

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.9410, 149.7800,
49.8760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF0800
RGB	255, 8, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 3%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9688, 0.9994
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	2°, 100%, 50%
HSV	2°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	41.3265, 21.4317, 1.9630
YIQ	80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

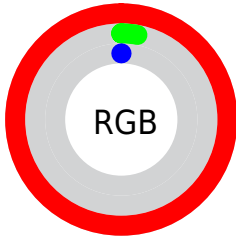
Format	Color
RYB	255, 8, 0
Decimal	16713728
CIELab	53.42, 79.57, 67.25
CIElCh	53, 104.181, 40.201
Yxy	21.4317, 0.6385, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294903808 (0xFFFF0800)
YUV	80.9410, -39.9039, 152.6497
Hunter-Lab	46.2944, 78.3298, 29.8921

Details

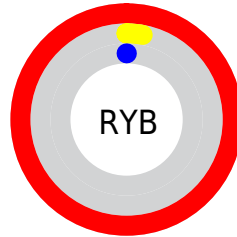
The YIQ color **80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0000**, and the color name is **candy apple red**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4970, 106.0910, 21.1550**, and **55.9130, 111.4520, 39.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.5800, 134.5590, 44.8870**.

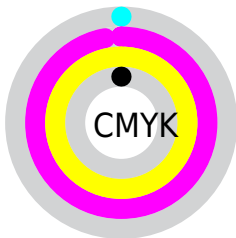
Distribution



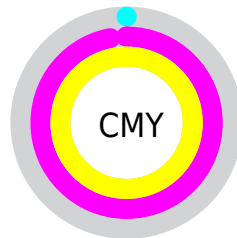
- Red (100%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760 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 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80.9410, 149.7800,
49.8760

 80.9410, 149.7800,
49.8760


 254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660


 66.0790, 131.7160,
46.8520


 140.4970,
106.0910, 21.1550


 55.9130, 111.4520,
39.6440


 161.5440, 89.5410,
12.7170


 46.0460, 91.7840,
32.6480


 182.7050, 72.6700,
4.5900

 36.2930, 71.7950,
25.9630

 203.3930, 55.7530,
-2.7030

 27.3660, 52.3560,
20.3240

 224.0810, 38.8360,
-9.9960


 17.5700, 33.9260,
12.9180


 245.4700, 21.3230,


 5.6810, 11.3240,


-17.5010


4.0280


 251.0100, 11.2350,
-10.8850


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 80.9410, 149.7800,
49.8760

 98.5800, 134.5590,
44.8870

 115.5180,
119.9340, 40.1100

 133.1570,
104.7130, 35.1210

 150.6820, 89.8130,
29.8210

 168.3210, 74.5920,
24.8320

185.2590, 59.9670,
20.0550

202.8980, 44.7460,
15.0660

220.4230, 29.8460,
9.7660

237.4750, 14.9000,
5.3000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.8730, 119.2380, 85.7820



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



119.0980, 92.8920, -9.4760

Triad

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



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



100.2870, -63.3060, -64.1860



105.9670, -117.8800, 10.7920

Complementary

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



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760

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.



119.4680, -124.2050, -1.2370



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



112.9920, -94.9470, -35.8990

Square

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



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



122.9100, -122.8740, -8.8420



124.7450, -9.6410, 70.1270

Rectangle

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



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



119.7200, 58.0050, -32.5150



122.9100, -122.8740, -8.8420



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620

Sweetspot

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



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



202.8980, 44.7460, 15.0660



104.8590, 71.4090, 132.1210



96.3410, 27.1410, 9.2290



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.



80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760



153.7290, 115.6800, -14.9760



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



60.6310, 112.1860, 37.3540



20.3100, 37.5940, 12.5220

Inverse Universe

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



174.0590, -149.7800, -49.8760



101.2710, -115.6800, 14.9760



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



130.3690, -112.1860, -37.3540



43.6900, -37.5940, -12.5220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

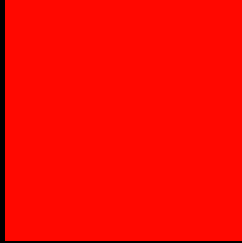
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760 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 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.9410, 149.7800,

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

80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760

Protanopia

122.8400, 40.3520, -26.4640

Deuteranopia

120.0520, 63.0020, -29.4620



Tritanopia

89.7350, 144.1880, 41.0840

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760

Protanomaly

107.6040, 80.1440, 1.2960

Deuteranomaly

106.1510, 94.5410, -0.8110

Tritanomaly

86.5120, 146.4340, 44.4340

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6820, 54.2820, 18.4580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760 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(255, 8, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 8, 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(255, 8, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 8, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760 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(255, 8, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 8, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 8, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 8, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 8, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 8, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.9410, 149.7800, 49.8760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 8, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 8,  
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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