

# Converting Colors

YIQ(139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(139.0510, 76.1930,  
45.3850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F05984
RGB	240, 89, 132
RGB Percent	94%, 35%, 52%
CMY	0.0584, 0.6512, 0.4821
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.45, 0.06
HSL	343°, 84%, 65%
HSV	343°, 63%, 94%
XYZ	43.7053, 27.3445, 24.8289
YIQ	139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

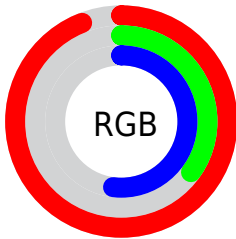
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 89, 132
Decimal	15751556
CIE Lab	59.29, 61.39, 7.63
CIE LCh	59, 61.862, 7.081
Yxy	27.3445, 0.4558, 0.2852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293941636 (0xFF05984)
YUV	139.0510, -3.4761, 88.5323
Hunter-Lab	52.2920, 57.6780, 8.4527

# Details

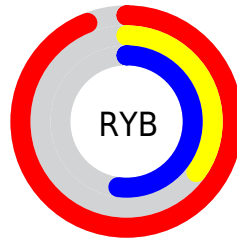
The YIQ color **139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **189.9490, -76.1930, -45.3850**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.0370, 52.4450, 35.2370**, and **76.4840, 73.7160, 51.7320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123.0250, 88.2500, 52.6500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155.0770, 64.1360, 38.1200**.

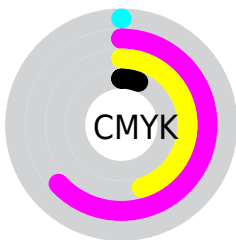
# Distribution



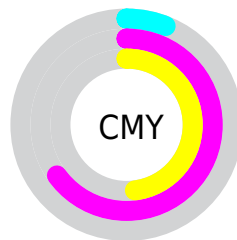
- Red (94%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850 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 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 139.0510, 76.1930,  
45.3850


 139.0510, 76.1930,  
45.3850


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 109.3220, 73.9920,  
46.7280


 183.0370, 52.4450,  
35.2370

 76.4840, 73.7160,  
51.7320


 202.6650, 35.7570,  
29.3010


 51.3910, 69.5440,  
50.2480

 222.8800, 18.7940,  
22.8420

 40.3260, 59.0010,  
37.5690

 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

 28.9620, 47.8620,  
24.6780

 19.4780, 37.1810,  
14.5010

 8.7850, 16.9630,

6.4590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.0510, 76.1930,  
45.3850

■ 139.0510, 76.1930,  
45.3850

■ 123.0250, 88.2500,  
52.6500

■ 155.0770, 64.1360,  
38.1200

■ 106.9990,  
100.3070, 59.9150

■ 171.1030, 52.0790,  
30.8550

■ 90.9730, 112.3640,  
67.1800

■ 187.2430, 39.7010,  
23.9010

■ 79.5120, 121.2120,  
72.0280

■ 203.2690, 27.6440,  
16.6360

■ 219.2950, 15.5870,  
9.3710

■ 235.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 250.1730, -7.9770,  
-4.1130

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144.4990, 42.9970, 52.2850



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



138.6610, 85.1380, 20.9300

# Triad

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



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



128.1180, 0.7420, -46.5060



121.6220, -122.0030, -8.1070

# Complementary

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



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



189.9490, -76.1930, -45.3850

# 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.



121.6270, -112.3720, -22.9640



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



108.0270, -76.8330, -55.8170

# Square

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



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



133.1380, 50.7160, -38.0840



116.1720, -95.6340, -39.9700



120.6060, -106.7380, 7.1020



# Rectangle

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



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



138.6640, 79.9150, -0.0610



116.1720, -95.6340, -39.9700



122.2430, -119.6180, -12.7860

# Sweetspot

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



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



222.8340, 24.4350, 14.2190



137.9080, 14.7050, 69.4330



107.9960, 14.9910, 9.1590



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.



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



125.2760, 97.9690, 58.2330



151.7590, 81.7460, 16.3220



111.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.9440, 92.9720, 55.1800



18.5680, 28.2400, 16.8480



# Inverse Universe

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



139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850



125.2760, 97.9690, 58.2330



177.2410, -81.7460, -16.3220



111.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



60.9440, 92.9720, 55.1800



18.5680, 28.2400, 16.8480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

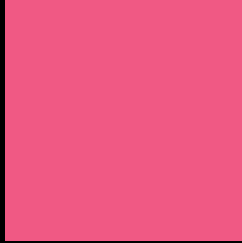
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

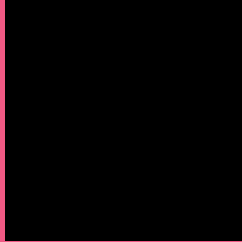
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 139.0510, 76.1930,

45.3850.

# 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

139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850

### Protanopia

143.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960

### Deuteranopia

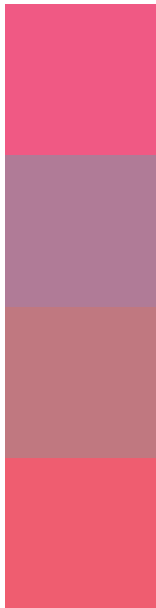
144.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690



## Tritanopia

138.4410, 83.3020, 32.1820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850

## Protanomaly

142.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440

## Deuteranomaly

142.4400, 40.3440, 17.7520

## Tritanomaly

138.8200, 80.9170, 36.8610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850

## Achromatopsia

139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

139.1550, 27.9650, 16.3250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850 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(240, 89, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 89, 132)  
}
```

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(240, 89, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 89, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850 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(240, 89, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 89, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 89, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 89, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 89, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 89,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 139.0510, 76.1930, 45.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 89, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240, 89,  
132) }
```

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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