

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.9380, 109.1630,  
20.5470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF2F04
RGB	207, 47, 4
RGB Percent	81%, 18%, 2%
CMY	0.1879, 0.8159, 0.9838
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.98, 0.19
HSL	13°, 96%, 41%
HSV	13°, 98%, 81%
XYZ	26.7937, 15.3151, 1.6622
YIQ	89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

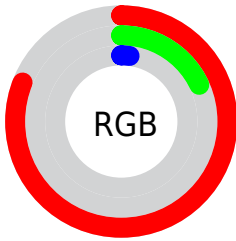
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	207, 59, 4
Decimal	13577988
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.06, 60.33, 57.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 83.269, 43.568
Yxy	15.3151, 0.6121, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291768068 (0xFFCF2F04)
YUV	89.9380, -42.3674, 102.6634
Hunter-Lab	39.1345, 53.7261, 24.8759

# Details

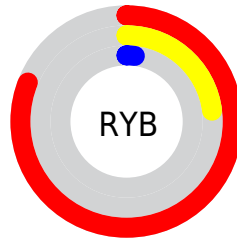
The YIQ color **89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **121.0620, -109.1630, -20.5470**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.1930, 103.8910, 16.9710**, and **42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.7210, 111.2720, 20.8720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.7240, 98.0220, 18.7100**.

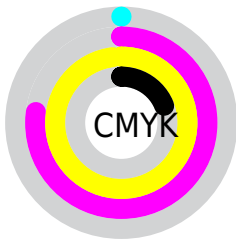
# Distribution



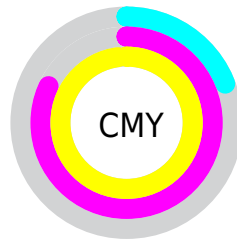
- Red (81%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (2%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470 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 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.9380, 109.1630,  
20.5470


 89.9380, 109.1630,  
20.5470


 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880


 52.3250, 104.3000,  
37.1000


 145.1930,  
103.8910, 16.9710


 42.7570, 85.2280,  
30.3160


 164.4790, 88.1660,  
10.1020


 33.1890, 66.1560,  
23.5320


 184.3520, 72.1660,  
2.7100

 24.3330, 47.9550,  
17.4830

 203.8660, 55.7990,  
-3.5370

 15.7760, 30.3500,  
11.6460

 224.4400, 39.2030,  
-11.1410

 0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

 244.6550, 22.2400,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-17.6000

0.0000

■ 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

■ 89.9380, 109.1630,  
20.5470

■ 89.9380, 109.1630,  
20.5470

■ 87.7210, 111.2720,  
20.8720

■ 101.7240, 98.0220,  
18.7100

■ 114.0970, 86.6060,  
16.3500

■ 125.7690, 75.7860,  
14.2020

■ 137.5550, 64.6450,  
12.3650

■ 149.9280, 53.2290,  
10.0050

■ 161.6000, 42.4090,  
7.8570

■ 173.3860, 31.2680,  
6.0200

■ 185.7590, 19.8520,  
3.6600

■ 197.5450, 8.7110,  
1.8230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.8080, 108.6950, 73.1030



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



102.4530, 72.7190, -12.8250

# Triad

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



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



86.7690, -58.3110, -50.0790



91.5540, -108.9870, 20.3330

# Complementary

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



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



121.0620, -109.1630, -20.5470

# 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.



103.0660, -113.8450, 9.2510



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



96.3790, -82.6150, -28.1110

# Square

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



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



75.7230, -35.4750, -67.4670



103.2020, -103.2050, -7.3730



109.2110, 0.3100, 60.4860



# Rectangle

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



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



101.6570, 45.1210, -30.2950



103.2020, -103.2050, -7.3730



97.2930, -112.7460, 16.8700

# Sweetspot

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



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



212.5180, 39.7040, 7.3200



83.1650, 68.9860, 93.4180



101.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330



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.



89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470



107.9430, 137.1300, 25.8180



148.0510, 81.9380, -31.2300



98.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



71.3640, 90.2280, 16.7880



17.5420, 21.9610, 3.9850

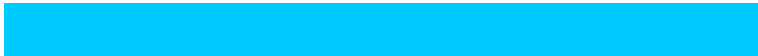


# Inverse Universe

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



121.0620, -109.1630, -20.5470



147.0570, -137.1300, -25.8180



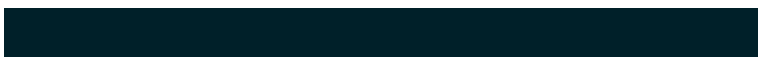
62.9490, -81.9380, 31.2300



99.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



97.2230, -90.5030, -17.3110



23.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

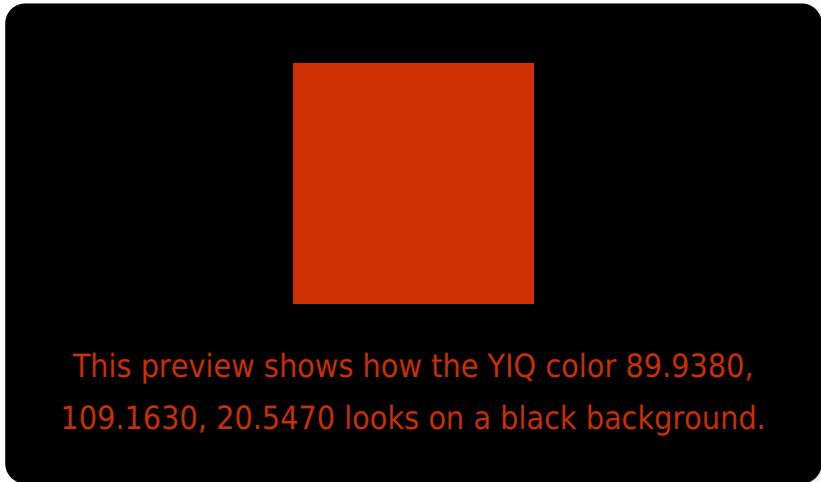
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9380, 109.1630,



# 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

89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470

### Protanopia

104.4960, 35.6290, -23.4670

### Deuteranopia

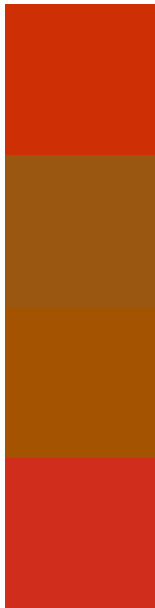
103.1960, 53.9690, -25.4470



## Tritanopia

93.0360, 97.7440, 34.7680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470

## Protanomaly

99.0530, 62.4020, -7.5660

## Deuteranomaly

98.4580, 74.3230, -8.8530

## Tritanomaly

91.9130, 102.2840, 29.5800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.9310, 39.9790, 7.8430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470 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(207, 47, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 47, 4)  
}
```

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(207, 47, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 47, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470 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(207, 47, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 47, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(207, 47, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 47, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 47, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 47, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9380, 109.1630, 20.5470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 47, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207, 47,  
4) }
```

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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