

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.2160, 114.2520,  
21.9320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D42C00
RGB	212, 44, 0
RGB Percent	83%, 17%, 0%
CMY	0.1683, 0.8277, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 1.00, 0.17
HSL	12°, 100%, 42%
HSV	12°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	28.0775, 15.8075, 1.5749
YIQ	89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

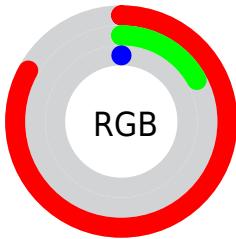
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	212, 56, 0
Decimal	13904896
CIELab	46.72, 62.65, 59.41
CIELCh	47, 86.340, 43.479
Yxy	15.8075, 0.6176, 0.3477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292094976 (0xFFD42C00)
YUV	89.2160, -43.9835, 107.6816
Hunter-Lab	39.7587, 56.4786, 25.4825

# Details

The YIQ color **89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320** 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 **122.7840, -114.2520, -21.9320**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.2640, 105.1290, 16.5610**, and **43.9530, 87.6120, 31.1640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.5890, 102.8360, 19.5720**.

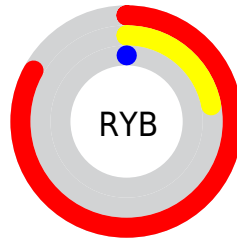
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (17%)

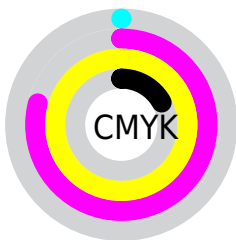
Blue (0%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (0%)

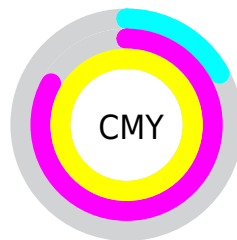


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (83%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320 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 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.2160, 114.2520,  
21.9320


 89.2160, 114.2520,  
21.9320


 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100


 53.8200, 107.2800,  
38.1600


 144.2640,  
105.1290, 16.5610


 43.9530, 87.6120,  
31.1640


 163.6640, 89.0830,  
10.0030


 34.6840, 69.1360,  
24.5920


 183.5370, 73.0830,  
2.6110

 25.5290, 50.3390,  
18.3310

 203.5240, 56.7620,  
-4.4700

 16.9720, 32.7340,  
12.4940

 223.6250, 40.1200,  
-11.2400

 4.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680


 244.4270, 22.8820,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


-18.2220


0.0000

 250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290


 89.2160, 114.2520,  
21.9320

 101.5890,  
102.8360, 19.5720

 114.0760, 91.0990,  
17.5230

 125.8620, 79.9580,  
15.6860

 138.2350, 68.5420,  
13.3260

 150.6080, 57.1260,  
10.9660

■ 162.9810, 45.7100,  
8.6060

■ 175.4680, 33.9730,  
6.5570

■ 187.8410, 22.5570,  
4.1970

■ 199.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.7160, 111.9500, 74.6860



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



103.9370, 74.2320, -12.7120

# Triad

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



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



87.9430, -58.8610, -51.1250



93.6400, -112.1050, 21.7750

# Complementary

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



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



122.7840, -114.2520, -21.9320

# 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.



105.6250, -116.9170, 9.8590



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



98.4820, -84.4030, -28.7470

# Square

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



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



76.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



105.6470, -105.9560, -7.0760



110.4930, -0.4240, 62.7760



# Rectangle

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



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



103.4290, 45.7630, -30.9170



105.6470, -105.9560, -7.0760



98.9230, -114.5800, 17.0680

# Sweetspot

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



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



210.5290, 41.1710, 8.2670



82.7680, 71.7820, 97.8140



101.0370, 24.9410, 5.0450



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.



89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320



107.3560, 137.4050, 26.3410



150.8510, 85.3770, -32.9830



101.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



71.6740, 92.2910, 17.9470



18.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090

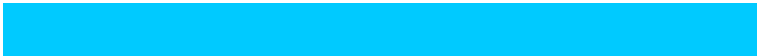


# Inverse Universe

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



122.7840, -114.2520, -21.9320



147.6440, -137.4050, -26.3410



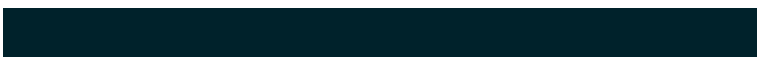
61.7360, -85.6520, 32.4600



102.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



99.3260, -92.2910, -17.9470



24.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

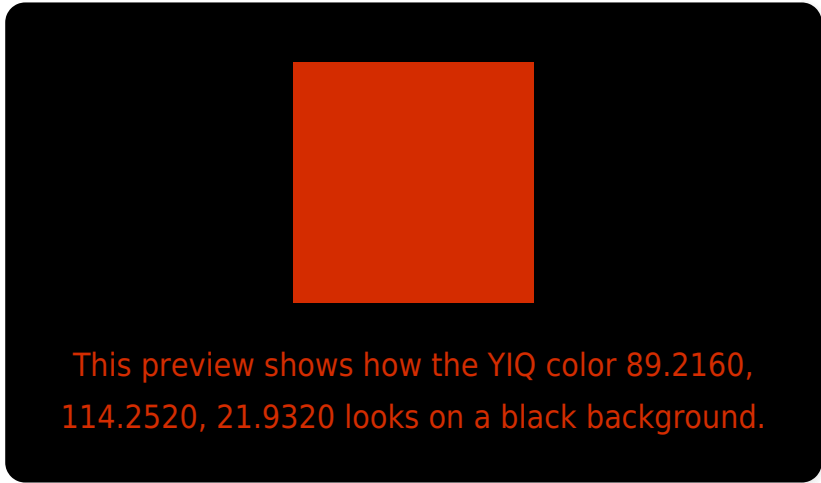
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2160, 114.2520,



# 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

89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320

### Protanopia

106.2680, 36.2710, -24.0890

### Deuteranopia

104.3810, 54.8860, -25.5460



## Tritanopia

92.4280, 102.5120, 36.4640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320

## Protanomaly

99.8360, 64.5110, -7.2410

## Deuteranomaly

98.6540, 76.7070, -8.0050

## Tritanomaly

91.3050, 107.0520, 31.2760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.4150, 41.4920, 7.9560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320 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(212, 44, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 44, 0)  
}
```

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(212, 44, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 44, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320 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(212, 44, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 44, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(212, 44, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 44, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 44, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 44, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2160, 114.2520, 21.9320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 44, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212, 44,  
0) }
```

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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