

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890)  
contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>YIQ(99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890)</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(99.5250, 91.6930,  
28.7890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>              |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex           | CD382F                    |
| RGB           | 205, 56, 47               |
| RGB Percent   | 80%, 22%, 18%             |
| CMY           | 0.1957, 0.7806, 0.8153    |
| CMYK          | 0.00, 0.73, 0.77, 0.20    |
| HSL           | 3°, 63%, 49%              |
| HSV           | 3°, 77%, 80%              |
| XYZ           | 27.1275, 16.0201, 4.3617  |
| YIQ           | 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

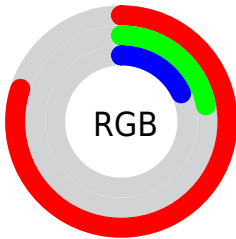
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 205, 57, 47                   |
| Decimal                             | 13449263                      |
| CIE <sub>Lab</sub>                  | 47.00, 57.65, 40.19           |
| CIE <sub>LCh</sub>                  | 47, 70.272, 34.884            |
| Yxy                                 | 16.0201, 0.5710,<br>0.3372    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4291639343<br>(0xFFCD382F)    |
| YUV                                 | 99.5250, -25.8948,<br>92.5016 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 40.0251, 50.9369,<br>21.5564  |

# Details

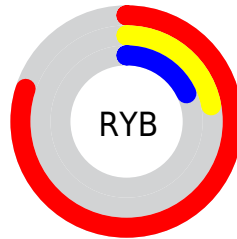
The YIQ color **99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **152.4750, -91.6930, -28.7890**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.2920, 90.7310, 24.1950**, and **42.8710, 84.9070, 30.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0920, 103.3380, 32.5060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.0720, 79.7270, 25.3830**.

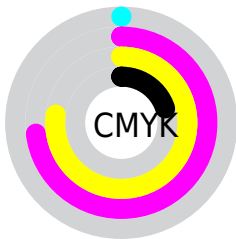
# Distribution



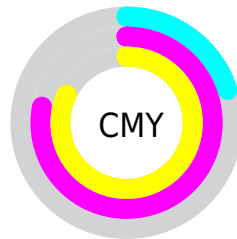
- Red (80%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (82%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 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 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 99.5250, 91.6930,  
28.7890


 99.5250, 91.6930,  
28.7890


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 66.6160, 90.1790,  
34.2030


 153.2920, 90.7310,  
24.1950


 42.8710, 84.9070,  
30.6270


 172.5780, 75.0060,  
17.3260


 33.4880, 66.7520,  
23.7440


 191.9780, 58.9600,  
10.7680

 24.2190, 48.2760,  
17.1720

 212.0790, 42.3180,  
3.9980

 16.0750, 30.9460,  
11.8580

 232.1800, 25.6760,  
-2.7720

 1.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

 251.9220, 8.6670,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.3970

0.0000

■ 99.5250, 91.6930,  
28.7890

■ 99.5250, 91.6930,  
28.7890

■ 86.0920, 103.3380,  
32.5060

■ 113.0720, 79.7270,  
25.3830

■ 71.9580, 115.5790,  
36.4350

■ 127.0920, 67.8070,  
21.1430

■ 67.7520, 119.1550,  
37.7070

■ 140.6390, 55.8410,  
17.7370

■ 154.0720, 44.1960,  
14.0200

■ 168.2060, 31.9550,  
10.0910

■ 181.6390, 20.3100,  
6.3740

■ 195.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

■ 209.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 222.7530,  
-15.5420, -4.6780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.1530, 85.3140, 61.8100



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



104.2690, 79.2290, -9.6590

# Triad

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



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



85.1560, -55.1470, -52.3550



94.4260, -106.0510, 11.1730

# Complementary

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



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



152.4750, -91.6930, -28.7890

# 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.



101.8630, -106.3240, -0.4040



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



94.0990, -76.1950, -34.3310

# Square

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



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



92.7990, 2.8980, -52.5420



100.1240, -94.5380, -15.7700



112.6500, -20.6400, 43.6800



# Rectangle

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



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



105.2780, 56.6740, -24.9100



100.1240, -94.5380, -15.7700



97.8340, -107.3800, 7.7240

# Sweetspot

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



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



215.9890, 34.0640, 10.4160



111.3420, 46.0180, 80.1460



103.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



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.



99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890



98.4830, 136.2100, 42.4980



145.3110, 70.2430, -12.0050



94.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



54.9170, 96.4610, 30.4850



12.5360, 22.0980, 7.0100



# Inverse Universe

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



152.4750, -91.6930, -28.7890



177.1040, -136.4850, -43.0210



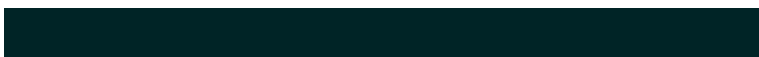
106.6890, -70.2430, 12.0050



98.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



110.4960, -96.1860, -29.9620



25.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 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 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 looks on a 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 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.5250, 91.6930,



# 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

99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890

### Protanopia

109.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

### Deuteranopia

108.7730, 42.4590, -15.0850



## Tritanopia

100.0780, 88.7580, 32.4220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890

## Protanomaly

106.3630, 47.2700, 2.3580

## Deuteranomaly

105.2520, 60.7040, 1.1840

## Tritanomaly

99.6220, 90.0420, 31.1780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.8040, 33.1470, 10.5150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 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(205, 56, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 56, 47)  
}
```

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(205, 56, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 56, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 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(205, 56, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 56, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(205, 56, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 56, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 56, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 56,  
47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.5250, 91.6930, 28.7890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 56, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205, 56,  
47) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet  
interesting? Support Converting  
Colors with the new Membership  
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you  
double the colors in the color bucket, and more  
awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor