.1810,  
23.1490

■ 103.1380, 79.3610,  
21.0010

■ 115.2830, 68.5870,  
18.0190

■ 127.4280, 57.8130,  
15.0370

■ 139.5730, 47.0390,  
12.0550

■ 151.7180, 36.2650,  
9.0730

■ 163.3900, 25.4450,  
6.9250

■ 175.5350, 14.6710,  
3.9430

■ 187.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.8990, 98.0130, 68.4530



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



93.0060, 69.7840, -9.1920

# Triad

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



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



77.6560, -50.5630, -47.3230



84.6920, -100.6880, 18.6080

# Complementary

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



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



124.6790, -100.9550, -26.1310

# 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.



94.6880, -104.0330, 7.6390



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



87.1690, -73.2160, -27.7440

# Square

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



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



93.6500, -92.8430, -7.9390



99.2760, -7.4830, 53.0370



# Rectangle

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



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



92.8190, 44.8450, -25.2910



93.6500, -92.8430, -7.9390



89.7300, -103.8510, 15.3570

# Sweetspot

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



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



206.2130, 39.2450, 10.1330



83.9460, 56.2410, 87.6090



98.3790, 23.9780, 5.9780



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310



93.5340, 140.2000, 36.2640



130.9770, 76.7550, -19.8930



90.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



59.8790, 90.4560, 23.6720



12.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040



# Inverse Universe

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



124.6790, -100.9550, -26.1310



156.4660, -140.2000, -36.2640



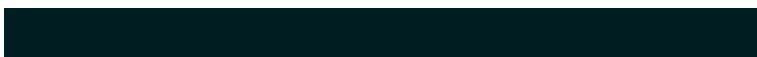
73.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



93.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



100.5340, -90.1810, -23.1490



20.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

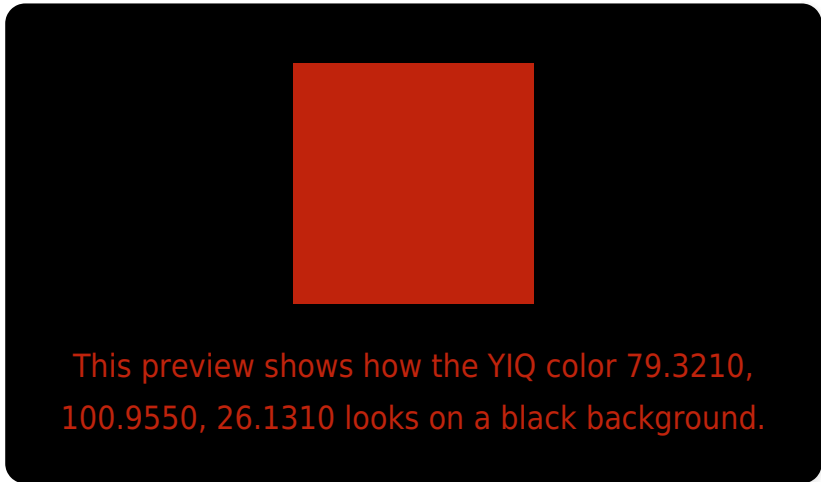
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

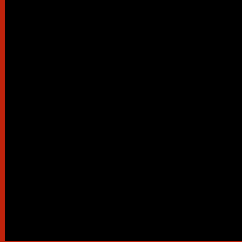
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.3210, 100.9550,



# 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

79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310

### Protanopia

95.3800, 30.2640, -19.8480

### Deuteranopia

93.4390, 48.9710, -22.9730



## Tritanopia

80.4270, 95.0850, 33.3970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310

## Protanomaly

89.2790, 56.0740, -3.0140

## Deuteranomaly

88.1570, 68.0410, -5.1350

## Tritanomaly

80.2160, 97.0570, 30.6970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310

## Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.1310, 36.5400, 9.5960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310 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(192, 35, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 35, 12)  
}
```

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(192, 35, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 35, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310 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(192, 35, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 35, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 35, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 35, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 35, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 35,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.3210, 100.9550, 26.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 35, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192, 35,  
12) }
```

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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