

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580)</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(86.7140, 122.3180,  
40.9580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E51B15
RGB	229, 27, 21
RGB Percent	90%, 11%, 8%
CMY	0.1015, 0.8943, 0.9172
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 0.91, 0.10
HSL	2°, 83%, 49%
HSV	2°, 91%, 90%
XYZ	32.8784, 17.5126, 2.3629
YIQ	86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

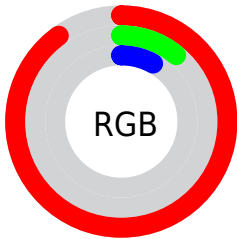
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	229, 27, 21
Decimal	15014677
CIE Lab	48.90, 71.25, 56.11
CIE LCh	49, 90.691, 38.220
Yxy	17.5126, 0.6232, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293204757 (0xFFE51B15)
YUV	86.7140, -32.3970, 124.7848
Hunter-Lab	41.8481, 67.0065, 25.9459

# Details

The YIQ color **86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **163.2860, -122.3180, -40.9580**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.3380, 102.2850, 24.0530**, and **48.7370, 97.1480, 34.5560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9930, 134.8340, 45.4100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.2500, 108.8850, 36.6050**.

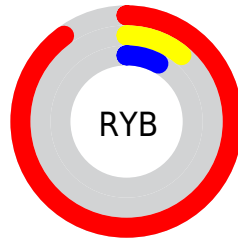
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (11%)

Blue (8%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (8%)

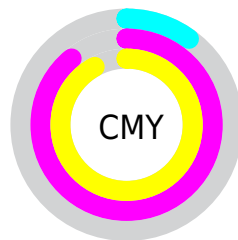


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (89%)


Yellow (92%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580 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 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.7140, 122.3180,  
40.9580


 86.7140, 122.3180,  
40.9580


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 58.6040, 116.8160,  
41.5520


 142.3380,  
102.2850, 24.0530


 48.7370, 97.1480,  
34.5560


 162.7980, 86.0100,  
16.1380


 39.1690, 78.0760,  
27.7720


 182.6710, 70.0100,  
8.7460

 29.7150, 58.6830,  
21.2990

 202.7720, 53.3680,  
1.9760

 21.2720, 40.7570,  
15.7730

 223.4600, 36.4510,  
-5.3170


 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550


 244.2620, 19.2130,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


-12.2990


0.0000


 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750


 86.7140, 122.3180,  
40.9580

 86.7140, 122.3180,  
40.9580


 71.9930, 134.8340,  
45.4100

 102.2500,  
108.8850, 36.6050

 117.7860, 95.4520,  
32.2520

 133.9090, 81.7440,  
27.3760

 149.4450, 68.3110,  
23.0230

 164.9810, 54.8780,  
18.6700

■ 181.1040, 41.1700,  
13.7940

■ 196.6400, 27.7370,  
9.4410

■ 212.0620, 14.6250,  
4.7770

■ 227.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.2420, 113.6450, 82.5170



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



108.4440, 86.1060, -7.6380

# Triad

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



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



90.0970, -56.6590, -57.9950



100.0970, -115.1300, 16.0220

# Complementary

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



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



163.2860, -122.3180, -40.9580

# 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.



111.2500, -120.3550, 6.0850



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



101.2060, -83.8060, -34.0620

# Square

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



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



81.6260, -33.8240, -69.8560



109.7560, -107.8810, -10.7370



116.0440, -18.2130, 60.2750



# Rectangle

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



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



109.3980, 56.2160, -27.6240



109.7560, -107.8810, -10.7370



104.7930, -117.3300, 11.8380

# Sweetspot

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



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



207.8050, 40.5740, 13.5820



106.5620, 58.1630, 107.8510



99.8460, 24.1610, 8.1690



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.



86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580



80.3540, 150.0550, 50.3990



146.5880, 94.2680, -12.3880



107.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



56.4560, 105.3090, 35.3330



15.8360, 30.1210, 10.2890



# Inverse Universe

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



163.2860, -122.3180, -40.9580



174.6460, -150.0550, -50.3990



103.9990, -94.5430, 11.8650



110.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



122.5440, -105.3090, -35.3330



35.1640, -30.1210, -10.2890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580 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 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580 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 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7140, 122.3180,



# 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

86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580

### Protanopia

112.4080, 33.0610, -20.9790

### Deuteranopia

109.4090, 57.6830, -26.6770



## Tritanopia

86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580

## Protanomaly

103.0030, 65.8390, 1.7350

## Deuteranomaly

100.7950, 80.9240, -1.8280

## Tritanomaly

86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.8980, 44.7460, 15.0660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580 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(229, 27, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 27, 21)  
}
```

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(229, 27, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 27, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580 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(229, 27, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 27, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 27, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 27, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 27, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 27,  
21) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7140, 122.3180, 40.9580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 27, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229, 27,  
21) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

**@ConvertingColor**