

Converting Colors

`YIQ(83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240)`

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.1150, 124.0080,
76.4240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9004C
RGB	249, 0, 76
RGB Percent	98%, 0%, 30%
CMY	0.0229, 0.9997, 0.7015
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.69, 0.02
HSL	342°, 100%, 49%
HSV	342°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	40.4335, 20.6931, 8.7207
YIQ	83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

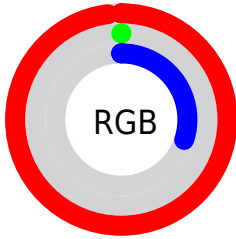
Format	Color
RYB	249, 0, 76
Decimal	16318540
CIELab	52.61, 80.30, 32.09
CIELCh	53, 86.475, 21.780
Yxy	20.6931, 0.5789, 0.2963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294508620 (0xFFFF9004C)
YUV	83.1150, -3.5077, 145.4811
Hunter-Lab	45.4896, 79.0528, 20.4764

Details

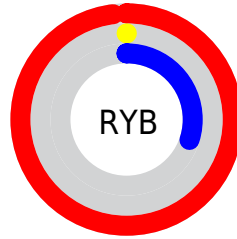
The YIQ color **83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3366**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **165.8850, -124.0080, -76.4240**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.4340, 85.1800, 42.2040**, and **58.7780, 99.0710, 49.2710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7280, 111.6760, 68.6360**.

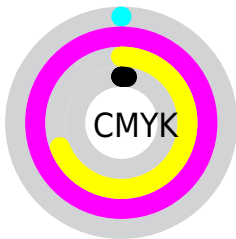
Distribution



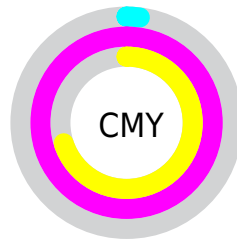
- Red (98%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240 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 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 83.1150, 124.0080,
76.4240


 83.1150, 124.0080,
76.4240


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 70.7400, 111.4020,
62.5860


 147.4340, 85.1800,
42.2040


 58.7780, 99.0710,
49.2710


 168.4810, 68.6300,
33.7660


 46.6310, 85.8230,
36.0550


 189.7560, 51.4380,
25.9500

 35.8090, 70.2820,
25.8500

 210.4440, 34.5210,
18.6570

 26.7680, 51.1640,
19.9000

 231.3600, 16.9620,
11.9860

 16.9720, 32.7340,
12.4940

 252.0650, 1.3750,

 4.1860, 8.3440,

2.6150

2.9680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.1150, 124.0080,
76.4240

■ 99.7280, 111.6760,
68.6360

■ 116.4550, 99.0230,
61.1590

■ 133.0680, 86.6910,
53.3710

■ 149.6810, 74.3590,
45.5830

■ 166.4080, 61.7060,
38.1060

■ 183.0210, 49.3740,
30.3180

■ 199.0470, 37.3170,
23.0530

■ 215.7740, 24.6640,
15.5760

■ 232.3870, 12.3320,
7.7880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.6430, 96.9990, 97.8550



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



111.2780, 110.5410, 6.5810

Triad

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



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



88.1470, -42.9010, -76.0610



111.8370, -120.6300, 5.5620

Complementary

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



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



165.8850, -124.0080, -76.4240

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.



117.5130, -120.0780, -4.4460



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



102.6130, -75.3670, -49.3430

Square

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



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



111.2050, 22.2460, -50.7620



111.9780, -100.3590, -25.9190



107.6380, -91.4280, 27.0040

Rectangle

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



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



118.1460, 83.7690, -14.8470



111.9780, -100.3590, -25.9190



115.3590, -122.2800, 2.4240

Sweetspot

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



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



204.3460, 37.9130, 23.2650



79.2160, 21.3910, 113.4790



97.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060



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.



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



85.1370, 126.9420, 78.3180



101.4530, 135.7540, 28.7300



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



63.1230, 94.0260, 58.1060



20.4050, 30.2570, 18.8410

Inverse Universe

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



83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240



85.1370, 126.9420, 78.3180



147.5470, -135.7540, -28.7300



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



63.1230, 94.0260, 58.1060



20.4050, 30.2570, 18.8410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

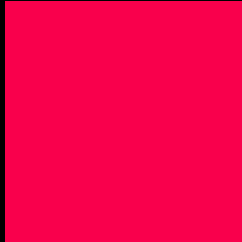
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240 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 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1150, 124.0080,

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

83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240

Protanopia

127.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Deuteranopia

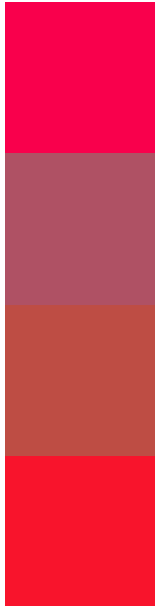
124.9670, 39.1570, -10.3070



Tritanopia

95.1990, 131.2580, 44.1380

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240

Protanomaly

111.2720, 49.9250, 25.8370

Deuteranomaly

109.7610, 70.2370, 21.1570

Tritanomaly

90.9080, 128.1840, 55.8000

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.9880, 44.9730, 27.4770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240 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(249, 0, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 0, 76)  
}
```

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(249, 0, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 0, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240 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(249, 0, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 0, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(249, 0, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 0, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 0, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 0, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.1150, 124.0080, 76.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 0, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249, 0,  
76) }
```

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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