

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.9710, 131.9000,  
43.5160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F21911
RGB	242, 25, 17
RGB Percent	95%, 10%, 7%
CMY	0.0505, 0.9022, 0.9328
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.93, 0.05
HSL	2°, 90%, 51%
HSV	2°, 93%, 95%
XYZ	37.1106, 19.6326, 2.3694
YIQ	88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

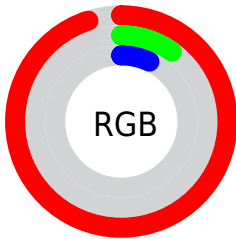
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	242, 25, 17
Decimal	15866129
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.42, 74.85, 60.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 96.179, 38.905
Yxy	19.6326, 0.6278, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294056209 (0xFFFF21911)
YUV	88.9710, -35.4817, 134.2064
Hunter-Lab	44.3087, 71.9621, 27.8456

# Details

The YIQ color **88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **170.0290, -131.9000, -43.5160**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6970, 102.6520, 22.9080**, and **52.3250, 104.3000, 37.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0540, 142.0320, 47.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.2080, 117.8710, 38.9510**.

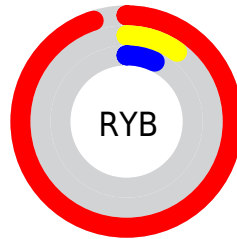
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (10%)

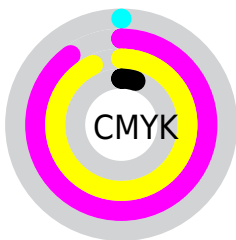
Blue (7%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (7%)

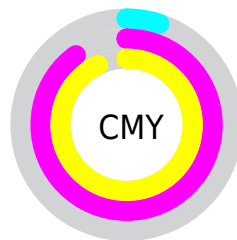


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (90%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160 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 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 88.9710, 131.9000,  
43.5160

 88.9710, 131.9000,  
43.5160


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 62.4910, 124.5640,  
44.3080


 142.6970,  
102.6520, 22.9080


 52.6240, 104.8960,  
37.3120


 163.7440, 86.1020,  
14.4700


 42.7570, 85.2280,  
30.3160

 184.3180, 69.5060,  
6.8660

 33.0040, 65.2390,  
23.6310

 204.3050, 53.1850,  
-0.2150

 24.3760, 46.3960,  
18.2040

 224.9930, 36.2680,  
-7.5080


 14.5800, 27.9660,  
10.7980


 246.3820, 18.7550,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


-15.0130


0.0000


 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

 88.9710, 131.9000,  
43.5160

 88.9710, 131.9000,  
43.5160


 77.0540, 142.0320,  
47.1200

 105.2080,  
117.8710, 38.9510

 122.1460,  
103.2460, 34.1740

 138.3830, 89.2170,  
29.6090

 154.6200, 75.1880,  
25.0440

 171.4440, 60.8840,  
19.9560

■ 187.6810, 46.8550,  
15.3910

■ 204.6190, 32.2300,  
10.6140

■ 220.8560, 18.2010,  
6.0490

■ 237.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8730, 119.2380, 85.7820



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



114.0700, 90.0950, -8.3450

# Triad

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



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



95.2490, -60.1430, -60.9350



103.6190, -116.7800, 12.8840

# Complementary

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



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



170.0290, -131.9000, -43.5160

# 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.



115.9460, -122.5550, 1.9010



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



107.6290, -89.4910, -35.6590

# Square

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



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



84.5280, -39.6000, -75.3120



116.1620, -114.8960, -10.2560



122.1030, -16.7010, 65.9150



# Rectangle

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



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



115.3010, 57.8670, -30.0130



116.1620, -114.8960, -10.2560



108.9020, -119.2550, 8.1770

# Sweetspot

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



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



206.4030, 41.7660, 14.0060



109.1270, 64.1220, 115.4980



98.3300, 25.6740, 8.2820



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.



88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160



81.5280, 149.5050, 49.3530



154.7150, 101.1000, -15.0600



111.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



58.5380, 108.0140, 35.8700



17.9180, 32.8260, 10.8260



# Inverse Universe

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



170.0290, -131.9000, -43.5160



173.4720, -149.5050, -49.3530



104.2850, -101.1000, 15.0600



115.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



124.8750, -107.7390, -35.3470



38.0820, -32.8260, -10.8260



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160 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 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160 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 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9710, 131.9000,

43.5160.

# 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

88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160

### Protanopia

118.3820, 35.9500, -23.7780

### Deuteranopia

115.3230, 60.8010, -28.1190



## Tritanopia

88.8570, 132.2210, 43.2050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160

## Protanomaly

107.7000, 71.0660, 0.6180

## Deuteranomaly

105.9050, 86.4260, -2.4220

## Tritanomaly

88.8570, 132.2210, 43.2050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.2790, 48.0470, 15.8150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160 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(242, 25, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 25, 17)  
}
```

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(242, 25, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 25, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160 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(242, 25, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 25, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(242, 25, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 25, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 25, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 25,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9710, 131.9000, 43.5160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 25, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242, 25,  
17) }
```

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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