

# Converting Colors

YIQ(100.1360, 118.3740,  
46.3580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(100.1360, 118.3740,  
46.3580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F22630
RGB	242, 38, 48
RGB Percent	95%, 15%, 19%
CMY	0.0505, 0.8512, 0.8113
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.80, 0.05
HSL	357°, 89%, 55%
HSV	357°, 84%, 95%
XYZ	37.8873, 20.4946, 4.7680
YIQ	100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

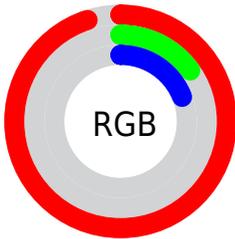
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	242, 38, 48
Decimal	15869488
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.39, 73.19, 47.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 87.207, 32.942
Yxy	20.4946, 0.6000, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294059568 (0xFFFF22630)
YUV	100.1360, -25.7030, 124.4147
Hunter-Lab	45.2709, 70.1628, 25.4451

# Details

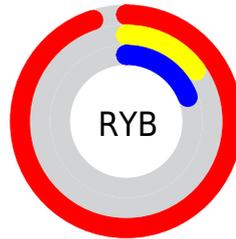
The YIQ color **100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3333**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **179.8640, -118.3740, -46.3580**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.8840, 92.0600, 27.6440**, and **52.9660, 103.9330, 38.2450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4260, 132.3570, 51.7570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.8460, 104.3910, 40.9590**.

# Distribution



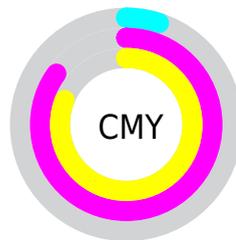
- Red (95%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580 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 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100.1360,  
118.3740, 46.3580

 100.1360,  
118.3740, 46.3580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 65.4550, 116.2180,  
52.3940

 149.9980, 91.7390,  
27.9550

 52.9660, 103.9330,  
38.2450

 170.4580, 75.4640,  
20.0400

 43.0560, 85.8240,  
30.5280

 190.4450, 59.1430,  
12.9590

 33.6020, 66.4310,  
24.0550

 211.1330, 42.2260,  
5.6660

 24.5610, 47.3130,  
18.1050

 231.8210, 25.3090,  
-1.6270

 15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

 252.0360, 8.3460,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.0860

0.0000

■ 100.1360,  
118.3740, 46.3580

■ 100.1360,  
118.3740, 46.3580

■ 83.4260, 132.3570,  
51.7570

■ 116.8460,  
104.3910, 40.9590

■ 73.7260, 140.3800,  
55.0360

■ 133.5560, 90.4080,  
35.5600

■ 150.8530, 76.1500,  
29.6380

■ 167.5630, 62.1670,  
24.2390

■ 184.2730, 48.1840,  
18.8400

■ 200.9830, 34.2010,  
13.4410

 217.6930, 20.2180,  
8.0420

 234.9900, 5.9600,  
2.1200

 251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.5440, 110.1590, 90.6310



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



115.5870, 96.0090, -5.3910

# Triad

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



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



94.9240, -57.8500, -63.9460



107.1410, -118.4300, 9.7460

# Complementary

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



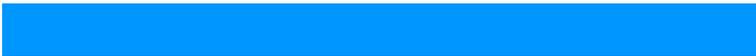
100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



179.8640, -118.3740, -46.3580

# 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.



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



105.9190, -84.6760, -40.3240

# Square

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



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



103.0770, -1.1810, -61.2210



114.3550, -108.4300, -17.3100



124.3190, -35.4050, 52.4590

# Rectangle

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



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



118.0250, 67.6320, -25.2640



114.3550, -108.4300, -17.3100



111.2500, -120.3550, 6.0850

# Sweetspot

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



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



210.4780, 37.1810, 14.5010



119.2620, 50.1400, 104.5720



100.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900



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.



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



77.7270, 147.8070, 58.1030



153.0000, 96.2840, -4.8680



111.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



56.0420, 106.7750, 41.8070



17.0860, 32.4130, 12.8050



# Inverse Universe

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



100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580



77.7270, 147.8070, 58.1030



127.0000, -96.2840, 4.8680



111.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



56.0420, 106.7750, 41.8070



17.0860, 32.4130, 12.8050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580 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 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

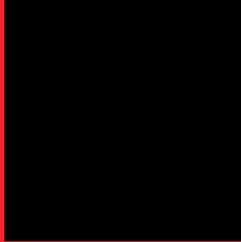
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

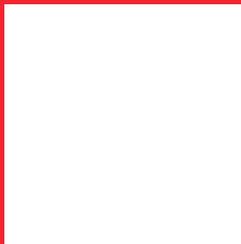
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 100.1360, 118.3740,

46.3580.

# 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

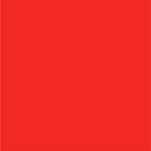
100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580

### Protanopia

123.4320, 24.4860, -14.2500

### Deuteranopia

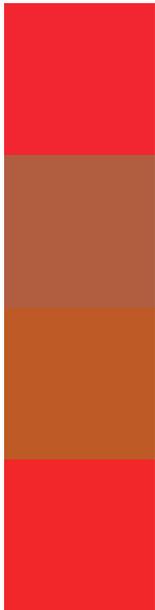
120.6290, 51.4920, -19.1000



**Tritanopia**

100.1700, 121.0340, 42.2020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580

## Protanomaly

114.9840, 58.8230, 7.7430

## Deuteranomaly

113.5590, 76.0170, 4.5050

## Tritanomaly

100.0390, 120.0250, 43.9690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.8810, 43.4160, 17.1440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580 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(242, 38, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 38, 48)  
}
```

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(242, 38, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 38, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580 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(242, 38, 48) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 38, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(242, 38, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 38, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 38, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 38,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 100.1360, 118.3740, 46.3580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 38, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242, 38,  
48) }
```

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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