

# Converting Colors

YIQ(113.4290, 109.9390,  
39.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(113.4290, 109.9390,  
39.5310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F33A3B
RGB	243, 58, 59
RGB Percent	95%, 23%, 23%
CMY	0.0466, 0.7728, 0.7682
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.76, 0.05
HSL	360°, 89%, 59%
HSV	360°, 76%, 95%
XYZ	39.3024, 22.4099, 6.4069
YIQ	113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

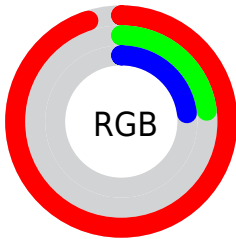
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	243, 58, 59
Decimal	15940155
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.46, 68.80, 43.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 81.500, 32.418
Yxy	22.4099, 0.5770, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294130235 (0xFFFF33A3B)
YUV	113.4290, -26.8335, 113.6338
Hunter-Lab	47.3391, 65.3529, 25.1131

# Details

The YIQ color **113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310** 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 **187.5710, -109.9390, -39.5310**, and the grayscale version is **114.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.8830, 84.6330, 24.5770**, and **54.9320, 101.2730, 42.4010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.6050, 124.2430, 44.6190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130.2530, 95.6350, 34.4430**.

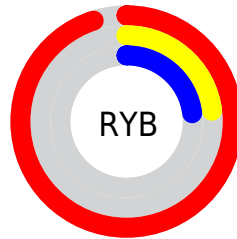
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (23%)

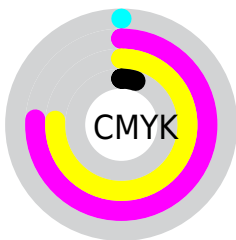
Blue (23%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (23%)

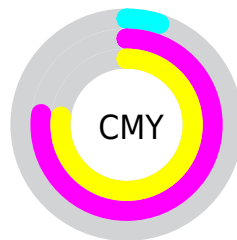


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (77%)


Yellow (77%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310 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 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 113.4290,  
109.9390, 39.5310

 113.4290,  
109.9390, 39.5310


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 74.3510, 110.5790,  
49.9630


 158.8830, 84.6330,  
24.5770


 54.9320, 101.2730,  
42.4010


 178.8700, 68.3120,  
17.4960


 43.6540, 87.0160,  
30.9520


 198.8570, 51.9910,  
10.4150

 34.0860, 67.9440,  
24.1680

 219.5450, 35.0740,  
3.1220

 25.3440, 49.4220,  
18.4300

 239.7600, 18.1110,  
-3.3370

 16.3740, 31.5420,  
12.0700

 253.6320, 3.8520,

 1.4950, 2.9800,

-3.7320

1.0600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 113.4290,  
109.9390, 39.5310

■ 113.4290,  
109.9390, 39.5310

■ 96.6050, 124.2430,  
44.6190

■ 130.2530, 95.6350,  
34.4430

■ 79.1940, 138.8220,  
50.2300

■ 147.6640, 81.0560,  
28.8320

■ 72.8850, 144.1860,  
52.1380

■ 164.6020, 66.4310,  
24.0550

■ 181.4260, 52.1270,  
18.9670

■ 198.2500, 37.8230,  
13.8790

215.6610, 23.2440,  
8.2680

232.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

249.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.5440, 100.9910, 80.5670



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



120.8920, 96.4680, -8.2040

# Triad

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



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



98.2980, -61.8390, -63.2390



110.0760, -119.8050, 7.1310

# Complementary

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



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



187.5710, -109.9390, -39.5310

# 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.



119.4680, -124.2050, -1.2370



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



109.1960, -87.0140, -42.0060

# Square

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



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



109.9100, 6.6590, -60.1330



117.2900, -109.8050, -19.9250



130.5810, -33.3870, 48.9250



# Rectangle

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



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



122.7540, 69.8330, -26.6070



117.2900, -109.8050, -19.9250



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700

# Sweetspot

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



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



213.7550, 34.8430, 12.8190



133.5080, 49.0870, 96.1190



102.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



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.



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



92.4820, 137.9510, 49.4950



165.5580, 85.7850, -7.3270



113.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



55.7280, 110.5350, 39.7430



17.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080



# Inverse Universe

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



113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310



92.4820, 137.9510, 49.4950



135.4420, -85.7850, 7.3270



113.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



55.7280, 110.5350, 39.7430



17.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310 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 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310 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 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 113.4290, 109.9390,

39.5310.

# 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

113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310

### Protanopia

128.7030, 22.2850, -12.9070

### Deuteranopia

126.7690, 48.2820, -15.9900



## Tritanopia

113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310

## Protanomaly

123.0050, 54.3300, 6.5700

## Deuteranomaly

121.9220, 70.5610, 4.2650

## Tritanomaly

113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310

## Achromatopsia

113.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

113.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310 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, 58, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 58, 59)  
}
```

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, 58, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 58, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310 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, 58, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 58, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(243, 58, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 58, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 58, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 58,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 113.4290, 109.9390, 39.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 58, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243, 58,  
59) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor