

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.4080, 131.6270,  
31.9390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.4080, 131.6270,  
31.9390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F62C09
RGB	246, 44, 9
RGB Percent	96%, 17%, 4%
CMY	0.0348, 0.8277, 0.9641
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.96, 0.03
HSL	9°, 93%, 50%
HSV	9°, 96%, 97%
XYZ	38.9947, 21.4291, 2.3434
YIQ	100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

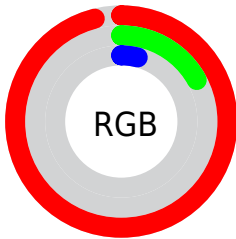
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	246, 50, 9
Decimal	16133129
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.42, 72.32, 64.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 96.607, 41.529
Yxy	21.4291, 0.6213, 0.3414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294323209 (0xFFFF62C09)
YUV	100.4080, -45.0641, 127.6842
Hunter-Lab	46.2915, 69.3532, 29.4026

# Details

The YIQ color **100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3300**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **154.5920, -131.6270, -31.9390**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.2250, 100.8650, 16.7450**, and **53.5210, 106.6840, 37.9480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.6860, 136.7160, 33.3240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115.5850, 117.8270, 28.7310**.

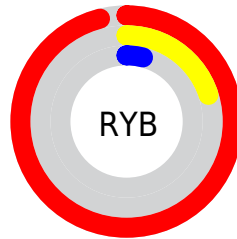
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (17%)

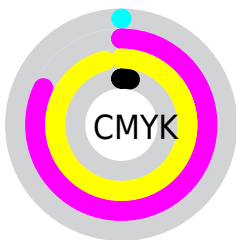
Blue (4%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (4%)

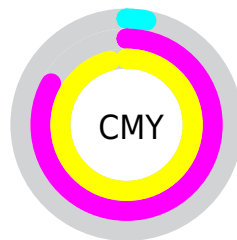


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (83%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390 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 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 100.4080,  
131.6270, 31.9390


 100.4080,  
131.6270, 31.9390


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 63.6870, 126.9480,  
45.1560


 148.2250,  
100.8650, 16.7450


 53.5210, 106.6840,  
37.9480


 168.6850, 84.5900,  
8.8300


 43.9530, 87.6120,  
31.1640


 189.2590, 67.9940,  
1.2260

 34.0860, 67.9440,  
24.1680

 209.3600, 51.3520,  
-5.5440

 25.4580, 49.1010,  
18.7410

 230.0480, 34.4350,  
-12.8370


 16.0750, 30.9460,  
11.8580

 248.5020, 18.2970,


 0.5980, 1.1920,


-17.7270


0.4240


 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 100.4080,  
131.6270, 31.9390


 100.4080,  
131.6270, 31.9390

 94.6860, 136.7160,  
33.3240

 115.5850,  
117.8270, 28.7310

 130.6480,  
104.3480, 25.2120

 145.8250, 90.5480,  
22.0040

 161.0020, 76.7480,  
18.7960

 176.0650, 63.2690,  
15.2770

191.2420, 49.4690,  
12.0690

206.3050, 35.9900,  
8.5500

221.4820, 22.1900,  
5.3420

236.6590, 8.3900,  
2.1340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.6450, 119.8800, 85.1600



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



119.6520, 88.2160, -12.8400

# Triad

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



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



100.7260, -65.9200, -60.8640



104.7930, -117.3300, 11.8380

# Complementary

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



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



154.5920, -131.6270, -31.9390

# 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



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



112.6330, -95.3140, -34.7540

# Square

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



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



88.0500, -41.2500, -78.4500



121.0520, -120.3980, -9.6620



127.3000, -6.8900, 69.8300



# Rectangle

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



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



119.4100, 55.9420, -33.6740



121.0520, -120.3980, -9.6620



110.6630, -120.0800, 6.6080

# Sweetspot

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



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



209.5830, 41.0790, 9.9350



103.3470, 75.1260, 114.3100



99.9770, 25.1700, 6.4020



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.



100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390



97.9640, 141.8050, 34.7090



167.9130, 100.0020, -28.2060



114.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980



71.4630, 103.4310, 25.3110



22.9240, 32.6890, 7.8010



# Inverse Universe

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



154.5920, -131.6270, -31.9390



157.0360, -141.8050, -34.7090



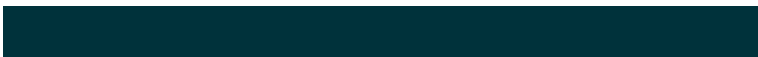
87.0870, -100.0020, 28.2060



117.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



114.5370, -103.4310, -25.3110



36.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390 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 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390 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 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.4080, 131.6270,



# 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

100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390

### Protanopia

121.8400, 40.3520, -26.4640

### Deuteranopia

120.0520, 63.0020, -29.4620



## Tritanopia

102.7680, 122.2260, 42.6260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390

## Protanomaly

113.7940, 73.4970, -4.8950

## Deuteranomaly

113.2270, 88.2150, -7.3130

## Tritanomaly

102.1010, 125.4820, 38.6820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.3450, 47.6810, 11.4330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390 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, 44, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 44, 9)  
}
```

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, 44, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 44, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390 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, 44, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 44, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 44, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 44, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 44, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 44, 9)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.4080, 131.6270, 31.9390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 44, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246, 44,  
9) }
```

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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