

Converting Colors

YIQ(99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(99.1200, 106.1350,
31.3750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC3223
RGB	220, 50, 35
RGB Percent	86%, 20%, 14%
CMY	0.1369, 0.8041, 0.8623
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.84, 0.14
HSL	5°, 73%, 50%
HSV	5°, 84%, 86%
XYZ	30.9883, 17.6285, 3.3681
YIQ	99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

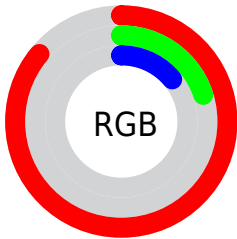
Format	Color
RYB	220, 51, 35
Decimal	14430755
CIELab	49.04, 63.78, 49.36
CIElCh	49, 80.645, 37.738
Yxy	17.6285, 0.5961, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292620835 (0xFFDC3223)
YUV	99.1200, -31.6112, 106.0118
Hunter-Lab	41.9863, 58.2672, 24.6342

Details

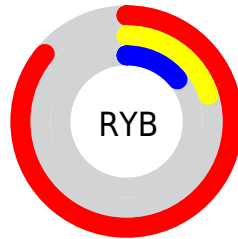
The YIQ color **99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **155.8800, -106.1350, -31.3750**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2770, 95.0870, 22.3430**, and **46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.8720, 118.6970, 34.9930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.3680, 93.5730, 27.7570**.

Distribution



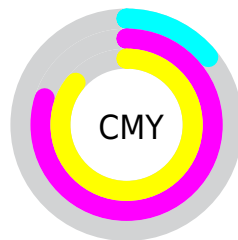
- Red (86%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (14%)





- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750 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 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 99.1200, 106.1350,
31.3750


 99.1200, 106.1350,
31.3750


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 57.4660, 108.5170,
43.2770


 150.2770, 95.0870,
22.3430


 46.6440, 92.9760,
33.0720


 170.1500, 79.0870,
14.9510


 37.0760, 73.9040,
26.2880


 190.0230, 63.0870,
7.5590

 27.8070, 55.4280,
19.7160

 210.1240, 46.4450,
0.7890

 19.7770, 37.7770,
14.7130

 230.2250, 29.8030,
-5.9810

 9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

 250.4400, 12.8400,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.4400

0.0000

253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

99.1200, 106.1350,
31.3750

99.1200, 106.1350,
31.3750

84.8720, 118.6970,
34.9930

113.3680, 93.5730,
27.7570

76.3460, 126.1700,
37.2260

127.6160, 81.0110,
24.1390

142.4510, 68.1740,
19.9980

156.6990, 55.6120,
16.3800

170.9470, 43.0500,
12.7620

■ 185.1950, 30.4880,
9.1440

■ 200.0300, 17.6510,
5.0030

■ 214.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 228.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.9960, 105.5300, 80.9060



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



109.0090, 82.8970, -10.0550

Triad

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



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



90.1940, -58.3100, -55.6060



99.3960, -114.5340, 16.2340

Complementary

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



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



155.8800, -106.1350, -31.3750

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.



108.8220, -116.2740, 3.7100



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



100.2770, -82.5680, -34.4720

Square

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



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



92.4010, -10.9010, -61.2770



107.2140, -103.4790, -13.4230



117.7850, -16.2860, 52.8820

Rectangle

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



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



109.3980, 56.2160, -27.6240



107.2140, -103.4790, -13.4230



104.2060, -117.0550, 12.3610

Sweetspot

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



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



213.0710, 36.7690, 10.9530



110.0370, 54.7270, 93.0230



102.4220, 22.4190, 6.6990



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.



99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750



87.9850, 146.4800, 43.6000



151.9500, 81.3850, -15.6950



102.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



59.9450, 99.2580, 29.3540



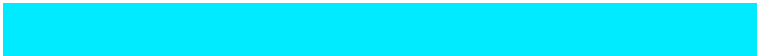
16.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Inverse Universe

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



155.8800, -106.1350, -31.3750



167.0150, -146.4800, -43.6000



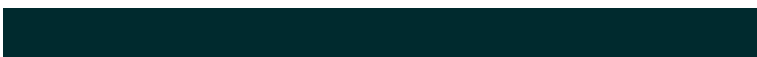
103.0500, -81.3850, 15.6950



106.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



113.0550, -99.2580, -29.3540



29.8980, -26.3160, -7.6600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

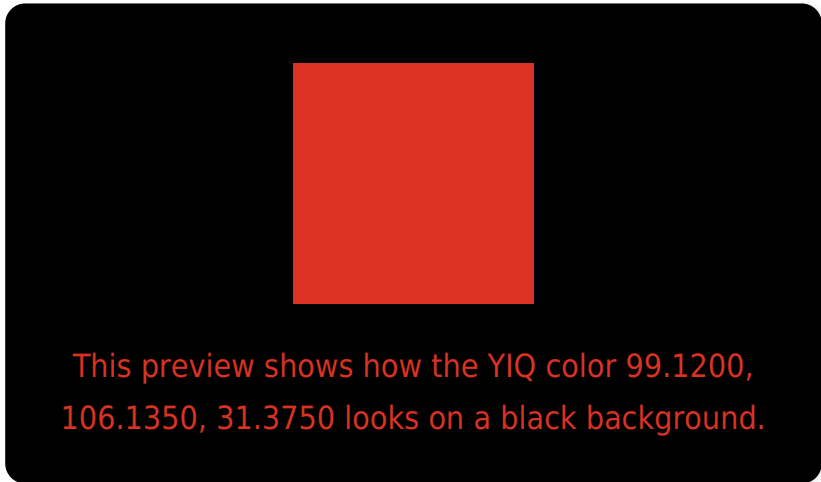
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ 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 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.1200, 106.1350,

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

99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750

Protanopia

113.4770, 28.6130, -17.4590

Deuteranopia

110.6630, 54.1520, -23.2560



Tritanopia

99.5420, 102.1910, 36.7750

Trichromacy



Original Color

99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750

Protanomaly

108.5720, 56.8070, 0.2230

Deuteranomaly

106.5490, 72.8090, -3.4390

Tritanomaly

99.5590, 103.5210, 34.6970

Monochromacy



Original Color

99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.9680, 38.5570, 11.5890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750 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(220, 50, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 50, 35)  
}
```

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(220, 50, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 50, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750 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(220, 50, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 50, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 50, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 50, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 50, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 50,  
35) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.1200, 106.1350, 31.3750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 50, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220, 50,  
35) }
```

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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