

# Converting Colors

YIQ(138.0700, 100.4040,  
30.6120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(138.0700, 100.4040,  
30.6120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FD5B4F
RGB	253, 91, 79
RGB Percent	99%, 36%, 31%
CMY	0.0075, 0.6434, 0.6898
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.69, 0.01
HSL	4°, 98%, 65%
HSV	4°, 69%, 99%
XYZ	45.6935, 28.9373, 10.5941
YIQ	138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

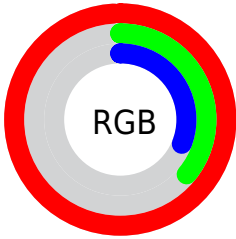
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	253, 92, 79
Decimal	16603983
CIELab	60.73, 60.97, 40.30
CIElCh	61, 73.087, 33.462
Yxy	28.9373, 0.5362, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294794063 (0xFFFD5B4F)
YUV	138.0700, -29.1215, 100.7936
Hunter-Lab	53.7934, 57.4839, 25.9787

# Details

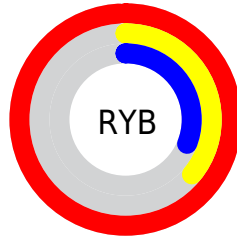
The YIQ color **138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. The color can be described as middle washed red. A complement of this color would be **193.9300, -100.4040, -30.6120**, and the grayscale version is **138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.8270, 69.8710, 16.7750**, and **75.5350, 94.9010, 36.7330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.1320, 115.0290, 35.3890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.0080, 85.7790, 25.8350**.

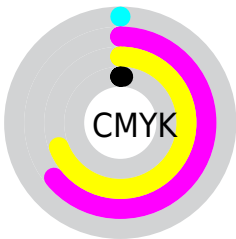
# Distribution



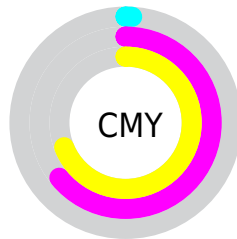
- Red (99%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120 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 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 138.0700,  
100.4040, 30.6120


 138.0700,  
100.4040, 30.6120


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 108.2700, 96.9650,  
32.3650


 177.8270, 69.8710,  
16.7750


 75.5350, 94.9010,  
36.7330


 197.2270, 53.8250,  
10.2170


 48.6100, 90.3160,  
37.2280


 217.3280, 37.1830,  
3.4470

 37.9730, 75.6920,  
26.9240

 238.1300, 19.9450,  
-3.5350

 28.7040, 57.2160,  
20.3520

 253.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

 20.3750, 38.9690,  
15.1370

 10.5790, 20.5390,

7.7310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.0700,  
100.4040, 30.6120

■ 138.0700,  
100.4040, 30.6120

■ 121.1320,  
115.0290, 35.3890

■ 155.0080, 85.7790,  
25.8350

■ 104.6670,  
129.7000, 39.3320

■ 171.4730, 71.1080,  
21.8920

■ 87.7290, 144.3250,  
44.1090

■ 188.4110, 56.4830,  
17.1150

■ 85.6260, 146.1130,  
44.7450

■ 204.7620, 42.1330,  
12.8610

■ 221.8140, 27.1870,  
8.3950

■ 238.1650, 12.8370,  
4.1410

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136.4580, 85.7730, 58.9970



138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



138.4030, 93.3510, -12.2890

# Triad

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



138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



110.6540, -74.5850, -63.5210



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910

# Complementary

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



138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



193.9300, -100.4040, -30.6120

# 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.



127.6860, -128.0550, -8.5590



138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



120.0530, -96.9170, -44.2530

# Square

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



138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



127.5470, 12.1150, -59.8930



127.3490, -117.4610, -24.3490



149.0780, -24.7210, 46.0550



# Rectangle

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



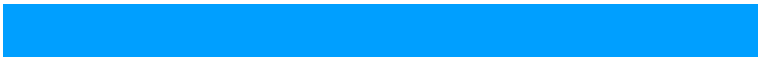
138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



137.8050, 73.8230, -32.8410



127.3490, -117.4610, -24.3490



122.4030, -125.5800, -3.8520

# Sweetspot

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



138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



219.4940, 31.0840, 9.3560



149.4940, 51.7020, 87.2700



106.7420, 18.5220, 5.7380



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.



138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120



116.7090, 120.7140, 36.9860



189.1390, 76.4790, -14.8890



119.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



64.7400, 110.2610, 33.6930



21.4840, 37.0440, 11.4760



# Inverse Universe

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



193.9300, -100.4040, -30.6120



184.2910, -120.7140, -36.9860



143.4480, -76.7540, 14.3660



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



126.2600, -110.2610, -33.6930



41.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

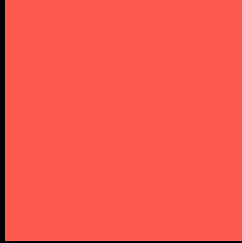
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120 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 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 138.0700, 100.4040,



# 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

138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120

### Protanopia

145.1160, 22.5600, -12.3840

### Deuteranopia

144.2790, 46.9060, -13.0780



## Tritanopia

138.9050, 96.7350, 36.5350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120

## Protanomaly

142.7440, 50.5710, 3.1070

## Deuteranomaly

141.8290, 66.3890, 2.7810

## Tritanomaly

138.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120

## Achromatopsia

138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

138.1850, 36.4480, 11.2640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120 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(253, 91, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 91, 79)  
}
```

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(253, 91, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 91, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120 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(253, 91, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 91, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 91, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 91, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 91, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 91,  
79) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 138.0700, 100.4040, 30.6120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 91, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253, 91,  
79) }
```

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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