

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.7500, 123.7780,  
80.5940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FE0056
RGB	254, 0, 86
RGB Percent	100%, 0%, 34%
CMY	0.0033, 0.9997, 0.6623
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.66, 0.00
HSL	340°, 100%, 50%
HSV	340°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	42.6186, 21.7761, 10.7840
YIQ	85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

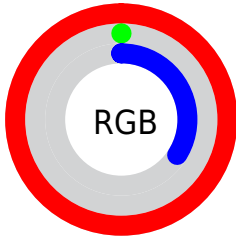
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 0, 86
Decimal	16646230
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.79, 81.89, 27.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 86.473, 18.747
Yxy	21.7761, 0.5669, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294836310 (0xFFFE0056)
YUV	85.7500, 0.1232, 147.5553
Hunter-Lab	46.6649, 81.3586, 18.9639

# Details

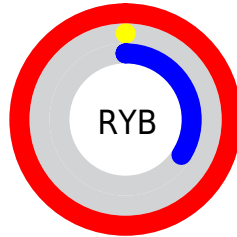
The YIQ color **85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3366**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **168.2500, -123.7780, -80.5940**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.1610, 81.6950, 44.7910**, and **61.2990, 99.1620, 53.1300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.3630, 111.4460, 72.8060**.

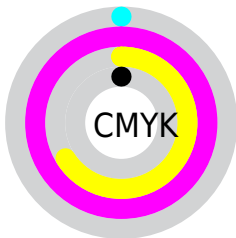
# Distribution



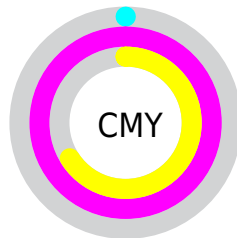
- Red (100%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (66%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940 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 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 85.7500, 123.7780,  
80.5940


 85.7500, 123.7780,  
80.5940


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 73.2610, 111.4930,  
66.4450


 149.1610, 81.6950,  
44.7910


 61.2990, 99.1620,  
53.1300


 171.0230, 64.2280,  
36.4520


 49.2660, 85.5930,  
40.2250


 191.5970, 47.6320,  
28.8480

 37.3040, 73.2620,  
26.9100

 212.9860, 30.1190,  
21.3430

 28.2630, 54.1440,  
20.9600

 233.9020, 12.5600,  
14.6720

 18.5810, 35.3930,  
13.8650

 253.2390, 0.8250,

 7.5890, 14.5790,

1.5690

5.6110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.7500, 123.7780,  
80.5940

■ 102.3630,  
111.4460, 72.8060

■ 119.5630, 98.8390,  
64.4950

■ 136.1760, 86.5070,  
56.7070

■ 153.2620, 74.2210,  
48.0850

■ 169.8750, 61.8890,  
40.2970

■ 187.0750, 49.2820,  
31.9860

■ 203.6880, 36.9500,  
24.1980

■ 220.3010, 24.6180,  
16.4100

■ 237.3870, 12.3320,  
7.7880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.3700, 93.5140, 100.4420



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



113.0830, 115.5840, 8.8000

# Triad

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



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



89.2240, -41.8000, -79.4960



114.7720, -122.0050, 2.9470

# Complementary

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



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



168.2500, -123.7780, -80.5940

# 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.



119.6330, -120.5360, -7.1600



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



103.8040, -74.5870, -52.4670

# Square

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



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



115.0810, 28.5270, -48.9530



113.8700, -100.1750, -29.2550



100.6840, -115.4050, 15.4990



# Rectangle

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



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



120.2500, 89.4080, -12.4160



113.8700, -100.1750, -29.2550



117.7070, -123.3800, 0.3320

# Sweetspot

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



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



204.5740, 37.2710, 23.8870



78.2910, 16.8060, 113.9740



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.



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



86.0490, 124.3740, 80.8060



98.2520, 140.9340, 33.9740



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.5190, 92.9710, 60.7070



21.6440, 31.0820, 20.4100



# Inverse Universe

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



85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940



86.0490, 124.3740, 80.8060



155.7480, -140.9340, -33.9740



119.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



64.5190, 92.9710, 60.7070



21.6440, 31.0820, 20.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

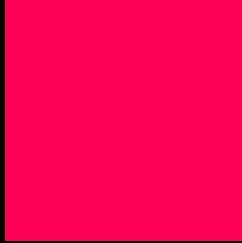
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940 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 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7500, 123.7780,



# 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

85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940

### Protanopia

129.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

### Deuteranopia

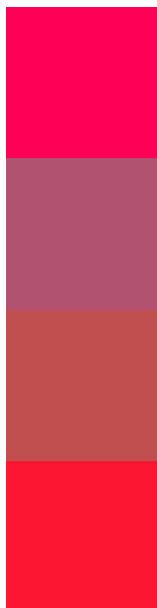
128.5800, 35.9930, -8.0310



## Tritanopia

99.6120, 131.5330, 44.6610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940

## Protanomaly

113.8250, 46.9900, 29.4700

## Deuteranomaly

113.0860, 67.9440, 24.1680

## Tritanomaly

94.2610, 128.6880, 57.6800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.0420, 44.8810, 29.1450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940 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(254, 0, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 0, 86)  
}
```

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(254, 0, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 0, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940 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(254, 0, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 0, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 0, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 0, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 0, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 0, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7500, 123.7780, 80.5940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 0, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254, 0,  
86) }
```

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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