

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.2550, 119.6570,  
50.6410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.2550, 119.6570,  
50.6410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F62336
RGB	246, 35, 54
RGB Percent	96%, 14%, 21%
CMY	0.0348, 0.8630, 0.7878
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 0.78, 0.03
HSL	355°, 92%, 55%
HSV	355°, 86%, 97%
XYZ	39.3191, 21.0808, 5.5012
YIQ	100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

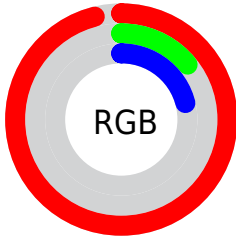
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	246, 35, 54
Decimal	16130870
CIE Lab	53.04, 74.98, 45.09
CIE LCh	53, 87.495, 31.024
Yxy	21.0808, 0.5966, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294320950 (0xFFFF62336)
YUV	100.2550, -22.8037, 127.8184
Hunter-Lab	45.9139, 72.5120, 25.0359

# Details

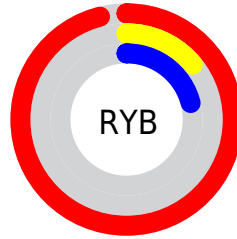
The YIQ color **100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3333**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **180.7450, -119.6570, -50.6410**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.0950, 90.0880, 30.3440**, and **55.0740, 103.7490, 41.5810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.0720, 133.5940, 56.8740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.4380, 105.7200, 44.4080**.

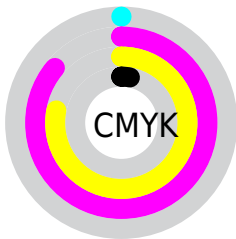
# Distribution



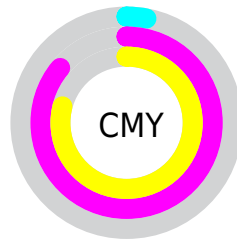
- Red (96%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410 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 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 100.2550,  
119.6570, 50.6410


 100.2550,  
119.6570, 50.6410


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 67.3350, 116.6760,  
55.1080


 150.0950, 90.0880,  
30.3440


 55.0740, 103.7490,  
41.5810


 170.5550, 73.8130,  
22.4290


 44.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760


 191.1290, 57.2170,  
14.8250

 34.7980, 68.8150,  
24.9030

 211.8170, 40.3000,  
7.5320

 25.7570, 49.6970,  
18.9530

 232.6190, 23.0620,  
0.5500

 16.3740, 31.5420,  
12.0700

 252.8340, 6.0990,

 1.4950, 2.9800,

-5.9090

1.0600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.2550,  
119.6570, 50.6410

■ 100.2550,  
119.6570, 50.6410

■ 83.0720, 133.5940,  
56.8740

■ 117.4380,  
105.7200, 44.4080

■ 76.0620, 139.5540,  
58.9940

■ 134.1480, 91.7370,  
39.0090

■ 151.3310, 77.8000,  
32.7760

■ 168.0410, 63.8170,  
27.3770

■ 185.2240, 49.8800,  
21.1440

202.4070, 35.9430,  
14.9110

219.1170, 21.9600,  
9.5120

236.3000, 8.0230,  
3.2790

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.9400, 109.1040, 93.2320



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



116.4950, 99.2640, -3.8080

# Triad

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



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



94.9410, -56.5200, -66.0240



108.9020, -119.2550, 8.1770

# Complementary

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



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



180.7450, -119.6570, -50.6410

# 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.



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



106.6370, -83.9420, -42.6140

# Square

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



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



106.3550, 3.9080, -59.8360



115.3010, -108.3380, -18.9780



125.0900, -42.1900, 48.7700



# Rectangle

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



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



119.8190, 71.2080, -23.9920



115.3010, -108.3380, -18.9780



113.0110, -121.1800, 4.5160

# Sweetspot

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



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



209.4180, 37.4100, 15.8580



115.8640, 45.5090, 105.9010



100.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240



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.



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



78.8670, 144.5970, 61.2130



147.3970, 102.6560, 0.8000



113.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



57.5520, 105.3990, 44.7190



18.2110, 33.5590, 14.0630



# Inverse Universe

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



100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410



78.8670, 144.5970, 61.2130



133.6030, -102.6560, -0.8000



113.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



57.5520, 105.3990, 44.7190



18.2110, 33.5590, 14.0630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410 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 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410 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 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.2550, 119.6570,



# 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

100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410

### Protanopia

125.2300, 22.2390, -12.0730

### Deuteranopia

123.0140, 48.9700, -17.4460



## Tritanopia

99.9640, 124.6100, 43.4740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410

## Protanomaly

116.4940, 57.4470, 10.6550

## Deuteranomaly

114.9550, 74.9620, 7.1060

## Tritanomaly

100.1750, 122.6380, 46.1740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.8210, 43.6450, 18.5010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410 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(246, 35, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 35, 54)  
}
```

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(246, 35, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 35, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410 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(246, 35, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 35, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 35, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 35, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 35, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 35,  
54) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.2550, 119.6570, 50.6410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 35, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246, 35,  
54) }
```

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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