

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.2330, 117.8640,
77.6400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F30054
RGB	243, 0, 84
RGB Percent	95%, 0%, 33%
CMY	0.0464, 0.9998, 0.6702
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.65, 0.05
HSL	339°, 100%, 48%
HSV	339°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	38.6219, 19.7250, 10.1803
YIQ	82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

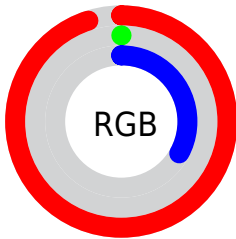
Format	Color
R_{YB}	243, 0, 84
Decimal	15925332
CIE _{Lab}	51.52, 79.29, 25.65
CIE _{LCh}	52, 83.331, 17.926
Yxy	19.7250, 0.5636, 0.2878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294115412 (0xFFFF30054)
YUV	82.2330, 0.8711, 140.9927
Hunter-Lab	44.4128, 77.5032, 17.4985

Details

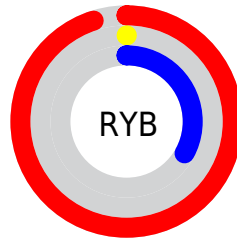
The YIQ color **82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3366**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **160.7670, -117.8640, -77.6400**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.1720, 83.1620, 45.7380**, and **57.7820, 93.2480, 50.1760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.1450, 106.1280, 70.0640**.

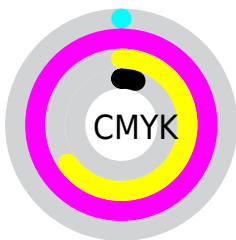
Distribution



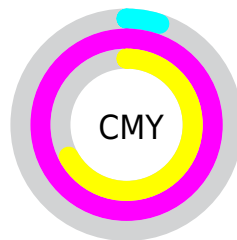
- Red (95%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (5%)





- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400 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 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 82.2330, 117.8640,
77.6400


 82.2330, 117.8640,
77.6400


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 70.0430, 106.1750,
63.7030


 147.7590, 82.8870,
45.2150


 57.7820, 93.2480,
50.1760


 168.9200, 66.0160,
37.0880


 46.0480, 80.2750,
37.4830


 189.6080, 49.0990,
29.7950

 34.6130, 67.8980,
25.0020

 210.9970, 31.5860,
22.2900

 25.5720, 48.7800,
19.0520

 231.7990, 14.3480,
15.3080

 15.7760, 30.3500,
11.6460

 250.8910, 1.9250,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

3.6610

0.0000

■ 82.2330, 117.8640,
77.6400

■ 98.1450, 106.1280,
70.0640

■ 114.6440, 94.1170,
61.9650

■ 130.5560, 82.3810,
54.3890

■ 146.4680, 70.6450,
46.8130

■ 162.9670, 58.6340,
38.7140

■ 178.8790, 46.8980,
31.1380

■ 194.6770, 35.4830,
23.2510

■ 211.1760, 23.4720,
15.1520

■ 227.0880, 11.7360,
7.5760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.3210, 86.0420, 92.6820



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



107.7990, 110.6320, 10.4400

Triad

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



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



85.1150, -39.8750, -75.8350



111.2500, -120.3550, 6.0850

Complementary

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



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



160.7670, -117.8640, -77.6400

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.



114.1560, -114.7590, -7.2310



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



98.8970, -70.4150, -50.9830

Square

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



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



110.0750, 28.6640, -45.9280



108.0340, -94.7650, -28.1810



97.7490, -114.0300, 18.1140

Rectangle

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



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



115.2220, 86.6110, -11.2850



108.0340, -94.7650, -28.1810



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700

Sweetspot

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



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



204.6880, 36.9500, 24.1980



74.9440, 16.1650, 109.0690



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.



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



86.2770, 123.7320, 81.4280



94.3760, 134.6530, 32.1650



114.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



62.9100, 90.3120, 59.3360



19.9210, 28.7440, 18.7280

Inverse Universe

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



82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400



86.2770, 123.7320, 81.4280



149.2110, -134.9280, -32.6880



114.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



62.9100, 90.3120, 59.3360



19.9210, 28.7440, 18.7280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400 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 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400 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 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.2330, 117.8640,

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

82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400

Protanopia

124.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Deuteranopia

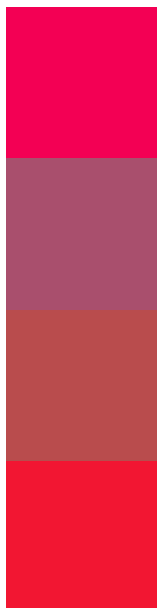
123.3240, 33.8380, -7.5220



Tritanopia

95.7360, 125.2520, 42.8520

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400

Protanomaly

109.3300, 44.0100, 28.4100

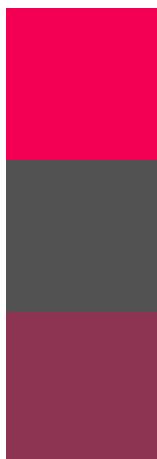
Deuteranomaly

108.7050, 64.6430, 23.4190

Tritanomaly

90.9720, 122.1320, 55.3480

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1450, 43.0930, 28.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400 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(243, 0, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 0, 84)  
}
```

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(243, 0, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 0, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400 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(243, 0, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 0, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(243, 0, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 0, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 0, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 0, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.2330, 117.8640, 77.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 0, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243, 0,  
84) }
```

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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