

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.2710, 76.8880,  
5.2400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CA6531
RGB	202, 101, 49
RGB Percent	79%, 40%, 19%
CMY	0.2076, 0.6041, 0.8075
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.76, 0.21
HSL	20°, 61%, 49%
HSV	20°, 76%, 79%
XYZ	29.5773, 22.0855, 5.6195
YIQ	125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

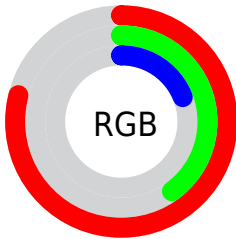
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 128, 49
Decimal	13264177
CIE Lab	54.12, 36.59, 46.43
CIE LCh	54, 59.117, 51.755
Yxy	22.0855, 0.5163, 0.3856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291454257 (0xFFCA6531)
YUV	125.2710, -37.6016, 67.2913
Hunter-Lab	46.9953, 30.1003, 25.8070

# Details

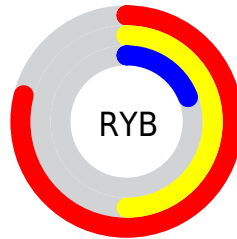
The YIQ color **125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **125.7290, -76.8880, -5.2400**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.8150, 78.1720, 3.9960**, and **72.3950, 70.6070, 3.4310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115.3600, 86.8830, 5.8190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.1820, 66.8930, 4.6610**.

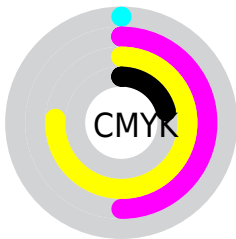
# Distribution



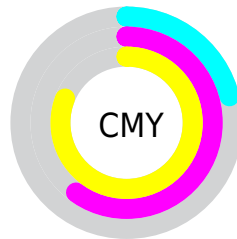
- Red (79%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400 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 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 125.2710, 76.8880,  
5.2400

■ 125.2710, 76.8880,  
5.2400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.8900, 73.5870,  
4.4910

■ 177.8150, 78.1720,  
3.9960

■ 72.3950, 70.6070,  
3.4310

■ 196.6280, 62.4010,  
-2.0390

■ 48.1630, 59.8770,  
10.6690

■ 216.0280, 46.3550,  
-8.5970

■ 24.8170, 49.4680,  
17.5960

■ 236.1290, 29.7130,  
-15.3670

■ 16.7440, 33.3760,  
11.8720

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

■ 7.2900, 13.9830,  
5.3990

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-6.5310

0.0000

■ 125.2710, 76.8880,  
5.2400

■ 125.2710, 76.8880,  
5.2400

■ 115.3600, 86.8830,  
5.8190

■ 135.1820, 66.8930,  
4.6610

■ 104.8620, 97.1530,  
6.9210

■ 145.7940, 56.3020,  
3.8700

■ 100.9010,  
101.4170, 6.7370

■ 155.7050, 46.3070,  
3.2910

■ 165.6160, 36.3120,  
2.7120

■ 176.1140, 26.0420,  
1.6100

■ 186.0250, 16.0470,  
1.0310

■ 196.0500, 5.7310,  
0.7630

■ 206.5480, -4.5390,  
-0.3390

■ 216.4590,  
-14.5340, -0.9180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.7440, 78.0750, 33.2990



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



122.2740, 62.4970, -25.8150

# Triad

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



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



102.1060, -78.0730, -44.3530



127.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810

# Complementary

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



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



125.7290, -76.8880, -5.2400

# 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.



107.9270, -112.3760, -0.8560



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



108.7350, -95.3610, -28.3930

# Square

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



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



108.8940, -30.8020, -47.5220



111.2890, -108.0640, -12.9280



133.0380, 16.3140, 45.7700



# Rectangle

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



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



119.1910, 43.1970, -39.4830



111.2890, -108.0640, -12.9280



118.3880, -76.5250, 15.7230

# Sweetspot

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



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



225.3810, 29.6640, 2.0480



106.3750, 58.4460, 64.1580



109.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560



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.



125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400



138.7410, 116.5470, 7.8670



169.8830, 55.9880, -34.5080



96.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



82.5060, 83.5360, 5.9040



18.9930, 19.0730, 1.2570



# Inverse Universe

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



125.7290, -76.8880, -5.2400



139.2590, -116.5470, -7.8670



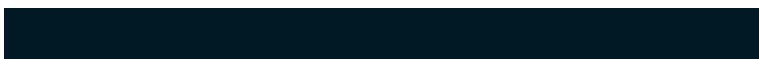
81.7040, -56.2630, 33.9850



97.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



83.4940, -83.5360, -5.9040

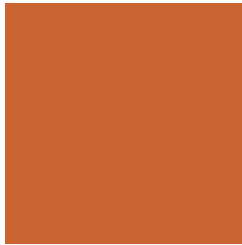


19.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400 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 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400 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 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.2710, 76.8880,



# 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

125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400

### Protanopia

125.9780, 31.4560, -19.4240

### Deuteranopia

125.8400, 49.5200, -16.4000



## Tritanopia

128.6880, 63.3130, 25.4970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400

## Protanomaly

125.4580, 47.9600, -10.1520

## Deuteranomaly

125.5580, 59.4220, -8.6260

## Tritanomaly

127.3970, 68.2660, 18.3300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400 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(202, 101, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 101, 49)  
}
```

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(202, 101, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 101, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400 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(202, 101, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 101, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 101, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 101, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 101, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 101,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.2710, 76.8880, 5.2400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 101, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
101, 49) }
```

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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