

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.8320, 89.8110,  
40.8750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C9273C
RGB	201, 39, 60
RGB Percent	79%, 15%, 24%
CMY	0.2114, 0.8473, 0.7644
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.70, 0.21
HSL	352°, 68%, 47%
HSV	352°, 81%, 79%
XYZ	25.6559, 14.2053, 5.6767
YIQ	89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

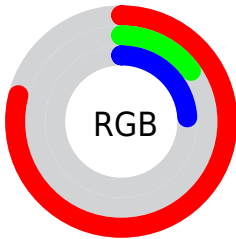
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">201, 39, 60</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13182780</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">44.53, 62.25, 29.64</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">45, 68.945, 25.462</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">14.2053, 0.5634, 0.3119</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291372860 (0xFFC9273C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">89.8320, -14.7072, 97.4943</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">37.6900, 55.5492, 17.4530</a>

# Details

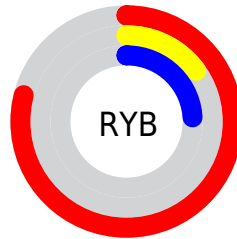
The YIQ color **89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0033**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **150.1680, -89.8110, -40.8750**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.7300, 89.8580, 34.5140**, and **43.6130, 77.0660, 35.0660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.1540, 100.7680, 46.0480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.6240, 78.5330, 36.0130**.

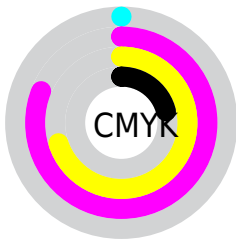
# Distribution



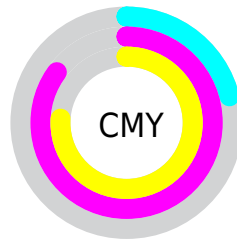
- Red (79%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (76%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750 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 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.8320, 89.8110,  
40.8750


 89.8320, 89.8110,  
40.8750


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 55.1620, 89.1220,  
47.8580


 147.7300, 89.8580,  
34.5140


 43.7270, 76.7450,  
35.3770


 167.1300, 73.8120,  
27.9560


 32.2920, 64.3680,  
22.8960

 187.1170, 57.4910,  
20.8750

 23.4360, 46.1670,  
16.8470

 207.2180, 40.8490,  
14.1050

 14.8790, 28.5620,  
11.0100

 227.3190, 24.2070,  
7.3350

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.6480, 6.9230,

1.1870

■ 89.8320, 89.8110,  
40.8750

■ 89.8320, 89.8110,  
40.8750

■ 76.1540, 100.7680,  
46.0480

■ 103.6240, 78.5330,  
36.0130

■ 63.0630, 111.4500,  
50.6980

■ 117.3020, 67.5760,  
30.8400

■ 131.0940, 56.2980,  
25.9780

■ 144.7720, 45.3410,  
20.8050

■ 158.5640, 34.0630,  
15.9430

■ 172.8290, 22.8310,  
10.2470

■ 186.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850

■ 200.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 213.9770,  
-10.3610, -4.9610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1010, 73.8970, 64.9770



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



96.3610, 85.1420, -1.1780

# Triad

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



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



77.0230, -44.6470, -55.4230



92.6990, -102.5660, 8.5860

# Complementary

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



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



150.1680, -89.8110, -40.8750

# 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.



96.7620, -98.8500, -3.6980



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



86.5530, -65.9700, -37.9220

# Square

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



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



92.3110, 16.3760, -43.4960



93.7520, -84.8630, -20.4070



101.8420, -47.9640, 32.2600



# Rectangle

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



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



99.1530, 64.6960, -16.1040



93.7520, -84.8630, -20.4070



95.2920, -102.9780, 5.0380

# Sweetspot

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



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



213.1510, 33.7880, 15.4200



99.3280, 31.4380, 80.0620



102.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880



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.



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



85.5010, 136.9400, 62.3160



122.0710, 80.3270, 3.4870



92.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



51.1310, 90.4070, 41.0870



11.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870



# Inverse Universe

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



89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750



85.5010, 136.9400, 62.3160



117.9290, -80.3270, -3.4870



92.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



51.1310, 90.4070, 41.0870



11.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750 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 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750 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 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8320, 89.8110,



# 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

89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750

### Protanopia

105.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

### Deuteranopia

104.2700, 33.9300, -9.1900



## Tritanopia

89.6550, 94.4430, 34.0190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750

## Protanomaly

100.0390, 39.7950, 11.1790

## Deuteranomaly

98.5860, 54.1920, 9.0720

## Tritanomaly

89.7520, 92.7920, 36.4080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.5530, 32.5960, 14.9960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750 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(201, 39, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 39, 60)  
}
```

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(201, 39, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 39, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750 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(201, 39, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 39, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 39, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 39, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 39, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 39,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8320, 89.8110, 40.8750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 39, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201, 39,  
60) }
```

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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