

# Converting Colors

YIQ(124.9150, 125.1650,  
16.8850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(124.9150, 125.1650,  
16.8850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF500F
RGB	255, 80, 15
RGB Percent	100%, 31%, 6%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6865, 0.9406
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.94, 0.00
HSL	16°, 100%, 53%
HSV	16°, 94%, 100%
XYZ	44.1905, 27.0214, 3.3437
YIQ	124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

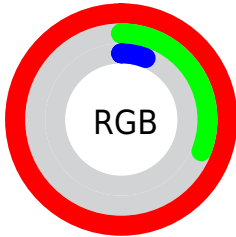
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 104, 15
Decimal	16732175
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.99, 64.10, 66.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 92.483, 46.127
Yxy	27.0214, 0.5927, 0.3624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294922255 (0xFFFF500F)
YUV	124.9150, -54.1881, 114.0845
Hunter-Lab	51.9821, 60.7758, 32.5737

# Details

The YIQ color **124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850** 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 **145.0850, -125.1650, -16.8850**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165.4590, 90.9180, 4.2780**, and **56.5110, 112.6440, 40.0680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116.7480, 133.0050, 17.9730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139.0320, 111.5940, 15.0340**.

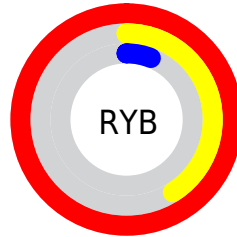
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (31%)

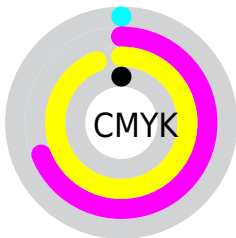
Blue (6%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (6%)

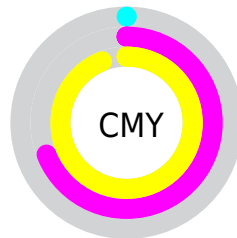


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 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 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 124.9150,  
125.1650, 16.8850


 124.9150,  
125.1650, 16.8850


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 94.5540, 119.1120,  
21.9600


 165.4590, 90.9180,  
4.2780


 56.5110, 112.6440,  
40.0680


 184.8590, 74.8720,  
-2.2800


 46.6440, 92.9760,  
33.0720

 204.9600, 58.2300,  
-9.0500

 37.0760, 73.9040,  
26.2880

 225.6480, 41.3130,  
-16.3430

 27.8070, 55.4280,  
19.7160

 246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360

 19.7770, 37.7770,  
14.7130

 249.5280, 15.4080,


 9.0840, 17.5590,


-14.9280


6.6710

 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 124.9150,  
125.1650, 16.8850


 124.9150,  
125.1650, 16.8850


 116.7480,  
133.0050, 17.9730

 139.0320,  
111.5940, 15.0340

 152.4480, 98.6190,  
13.3950

 166.5650, 85.0480,  
11.5440

 179.9810, 72.0730,  
9.9050

 194.0980, 58.5020,  
8.0540

■ 208.1010, 45.2520,  
5.8920

■ 221.6310, 31.9560,  
4.5640

■ 235.6340, 18.7060,  
2.4020

■ 249.1640, 5.4100,  
1.0740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.9870, 118.9170, 86.0930



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



134.0720, 86.6130, -22.3390

# Triad

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



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



112.9510, -79.6750, -59.3790



110.0760, -119.8050, 7.1310

# Complementary

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



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



145.0850, -125.1650, -16.8850

# 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.



124.7510, -126.6800, -5.9440



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



124.4020, -107.7850, -34.5130

# Square

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



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



98.0290, -45.9250, -87.3410



131.2080, -129.7050, -11.6970



142.8520, 9.1110, 71.6950



# Rectangle

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



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



131.7700, 54.5680, -41.8160



131.2080, -129.7050, -11.6970



115.9460, -122.5550, 1.9010

# Sweetspot

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



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



216.3820, 37.0910, 5.1150



106.8240, 86.5440, 105.6160



104.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



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.



124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850



116.7480, 133.0050, 17.9730



194.7680, 92.4400, -45.3520



120.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



87.6330, 99.5360, 13.2960



29.1150, 33.4690, 4.6770

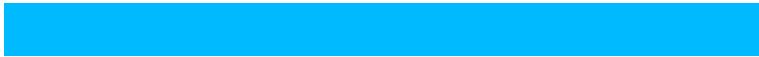


# Inverse Universe

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



145.0850, -125.1650, -16.8850



138.2520, -133.0050, -17.9730



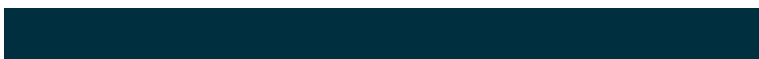
75.2320, -92.4400, 45.3520



121.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



103.9540, -99.8110, -13.8190



34.8850, -33.4690, -4.6770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 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 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 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 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.9150, 125.1650,



# 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

124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850

### Protanopia

135.5430, 45.4420, -30.6060

### Deuteranopia

133.0650, 70.1550, -32.4450



## Tritanopia

129.9770, 105.4000, 39.1920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850

## Protanomaly

131.8230, 74.5530, -13.0230

## Deuteranomaly

130.0820, 89.8210, -14.3950

## Tritanomaly

127.8280, 112.8290, 31.2050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.1010, 45.2520, 5.8920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 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(255, 80, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 80, 15)  
}
```

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(255, 80, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 80, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 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(255, 80, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 80, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 80, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 80, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 80, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 80,  
15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 124.9150, 125.1650, 16.8850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 80, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 80,  
15) }
```

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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