

# Converting Colors

YIQ(98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(98.2470, 112.9670,  
28.7030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E03116
RGB	224, 49, 22
RGB Percent	88%, 19%, 9%
CMY	0.1212, 0.8081, 0.9133
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.90, 0.12
HSL	8°, 82%, 48%
HSV	8°, 90%, 88%
XYZ	32.0133, 18.1124, 2.5739
YIQ	98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

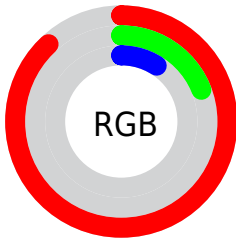
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 53, 22
Decimal	14692630
CIE Lab	49.63, 64.99, 55.76
CIE LCh	50, 85.629, 40.630
Yxy	18.1124, 0.6075, 0.3437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292882710 (0xFFE03116)
YUV	98.2470, -37.5898, 110.2854
Hunter-Lab	42.5587, 59.7925, 26.2053

# Details

The YIQ color **98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **147.7530, -112.9670, -28.7030**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.0230, 98.6180, 18.9220**, and **47.5410, 94.7640, 33.7080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5860, 125.2540, 31.7980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112.0220, 100.3590, 25.9190**.

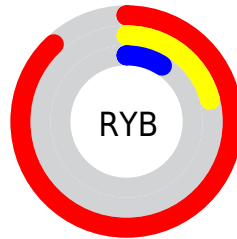
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (19%)

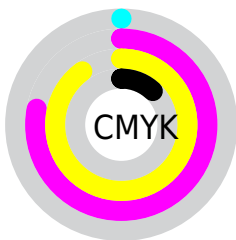
Blue (9%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (9%)

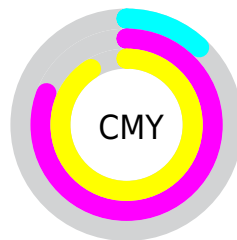


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (81%)


Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030 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 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 98.2470, 112.9670,  
28.7030


 98.2470, 112.9670,  
28.7030


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 57.1090, 113.8360,  
40.4920


 149.0230, 98.6180,  
18.9220


 47.5410, 94.7640,  
33.7080


 168.8960, 82.6180,  
11.5300


 37.9730, 75.6920,  
26.9240


 188.7690, 66.6180,  
4.1380

 28.7040, 57.2160,  
20.3520

 208.8700, 49.9760,  
-2.6320

 20.6740, 39.5650,  
15.3490

 228.9710, 33.3340,  
-9.4020

 10.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

 249.1860, 16.3710,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-15.8610

0.0000

252.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

98.2470, 112.9670,  
28.7030

98.2470, 112.9670,  
28.7030

84.5860, 125.2540,  
31.7980

112.0220,  
100.3590, 25.9190

126.2700, 87.7970,  
22.3010

139.9310, 75.5100,  
19.2060

154.2930, 62.6270,  
15.8990

167.9540, 50.3400,  
12.8040

■ 182.3160, 37.4570,  
9.4970

■ 195.9770, 25.1700,  
6.4020

■ 209.6380, 12.8830,  
3.3070

■ 224.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.0030, 112.8200, 80.9480



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



110.4710, 81.4760, -11.8360

# Triad

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



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



92.6390, -61.0610, -55.3090



99.5100, -114.8550, 16.5450

# Complementary

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



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



147.7530, -112.9670, -28.7030

# 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.



110.6630, -120.0800, 6.6080



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



103.1780, -86.6030, -32.9310

# Square

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



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



83.6970, -32.5860, -70.2660



110.4570, -108.4770, -10.9490



119.1930, -8.4470, 59.4970



# Rectangle

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



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



110.8490, 53.3280, -30.3520



110.4570, -108.4770, -10.9490



104.2060, -117.0550, 12.3610

# Sweetspot

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



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



211.9140, 38.6490, 9.9210



102.8040, 62.9330, 98.4930



102.1940, 23.0610, 6.0770



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.



98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030



96.2030, 142.6300, 36.2780



155.7730, 86.0170, -22.5510



104.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



66.1250, 98.5710, 25.2830



17.8740, 26.9580, 7.0380

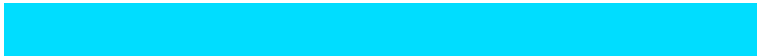


# Inverse Universe

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



147.7530, -112.9670, -28.7030



158.7970, -142.6300, -36.2780



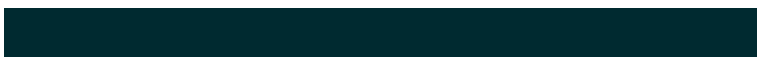
90.8140, -86.2920, 22.0280



108.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



109.8750, -98.5710, -25.2830



30.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030 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 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

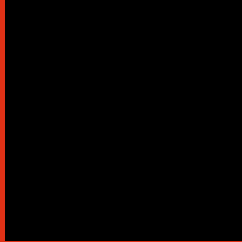
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.2470, 112.9670,



# 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

98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030

### Protanopia

113.9520, 34.3450, -22.2230

### Deuteranopia

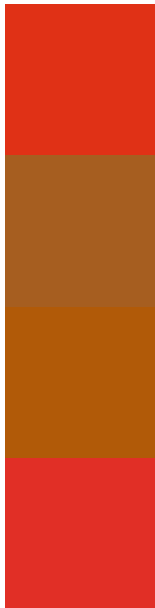
111.1810, 58.3250, -27.2990



## Tritanopia

99.6350, 106.3630, 38.2590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030

## Protanomaly

108.4600, 62.8140, -4.0180

## Deuteranomaly

106.6650, 78.1740, -7.0580

## Tritanomaly

99.1960, 108.9770, 34.9370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.9960, 41.3540, 10.4580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030 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(224, 49, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 49, 22)  
}
```

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(224, 49, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 49, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030 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(224, 49, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 49, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 49, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 49, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 49, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 49,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.2470, 112.9670, 28.7030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 49, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224, 49,  
22) }
```

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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