

# Converting Colors

YIQ(92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(92.9760, 133.5040,  
47.4880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA1A1A
RGB	250, 26, 26
RGB Percent	98%, 10%, 10%
CMY	0.0191, 0.8983, 0.8975
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.90, 0.02
HSL	360°, 96%, 54%
HSV	360°, 90%, 98%
XYZ	40.0283, 21.1589, 2.9596
YIQ	92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

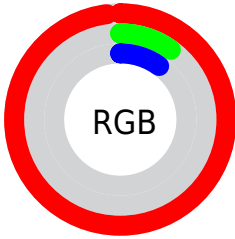
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 26, 26
Decimal	16390682
CIE Lab	53.12, 76.84, 59.04
CIE LCh	53, 96.904, 37.539
Yxy	21.1589, 0.6240, 0.3299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294580762 (0xFFFA1A1A)
YUV	92.9760, -33.0192, 137.7100
Hunter-Lab	45.9988, 74.8334, 28.3845

# Details

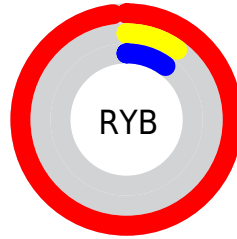
The YIQ color **92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **183.0240, -133.5040, -47.4880**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.6690, 99.8550, 24.0390**, and **54.7170, 109.0680, 38.7960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.4510, 148.4040, 52.7880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.5010, 118.6040, 42.1880**.

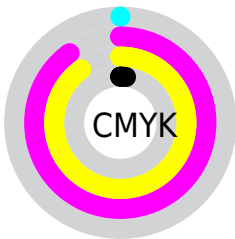
# Distribution



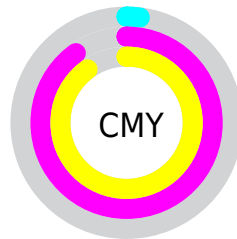
- Red (98%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (90%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880 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 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 92.9760, 133.5040,  
47.4880


 92.9760, 133.5040,  
47.4880


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 64.5840, 128.7360,  
45.7920


 144.6690, 99.8550,  
24.0390


 54.7170, 109.0680,  
38.7960


 165.7160, 83.3050,  
15.6010


 44.8500, 89.4000,  
31.8000


 186.2900, 66.7090,  
7.9970

 35.3960, 70.0070,  
25.3270

 206.9780, 49.7920,  
0.7040

 26.3550, 50.8890,  
19.3770

 227.6660, 32.8750,  
-6.5890

 16.6730, 32.1380,  
12.2820

 249.0550, 15.3620,


 3.2890, 6.5560,


-14.0940


2.3320


 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 92.9760, 133.5040,  
47.4880


 92.9760, 133.5040,  
47.4880


 75.4510, 148.4040,  
52.7880


 110.5010,  
118.6040, 42.1880

 74.7500, 149.0000,  
53.0000

 128.0260,  
103.7040, 36.8880

 145.5510, 88.8040,  
31.5880

 163.0760, 73.9040,  
26.2880

 180.6010, 59.0040,  
20.9880

■ 198.1260, 44.1040,  
15.6880

■ 215.6510, 29.2040,  
10.3880

■ 233.1760, 14.3040,  
5.0880

■ 250.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.7850, 116.6700, 88.2700



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



117.6360, 94.3130, -7.6950

# Triad

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



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



98.0700, -61.1970, -63.8610



106.5540, -118.1550, 10.2690

# Complementary

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



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



183.0240, -133.5040, -47.4880

# 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.



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



110.6780, -91.1870, -37.9630

# Square

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



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



91.9590, -30.5680, -73.8000



119.9120, -117.1880, -12.7720



125.8420, -20.4600, 62.4520



# Rectangle

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



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



119.7530, 62.4060, -29.6740



119.9120, -117.1880, -12.7720



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620

# Sweetspot

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



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



206.6310, 41.1240, 14.6280



117.3160, 59.2160, 116.3040



99.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920



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.



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



76.2450, 151.9800, 54.0600



156.3720, 103.8040, -8.9960



115.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



56.5110, 112.6440, 40.0680



18.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



# Inverse Universe

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



92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880



76.2450, 151.9800, 54.0600



119.6280, -103.8040, 8.9960



115.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



56.5110, 112.6440, 40.0680



18.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

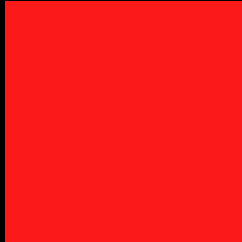
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880 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 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.9760, 133.5040,

47.4880.

# 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

92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880

### Protanopia

122.9520, 34.3450, -22.2230

### Deuteranopia

119.1660, 62.6810, -29.1510



## Tritanopia

92.6510, 135.7970, 44.4770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880

## Protanomaly

111.9820, 70.3320, 2.9080

## Deuteranomaly

109.3290, 88.1680, -0.9520

## Tritanomaly

92.9930, 134.8340, 45.4100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.2190, 48.2760, 17.1720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880 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(250, 26, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 26, 26)  
}
```

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(250, 26, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 26, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880 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(250, 26, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 26, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 26, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 26, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 26, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 26,  
26) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.9760, 133.5040, 47.4880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 26, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250, 26,  
26) }
```

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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