

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.3360, 133.2710,
68.2390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA0031
RGB	250, 0, 49
RGB Percent	98%, 0%, 19%
CMY	0.0190, 0.9997, 0.8074
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.80, 0.02
HSL	348°, 100%, 49%
HSV	348°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	40.0385, 20.5763, 4.7810
YIQ	80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

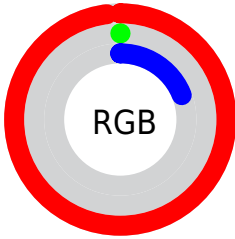
Format	Color
RYB	250, 0, 49
Decimal	16384049
CIELab	52.48, 79.63, 47.52
CIElCh	52, 92.730, 30.824
Yxy	20.5763, 0.6122, 0.3146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294574129 (0xFFFA0031)
YUV	80.3360, -15.4486, 148.7953
Hunter-Lab	45.3611, 78.1734, 25.5037

Details

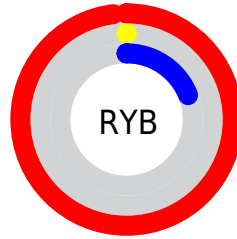
The YIQ color **80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0033**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **169.6640, -133.2710, -68.2390**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.5410, 94.7640, 33.7080**, and **55.2870, 107.4630, 40.3510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.2910, 119.9760, 61.3840**.

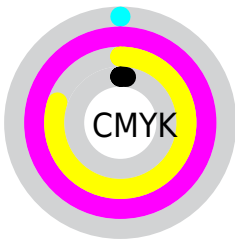
Distribution



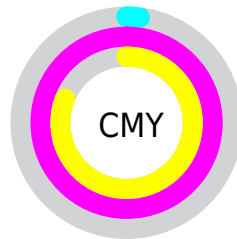
- Red (98%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390 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 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80.3360, 133.2710,
68.2390


 80.3360, 133.2710,
68.2390


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 67.9610, 120.6650,
54.4010


 143.5410, 94.7640,
33.7080


 55.5860, 108.0590,
40.5630


 165.1750, 77.9390,
24.7470


 45.1490, 89.9960,
32.0120


 185.7490, 61.3430,
17.1430

 35.5100, 69.6860,
25.6380

 206.4370, 44.4260,
9.8500

 26.4690, 50.5680,
19.6880

 227.8260, 26.9130,
2.3450

 16.6730, 32.1380,
12.2820

 248.6280, 9.6750,

 3.2890, 6.5560,

-4.6370

2.3320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 80.3360, 133.2710,
68.2390

■ 97.2910, 119.9760,
61.3840

■ 114.2460,
106.6810, 54.5290

■ 131.2010, 93.3860,
47.6740

■ 148.2700, 79.7700,
41.1300

■ 165.2250, 66.4750,
34.2750

■ 182.1800, 53.1800,
27.4200

■ 199.1350, 39.8850,
20.5650

■ 216.0900, 26.5900,
13.7100

■ 233.0450, 13.2950,
6.8550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.7230, 111.2130, 93.5570



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



114.1580, 101.8310, -0.7690

Triad

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



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



93.3280, -53.3560, -68.3000



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.



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



169.6640, -133.2710, -68.2390

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.



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



105.8220, -83.0250, -42.7130

Square

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



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



103.6750, 0.0110, -60.7970



115.6430, -109.3010, -18.0450



121.2360, -45.5370, 48.8550

Rectangle

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



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



118.0580, 72.0330, -22.4230



115.6430, -109.3010, -18.0450



113.0110, -121.1800, 4.5160

Sweetspot

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



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



203.4340, 40.4810, 20.7770



88.3000, 38.9500, 120.1500



96.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



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.



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



81.9450, 135.9300, 69.6100



118.7750, 128.3750, 13.7750



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



60.7290, 100.7670, 51.5750



19.6070, 32.5040, 16.6640

Inverse Universe

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



80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390



81.9450, 135.9300, 69.6100



131.2250, -128.3750, -13.7750



116.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



60.7290, 100.7670, 51.5750



19.6070, 32.5040, 16.6640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390 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 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390 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 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.3360, 133.2710,

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

80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390

Protanopia

124.7740, 23.5230, -13.3170

Deuteranopia

121.4010, 52.1340, -19.7220



Tritanopia

87.3650, 142.3540, 41.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390

Protanomaly

108.5920, 63.2230, 16.1110

Deuteranomaly

106.2380, 81.6550, 12.4630

Tritanomaly

84.7210, 138.7760, 51.0640

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.2610, 48.4580, 24.8900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390 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(250, 0, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 0, 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(250, 0, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 0, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390 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(250, 0, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 0, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(250, 0, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 0, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 0, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 0, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.3360, 133.2710, 68.2390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 0, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250, 0,  
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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