

# Converting Colors

YIQ(79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(79.5890, 94.8090,  
38.4010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C21D28
RGB	194, 29, 40
RGB Percent	76%, 11%, 16%
CMY	0.2388, 0.8865, 0.8428
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.79, 0.24
HSL	356°, 74%, 44%
HSV	356°, 85%, 76%
XYZ	23.0966, 12.5120, 3.2136
YIQ	79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

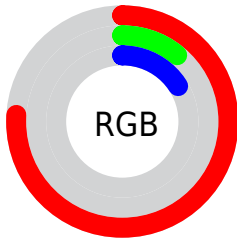
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 29, 40</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12721448</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">42.02, 61.93, 38.22</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">42, 72.779, 31.682</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">12.5120, 0.5949, 0.3223</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290911528 (0xFFC21D28)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">79.5890, -19.5174, 100.3384</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">35.3723, 54.6512, 19.3741</a>

# Details

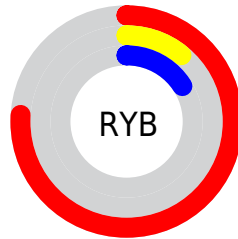
The YIQ color **79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **143.4110, -94.8090, -38.4010**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.6400, 98.7990, 32.1670**, and **39.4680, 78.6720, 27.9840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3840, 105.8120, 42.7400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.7940, 83.8060, 34.0620**.

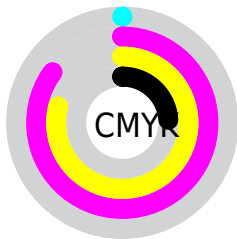
# Distribution



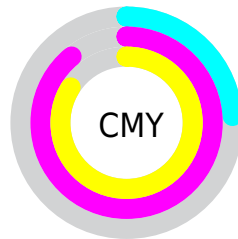
- Red (76%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (84%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010 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 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 79.5890, 94.8090,  
38.4010


 79.5890, 94.8090,  
38.4010


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 50.9030, 91.0490,  
40.4650

 140.6400, 98.7990,  
32.1670


 39.4680, 78.6720,  
27.9840


 160.5130, 82.7990,  
24.7750


 29.9000, 59.6000,  
21.2000

 179.7990, 67.0740,  
17.9060

 21.4570, 41.6740,  
15.6740

 199.9000, 50.4320,  
11.1360

 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

 220.0010, 33.7900,  
4.3660

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 240.8030, 16.5520,

-2.6160

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

79.5890, 94.8090,  
38.4010

79.5890, 94.8090,  
38.4010

66.3840, 105.8120,  
42.7400

92.7940, 83.8060,  
34.0620

59.4880, 111.4510,  
45.1710

106.5860, 72.5280,  
29.2000

119.7910, 61.5250,  
24.8610

133.5830, 50.2470,  
19.9990

146.9020, 38.9230,  
15.9710

■ 160.1070, 27.9200,  
11.6320

■ 173.8990, 16.6420,  
6.7700

■ 187.1040, 5.6390,  
2.4310

■ 200.8960, -5.6390,  
-2.4310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.7870, 86.8250, 72.9770



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



91.3000, 77.9440, -2.8880

# Triad

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



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



74.5440, -44.5560, -51.5640



88.0030, -100.3660, 12.7700

# Complementary

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



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



143.4110, -94.8090, -38.4010

# 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.



93.3370, -98.8510, 1.8290



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



83.7150, -66.2460, -32.9180

# Square

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



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



82.7760, 1.7050, -47.4390



91.1420, -85.7810, -14.7810



98.4960, -32.0100, 40.4860



# Rectangle

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



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



93.7820, 55.4350, -18.9730



91.1420, -85.7810, -14.7810



90.8240, -101.4200, 9.8440

# Sweetspot

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



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



206.8910, 37.4560, 15.0240



92.9590, 37.0310, 83.3270



100.3020, 22.8770, 9.4130



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.



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



77.2860, 144.7350, 58.7110



118.8380, 79.3650, -1.1070



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



49.3930, 92.4250, 37.5530



10.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180



# Inverse Universe

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



79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010



77.2860, 144.7350, 58.7110



104.1620, -79.3650, 1.1070



90.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



49.3930, 92.4250, 37.5530



10.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010 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 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010 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 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.5890, 94.8090,



# 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

79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010

### Protanopia

98.4300, 18.8000, -10.3200

### Deuteranopia

96.5170, 40.3040, -14.5760



## Tritanopia

79.5090, 97.7900, 33.9340

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010

**Protanomaly**

91.6390, 46.6730, 7.6730

**Deuteranomaly**

90.4740, 60.1990, 4.8310

**Tritanomaly**

79.3780, 96.7810, 35.7010

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010

**Achromatopsia**

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

79.3960, 34.4760, 13.9640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010 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(194, 29, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 29, 40)  
}
```

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(194, 29, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 29, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010 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(194, 29, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 29, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(194, 29, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 29, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 29, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 29,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.5890, 94.8090, 38.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 29, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194, 29,  
40) }
```

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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