

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.8960, 136.4850,  
43.0210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F7190C
RGB	247, 25, 12
RGB Percent	97%, 10%, 5%
CMY	0.0309, 0.9022, 0.9524
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.95, 0.03
HSL	3°, 94%, 51%
HSV	3°, 95%, 97%
XYZ	38.8174, 20.5164, 2.2665
YIQ	89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

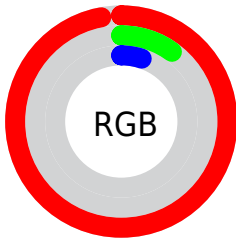
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	247, 26, 12
Decimal	16193804
CIE Lab	52.42, 76.07, 62.94
CIE LCh	52, 98.732, 39.606
Yxy	20.5164, 0.6301, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294383884 (0xFFFF7190C)
YUV	89.8960, -38.4027, 137.7802
Hunter-Lab	45.2951, 73.7063, 28.7397

# Details

The YIQ color **89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0000**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **169.1040, -136.4850, -43.0210**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.9420, 103.3400, 21.4520**, and **53.8200, 107.2800, 38.1600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4840, 143.6370, 45.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.2470, 122.1350, 38.7670**.

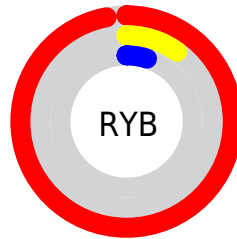
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (10%)

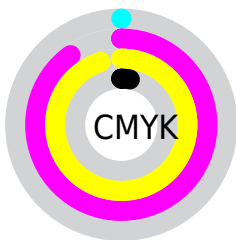
Blue (5%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (5%)

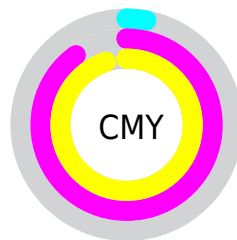


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (90%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210 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 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 89.8960, 136.4850,  
43.0210


 89.8960, 136.4850,  
43.0210


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 63.6870, 126.9480,  
45.1560


 142.9420,  
103.3400, 21.4520


 53.8200, 107.2800,  
38.1600


 163.9890, 86.7900,  
13.0140


 43.9530, 87.6120,  
31.1640


 184.5630, 70.1940,  
5.4100

 34.4990, 68.2190,  
24.6910

 205.2510, 53.2770,  
-1.8830

 25.4580, 49.1010,  
18.7410

 225.9390, 36.3600,  
-9.1760


 15.7760, 30.3500,  
11.6460

 246.7410, 19.1220,


 0.2990, 0.5960,


-16.1580


0.2120

 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 89.8960, 136.4850,  
43.0210

 89.8960, 136.4850,  
43.0210


 81.4840, 143.6370,  
45.5650

 106.2470,  
122.1350, 38.7670

 123.1850,  
107.5100, 33.9900

 139.4220, 93.4810,  
29.4250

 155.7730, 79.1310,  
25.1710

 172.7110, 64.5060,  
20.3940

188.9480, 50.4770,  
15.8290

205.8860, 35.8520,  
11.0520

222.2370, 21.5020,  
6.7980

238.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

# 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



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



116.7280, 91.0580, -9.2780

# Triad

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



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



97.8250, -61.8850, -62.4050



104.7930, -117.3300, 11.8380

# Complementary

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



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



169.1040, -136.4850, -43.0210

# 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.



117.7070, -123.3800, 0.3320



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



109.9600, -91.9210, -35.6730

# Square

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



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



86.2890, -40.4250, -76.8810



119.3080, -118.2430, -10.1710



124.1250, -13.7670, 67.8090



# Rectangle

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



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



117.6600, 58.2340, -31.1580



119.3080, -118.2430, -10.1710



110.0760, -119.8050, 7.1310

# Sweetspot

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



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



205.4740, 43.0040, 13.5960



107.6870, 68.4770, 119.1730



97.6290, 26.2700, 8.4940



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.



89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210



84.4630, 148.1300, 46.7380



157.9880, 104.5850, -17.6470



114.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



61.4840, 108.1060, 34.2020



19.4020, 34.3390, 10.9390



# Inverse Universe

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



169.1040, -136.4850, -43.0210



170.5370, -148.1300, -46.7380



101.0120, -104.5850, 17.6470



118.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



124.5160, -108.1060, -34.2020



39.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210 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 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210 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 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8960, 136.4850,



# 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

89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210

### Protanopia

120.1110, 38.1510, -25.1210

### Deuteranopia

117.9810, 61.7640, -29.0520



## Tritanopia

90.1240, 135.8430, 43.6430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210

## Protanomaly

109.1410, 74.1380, 0.0100

## Deuteranomaly

107.4600, 89.1770, -2.7190

## Tritanomaly

90.0100, 136.1640, 43.3320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.7630, 49.5600, 15.9280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210 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(247, 25, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 25, 12)  
}
```

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(247, 25, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 25, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210 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(247, 25, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 25, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 25, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 25, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 25, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 25,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8960, 136.4850, 43.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 25, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247, 25,  
12) }
```

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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