

# Converting Colors

YIQ(80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(80.7360, 126.3930,  
71.7450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6003F
RGB	246, 0, 63
RGB Percent	96%, 0%, 25%
CMY	0.0347, 0.9997, 0.7525
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.74, 0.03
HSL	345°, 100%, 48%
HSV	345°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	38.9624, 19.9818, 6.5229
YIQ	80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

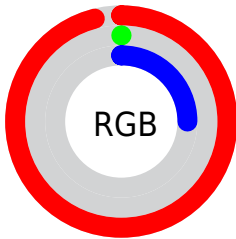
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	246, 0, 63
Decimal	16121919
CIELab	51.82, 79.11, 38.67
CIElCh	52, 88.057, 26.048
Yxy	19.9818, 0.5951, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294311999 (0xFFFF6003F)
YUV	80.7360, -8.7438, 144.9365
Hunter-Lab	44.7010, 77.3576, 22.6390

# Details

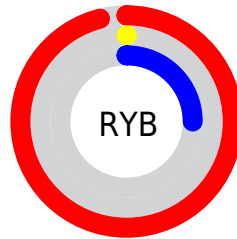
The YIQ color **80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0033**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **165.2640, -126.3930, -71.7450**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.2510, 89.9490, 38.3730**, and **56.2140, 100.5390, 44.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.4630, 113.7400, 64.2680**.

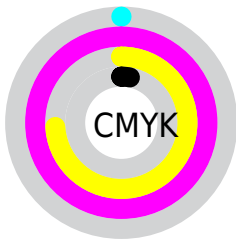
# Distribution



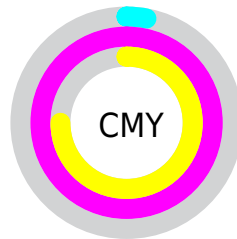
- Red (96%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (75%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450 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 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.7360, 126.3930,  
71.7450


 80.7360, 126.3930,  
71.7450


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 68.3610, 113.7870,  
57.9070


 145.2510, 89.9490,  
38.3730


 56.2140, 100.5390,  
44.6910


 166.2980, 73.3990,  
29.9350


 44.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760


 186.8720, 56.8030,  
22.3310

 34.6130, 67.8980,  
25.0020

 208.1470, 39.6110,  
14.5150

 25.8710, 49.3760,  
19.2640

 228.9490, 22.3730,  
7.5330

 16.0750, 30.9460,  
11.8580

 249.8650, 4.8140,

 0.5980, 1.1920,

0.8620

0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 80.7360, 126.3930,  
71.7450

■ 97.4630, 113.7400,  
64.2680

■ 113.7170,  
101.0410, 57.6250

■ 130.4440, 88.3880,  
50.1480

■ 147.1710, 75.7350,  
42.6710

■ 163.4250, 63.0360,  
36.0280

■ 180.1520, 50.3830,  
28.5510

■ 196.2920, 38.0050,  
21.5970

■ 213.1330, 25.0310,  
14.4310

■ 229.8600, 12.3780,  
6.9540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.1720, 102.6390, 94.7590



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



111.2340, 104.6730, 2.7930

# Triad

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



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



90.0850, -48.3580, -70.7740



109.4890, -119.5300, 7.6540

# Complementary

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



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



165.2640, -126.3930, -71.7450

# 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.



117.0230, -121.4540, -1.5340



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



102.4650, -77.7060, -45.4980

# Square

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



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



106.4210, 12.7100, -54.1540



111.8300, -102.6980, -22.0740



115.4890, -65.6630, 39.1450



# Rectangle

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



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



116.3300, 77.2590, -18.0130



111.8300, -102.6980, -22.0740



113.0110, -121.1800, 4.5160

# Sweetspot

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



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



203.8900, 39.1970, 22.0210



82.1630, 28.9100, 114.8780



97.0080, 23.8850, 13.1730



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.



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



83.6550, 131.1150, 74.2750



107.0130, 130.9410, 22.3410



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



61.0860, 95.4480, 54.3600



19.3510, 30.3490, 17.1730



# Inverse Universe

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



80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450



83.6550, 131.1150, 74.2750



138.9870, -130.9410, -22.3410



113.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



61.0860, 95.4480, 54.3600



19.3510, 30.3490, 17.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450 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 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450 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 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.7360, 126.3930,



# 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

80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450

### Protanopia

124.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

### Deuteranopia

122.1970, 44.2010, -13.6150



## Tritanopia

90.4550, 133.4130, 43.6290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450

## Protanomaly

108.7470, 55.6570, 21.0730

## Deuteranomaly

107.3930, 74.0890, 17.4250

## Tritanomaly

87.1100, 130.4310, 53.6230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.1190, 45.9820, 25.7100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450 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(246, 0, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 0, 63)  
}
```

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(246, 0, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 0, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450 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(246, 0, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 0, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(246, 0, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 0, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 0, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 0, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.7360, 126.3930, 71.7450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 0, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246, 0,  
63) }
```

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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