

# Converting Colors

YIQ(125.4320, 112.7430,  
-0.2890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(125.4320, 112.7430,  
-0.2890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E95F00
RGB	233, 95, 0
RGB Percent	91%, 37%, 0%
CMY	0.0860, 0.6276, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 1.00, 0.09
HSL	24°, 100%, 46%
HSV	24°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	37.7144, 25.5094, 2.9399
YIQ	125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

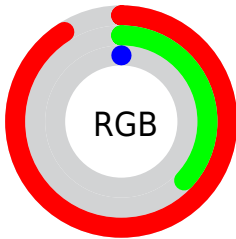
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	233, 160, 0
Decimal	15294208
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.57, 50.31, 66.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 83.661, 53.031
Yxy	25.5094, 0.5700, 0.3856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293484288 (0xFFE95F00)
YUV	125.4320, -61.8380, 94.3371
Hunter-Lab	50.5068, 44.9022, 31.9037

# Details

The YIQ color **125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **107.5680, -112.7430, 0.2890**, and the grayscale version is **126.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171.2320, 89.8190, -3.3410**, and **74.0110, 89.7240, 14.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136.2720, 101.5100, -0.4580**.

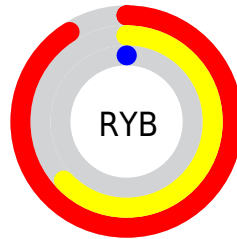
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (37%)

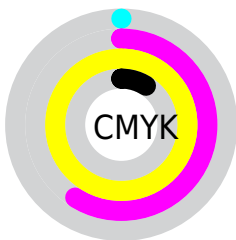
Blue (0%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (0%)

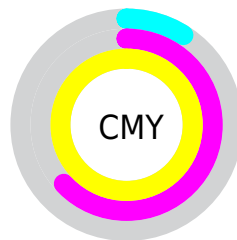


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (63%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890 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 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 125.4320,  
112.7430, -0.2890


 125.4320,  
112.7430, -0.2890


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 100.0150,  
101.0960, 7.0480


 171.2320, 89.8190,  
-3.3410


 74.0110, 89.7240,  
14.9080


 190.6320, 73.7730,  
-9.8990


 40.9630, 81.6520,  
29.0440


 210.1460, 57.4060,  
-16.1460

 31.6940, 63.1760,  
22.4720

 230.2470, 40.7640,  
-22.9160

 23.0230, 45.8920,  
16.3240

 245.7660, 26.0010,  
-25.1910

 15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

 248.9580, 17.0130,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-16.4830

0.0000

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

■ 125.4320,  
112.7430, -0.2890

■ 136.2720,  
101.5100, -0.4580

■ 147.2260, 89.9560,  
-0.3160

■ 157.4790, 78.9980,  
0.0380

■ 168.3190, 67.7650,  
-0.1310

■ 179.2730, 56.2110,  
0.0110

■ 190.1130, 44.9780,  
-0.1580

■ 200.9530, 33.7450,  
-0.3270

■ 211.9070, 22.1910,  
-0.1850

■ 222.1600, 11.2330,  
0.1690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



115.3990, 110.6240, 54.6560



125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



130.1410, 72.9970, -28.8830

# Triad

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



125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



112.0680, -84.0780, -51.1660



128.7350, -66.7160, 30.6920

# Complementary

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



125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



107.5680, -112.7430, 0.2890

# 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.



118.8810, -123.9300, -0.7140



125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



121.9060, -109.0240, -28.5760

# Square

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



125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



100.0130, -57.0230, -73.4310



126.5120, -127.5050, -7.5130



138.2530, 26.8550, 69.5030



# Rectangle

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



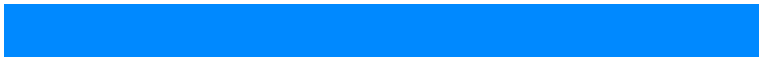
125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



126.3770, 42.3730, -46.5790



126.5120, -127.5050, -7.5130



109.4890, -119.5300, 7.6540

# Sweetspot

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



125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



219.9210, 36.7710, -0.1010



85.6270, 93.9280, 92.9360



106.3200, 22.4660, 0.3380



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.



125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890



137.2930, 123.3800, -0.3320



192.9370, 81.1180, -60.4340



111.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



97.5570, 87.5260, -0.3300



29.0600, 26.1340, -0.0580

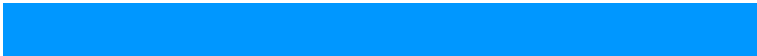


# Inverse Universe

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



107.5680, -112.7430, 0.2890



117.7070, -123.3800, 0.3320



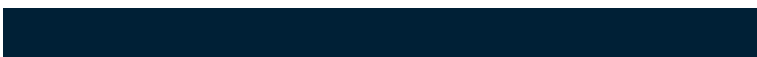
40.0630, -81.1180, 60.4340



111.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



83.4430, -87.5260, 0.3300



24.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890 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 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890 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 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890.

-0.2890.

# 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

125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890

### Protanopia

130.8590, 47.3680, -32.4720

### Deuteranopia

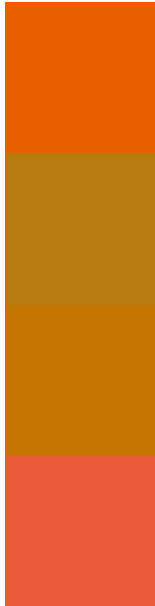
129.8090, 68.0000, -31.9360



## Tritanopia

132.6370, 85.6860, 33.0300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890

## Protanomaly

128.9270, 71.0240, -20.6560

## Deuteranomaly

128.4570, 84.0910, -20.6850

## Tritanomaly

130.2230, 95.1790, 20.6750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890

## Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

125.0740, 40.7140, 0.0260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890 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(233, 95, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 95, 0)  
}
```

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(233, 95, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 95, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890 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(233, 95, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 95, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(233, 95, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 95, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 95, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 95, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 125.4320, 112.7430, -0.2890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 95, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233, 95,  
0) }
```

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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