

# Converting Colors

YIQ(124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(124.8550, 81.8360,  
25.7080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DB564E
RGB	219, 86, 78
RGB Percent	86%, 34%, 31%
CMY	0.1409, 0.6629, 0.6938
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.64, 0.14
HSL	3°, 66%, 58%
HSV	3°, 64%, 86%
XYZ	33.9388, 22.2703, 9.7334
YIQ	124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

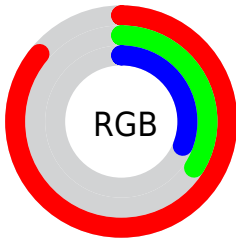
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	219, 86, 78
Decimal	14374478
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.31, 51.65, 31.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 60.657, 31.621
Yxy	22.2703, 0.5147, 0.3377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292564558 (0xFFDB564E)
YUV	124.8550, -23.0995, 82.5652
Hunter-Lab	47.1914, 45.7875, 20.8052

# Details

The YIQ color **124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **172.1450, -81.8360, -25.7080**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173.4900, 72.4380, 19.8140**, and **67.4400, 75.8750, 29.1150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110.0200, 94.6730, 29.8490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.6900, 68.9990, 21.5670**.

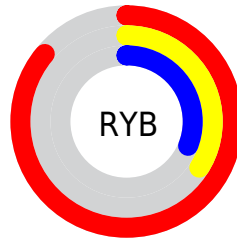
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (34%)

Blue (31%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (31%)

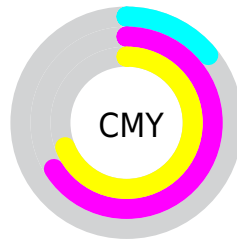


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (66%)


Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080 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 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 124.8550, 81.8360,  
25.7080


 124.8550, 81.8360,  
25.7080


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 96.5280, 78.4430,  
26.6270


 173.4900, 72.4380,  
19.8140


 67.4400, 75.8750,  
29.1150


 192.3030, 56.6670,  
13.7790


 39.6400, 72.4360,  
30.8680


 212.4040, 40.0250,  
7.0090

 29.3020, 58.4080,  
20.7760

 232.6190, 23.0620,  
0.5500

 20.7450, 40.8030,  
14.9390

 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

 12.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 124.8550, 81.8360,  
25.7080

■ 124.8550, 81.8360,  
25.7080

■ 110.0200, 94.6730,  
29.8490

■ 139.6900, 68.9990,  
21.5670

■ 95.7720, 107.2350,  
33.4670

■ 153.9380, 56.4370,  
17.9490

■ 80.9370, 120.0720,  
37.6080

■ 168.7730, 43.6000,  
13.8080

■ 72.5250, 127.2240,  
40.1520

■ 183.6080, 30.7630,  
9.6670

■ 197.8560, 18.2010,  
6.0490

■ 212.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

■ 227.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 241.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 244.2360,  
-21.4560, -7.6320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.6960, 70.0030, 47.4350



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



125.1640, 75.3310, -5.0930

# Triad

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



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



97.4150, -66.2420, -55.0260



106.0350, -112.5600, 2.4800

# Complementary

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



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



172.1450, -81.8360, -25.7080

# 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.



112.1840, -111.9620, -8.3620



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



105.3320, -84.4010, -39.8010

# Square

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



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



117.0330, 11.2870, -44.8810



111.3740, -101.4140, -23.3180



132.0530, -23.5730, 36.2590



# Rectangle

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



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



121.9600, 66.2570, -27.8790



111.3740, -101.4140, -23.3180



108.8560, -113.6140, -0.4460

# Sweetspot

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



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



222.5260, 28.0580, 9.1300



135.4350, 41.0220, 71.5660



108.1440, 17.3300, 5.3140



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.



124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080



124.0610, 113.7910, 35.7990



165.9450, 62.5860, -10.9020



102.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



57.5970, 100.3580, 31.4460



15.5150, 26.5910, 8.1830



# Inverse Universe

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



172.1450, -81.8360, -25.7080



189.9390, -113.7910, -35.7990



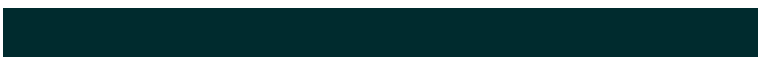
131.6420, -62.8610, 10.3790



106.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



115.9900, -100.6330, -31.9690



30.4850, -26.5910, -8.1830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080 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 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080 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 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.8550, 81.8360,

25.7080.

# 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

124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080

### Protanopia

129.0000, 17.1950, -8.7650

### Deuteranopia

128.4230, 37.8730, -9.0630



## Tritanopia

125.2340, 79.4510, 30.3870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080

## Protanomaly

127.5950, 40.8050, 3.8850

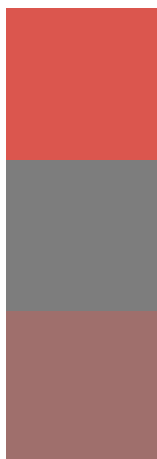
## Deuteranomaly

127.1250, 53.8720, 3.8560

## Tritanomaly

125.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.0100, 29.5710, 9.2430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080 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(219, 86, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 86, 78)  
}
```

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(219, 86, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 86, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080 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(219, 86, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 86, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 86, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 86, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 86, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 86,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 124.8550, 81.8360, 25.7080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 86, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219, 86,  
78) }
```

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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