

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.1680, 116.4890,
75.0250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EE004F
RGB	238, 0, 79
RGB Percent	93%, 0%, 31%
CMY	0.0661, 0.9998, 0.6898
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.67, 0.07
HSL	340°, 100%, 47%
HSV	340°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	36.7276, 18.7703, 9.1039
YIQ	80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

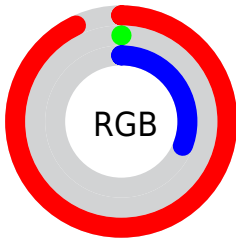
Format	Color
R_{YB}	238, 0, 79
Decimal	15597647
CIE _{Lab}	50.42, 77.90, 27.06
CIE _{LCh}	50, 82.468, 19.153
Yxy	18.7703, 0.5685, 0.2906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293787727 (0xFFEE004F)
YUV	80.1680, -0.5758, 138.4187
Hunter-Lab	43.3247, 75.5013, 17.8685

Details

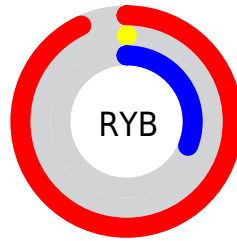
The YIQ color **80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3366**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **157.8320, -116.4890, -75.0250**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.0150, 85.0420, 44.7060**, and **55.8310, 91.5520, 47.8720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.0800, 104.7530, 67.4490**.

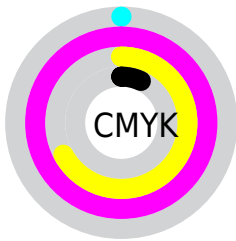
Distribution



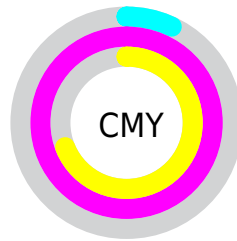
- Red (93%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (7%)





- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250 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 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80.1680, 116.4890,
75.0250

 80.1680, 116.4890,
75.0250


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 68.0920, 104.4790,
61.3990


 146.0150, 85.0420,
44.7060


 56.1300, 92.1480,
48.0840


 167.7630, 67.8960,
36.0560


 44.2820, 79.4960,
35.0800


 188.3370, 51.3000,
28.4520

 33.1180, 64.9180,
23.9420

 209.1390, 34.0620,
21.4700

 24.3760, 46.3960,
18.2040

 229.9410, 16.8240,
14.4880

 14.2810, 27.3700,
10.5860

 250.3040, 2.2000,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

4.1840

0.0000

■ 80.1680, 116.4890,
75.0250

■ 96.0800, 104.7530,
67.4490

■ 111.9920, 93.0170,
59.8730

■ 127.9040, 81.2810,
52.2970

■ 143.2290, 69.8200,
45.2440

■ 159.1410, 58.0840,
37.6680

■ 175.0530, 46.3480,
30.0920

■ 190.8510, 34.9330,
22.2050

■ 206.7630, 23.1970,
14.6290

■ 222.0880, 11.7360,
7.5760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.4570, 88.6550, 94.8870



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



105.6630, 108.0190, 8.2350

Triad

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



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



83.3540, -39.0500, -74.2660



108.9020, -119.2550, 8.1770

Complementary

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



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



157.8320, -116.4890, -75.0250

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.



112.0530, -112.9710, -6.5950



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



96.6630, -69.6360, -48.5800

Square

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



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



107.4060, 26.2340, -45.9420



106.1590, -93.6190, -26.9230



95.4010, -112.9300, 20.2060

Rectangle

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



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



112.2540, 83.5850, -11.5110



106.1590, -93.6190, -26.9230



111.6090, -119.9880, 4.9400

Sweetspot

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



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



204.5740, 37.2710, 23.8870



74.6730, 18.3660, 107.7260



97.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



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.



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



85.9350, 124.6950, 80.4950



94.6420, 130.8480, 29.5360



112.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



61.9700, 90.0830, 57.9790



18.9100, 27.2770, 17.7810

Inverse Universe

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



80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250



85.9350, 124.6950, 80.4950



143.3580, -130.8480, -29.5360



112.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



61.9700, 90.0830, 57.9790



18.9100, 27.2770, 17.7810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

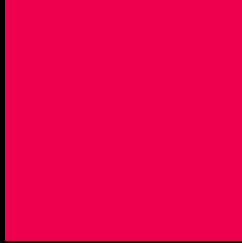
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250 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 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.1680, 116.4890,

75.0250.

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

80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250

Protanopia

121.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Deuteranopia

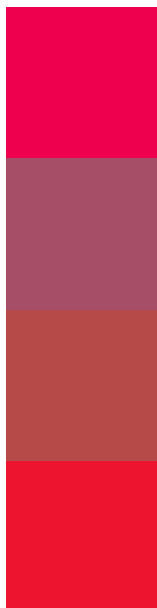
120.0960, 34.4800, -8.1440



Tritanopia

92.8390, 123.4640, 42.2160

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250

Protanomaly

106.5750, 44.6980, 26.9540

Deuteranomaly

105.7650, 64.4140, 22.0620

Tritanomaly

87.9610, 120.6650, 54.4010

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.3190, 42.5430, 27.4630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250 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(238, 0, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 0, 79)  
}
```

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(238, 0, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 0, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250 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(238, 0, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 0, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 0, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 0, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 0, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 0, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.1680, 116.4890, 75.0250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 0, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238, 0,  
79) }
```

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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