

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.7690, 130.7940,
74.5860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF0042
RGB	255, 0, 66
RGB Percent	100%, 0%, 26%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9997, 0.7407
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.74, 0.00
HSL	344°, 100%, 50%
HSV	344°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	42.2269, 21.6548, 7.1269
YIQ	83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

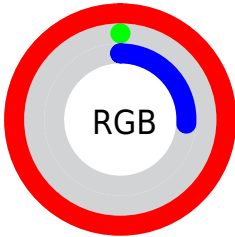
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 0, 66
Decimal	16711746
CIE _{Lab}	53.66, 81.27, 39.50
CIE _{LCh}	54, 90.360, 25.921
Yxy	21.6548, 0.5947, 0.3050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294901826 (0xFFFF0042)
YUV	83.7690, -8.7601, 150.1696
Hunter-Lab	46.5347, 80.5403, 23.4939

Details

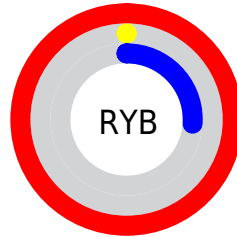
The YIQ color **83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0033**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **171.2310, -130.7940, -74.5860**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.7670, 88.4360, 38.2600**, and **59.2470, 104.9400, 47.5320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1970, 117.5450, 66.8970**.

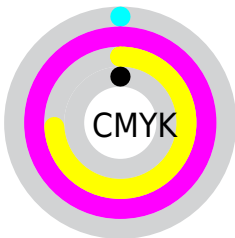
Distribution



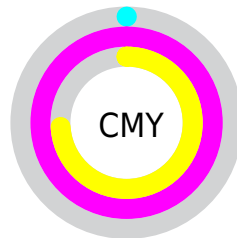
- Red (100%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (26%)



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





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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860 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 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 83.7690, 130.7940,
74.5860


 83.7690, 130.7940,
74.5860


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 71.3940, 118.1880,
60.7480


 146.7670, 88.4360,
38.2600

 59.2470, 104.9400,
47.5320


 167.9280, 71.5650,
30.1330


 46.6440, 92.9760,
33.0720


 189.0890, 54.6940,
22.0060

 37.0050, 72.6660,
26.6980

 209.7770, 37.7770,
14.7130

 27.9640, 53.5480,
20.7480

 231.1660, 20.2640,
7.2080

 18.2820, 34.7970,
13.6530

 252.6690, 2.4300,

 6.8770, 13.7080,

0.0140

4.8760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.7690, 130.7940,
74.5860

■ 101.1970,
117.5450, 66.8970

■ 118.0380,
104.5710, 59.7310

■ 135.4660, 91.3220,
52.0420

■ 152.3070, 78.3480,
44.8760

■ 169.7350, 65.0990,
37.1870

■ 186.4620, 52.4460,
29.7100

■ 203.8900, 39.1970,
22.0210

■ 220.7310, 26.2230,
14.8550

■ 238.1590, 12.9740,
7.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.4330, 106.3980, 98.2220



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



115.3870, 108.6160, 2.9200

Triad

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



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



93.1340, -50.0540, -73.0780



112.4240, -120.9050, 5.0390

Complementary

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



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



171.2310, -130.7940, -74.5860

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.



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



106.4430, -80.6400, -47.3920

Square

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



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



110.5520, 13.7190, -55.9210



116.1500, -106.5950, -23.0350



118.7340, -64.9750, 37.6890

Rectangle

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



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



120.7710, 80.3310, -18.6210



116.1500, -106.5950, -23.0350



115.9460, -122.5550, 1.9010

Sweetspot

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



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



203.8900, 39.1970, 22.0210



84.9830, 29.5970, 118.9490



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.



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



111.4650, 135.4800, 22.6800



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



62.8090, 97.7860, 56.0420



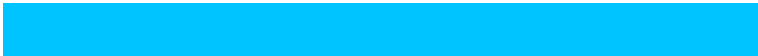
21.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550

Inverse Universe

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



83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860



144.1220, -135.7550, -23.2030



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



62.8090, 97.7860, 56.0420



21.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

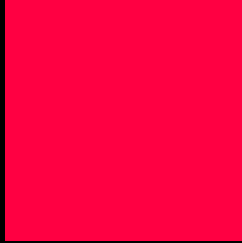
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860 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 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7690, 130.7940,

74.5860.

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

83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860

Protanopia

128.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

Deuteranopia

126.2680, 45.4390, -14.0250



Tritanopia

93.9610, 137.8600, 45.6360

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860

Protanomaly

112.1710, 57.3990, 22.5430

Deuteranomaly

110.5890, 76.4730, 18.2730

Tritanomaly

90.0290, 135.1530, 56.1530

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.5430, 47.7240, 27.1800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860 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, 0, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 0, 66)  
}
```

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, 0, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 0, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860 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, 0, 66) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 0, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 0, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 0, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.7690, 130.7940, 74.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 0, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 0,  
66) }
```

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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