

Converting Colors

YIQ(141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(141.1100, 85.7320,
32.1960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F36165
RGB	243, 97, 101
RGB Percent	95%, 38%, 40%
CMY	0.0467, 0.6198, 0.6036
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.58, 0.05
HSL	358°, 86%, 67%
HSV	358°, 60%, 95%
XYZ	43.6152, 28.5499, 15.5459
YIQ	141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

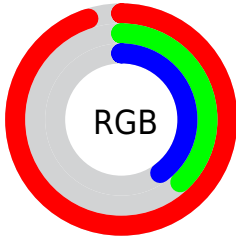
Format	Color
R _Y B	243, 97, 101
Decimal	15950181
CIE Lab	60.38, 56.42, 27.16
CIE LCh	60, 62.622, 25.705
Yxy	28.5499, 0.4973, 0.3255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294140261 (0xFFFF36165)
YUV	141.1100, -19.7742, 89.3575
Hunter-Lab	53.4321, 52.1985, 20.1522

Details

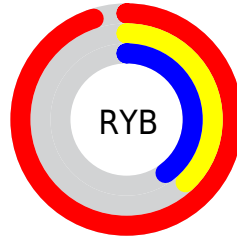
The YIQ color **141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6666**. A complement of this color would be **198.8900, -85.7320, -32.1960**, and the grayscale version is **141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183.3840, 61.1130, 21.3130**, and **82.5810, 80.0920, 35.2920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.2860, 100.0360, 37.2840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157.9340, 71.4280, 27.1080**.

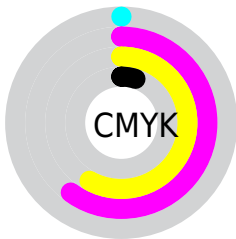
Distribution



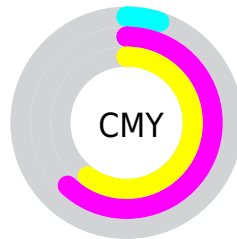
- Red (95%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960 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 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 141.1100, 85.7320,
32.1960

■ 141.1100, 85.7320,
32.1960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 112.6690, 82.6600,
32.8040

■ 183.3840, 61.1130,
21.3130

■ 82.5810, 80.0920,
35.2920

■ 202.8980, 44.7460,
15.0660

■ 48.6120, 78.8070,
42.0630

■ 222.9990, 28.1040,
8.2960

■ 37.2480, 67.6680,
29.1720

■ 243.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

■ 26.9100, 53.6400,
19.0800

■ 19.1790, 36.5850,
14.2890

■ 8.4860, 16.3670,

6.2470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 141.1100, 85.7320,
32.1960

■ 141.1100, 85.7320,
32.1960

■ 124.2860,
100.0360, 37.2840

■ 157.9340, 71.4280,
27.1080

■ 106.9890,
114.2940, 43.2060

■ 175.2310, 57.1700,
21.1860

■ 90.1650, 128.5980,
48.2940

■ 192.0550, 42.8660,
16.0980

■ 73.4550, 142.5810,
53.6930

■ 208.8790, 28.5620,
11.0100

■ 225.5890, 14.5790,
5.6110

■ 243.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 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.



143.5480, 67.6640, 51.2800



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



141.3870, 82.2530, 1.6210

Triad

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



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



120.3160, -43.9140, -52.1860



119.4680, -124.2050, -1.2370

Complementary

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



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



198.8900, -85.7320, -32.1960

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.



124.3460, -121.4060, -13.4220



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



115.8810, -90.6810, -47.1370

Square

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



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



133.7800, 22.2450, -45.2350



122.2650, -108.6570, -29.7210



145.5720, -38.3360, 33.9840

Rectangle

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



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



139.3400, 71.2990, -20.1330



122.2650, -108.6570, -29.7210



122.1750, -124.9380, -4.4740

Sweetspot

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



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



222.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630



155.8030, 37.1700, 75.2980



107.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



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.



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



126.7000, 107.7380, 40.8740



180.5700, 68.3160, -4.6120



113.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



56.1840, 109.2510, 40.9870



17.8690, 34.5220, 13.1300

Inverse Universe

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



141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960



126.7000, 107.7380, 40.8740



159.4300, -68.3160, 4.6120



113.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



56.1840, 109.2510, 40.9870



17.8690, 34.5220, 13.1300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960 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 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960 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 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 141.1100, 85.7320,

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

141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960

Protanopia

145.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

Deuteranopia

145.5200, 36.2220, -6.6740



Tritanopia

141.3380, 85.0900, 32.8180

Trichromacy



Original Color

141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960

Protanomaly

143.8600, 38.7410, 8.2530

Deuteranomaly

143.6460, 53.9630, 7.7150

Tritanomaly

141.2240, 85.4110, 32.5070

Monochromacy



Original Color

141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960

Achromatopsia

141.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

140.9610, 31.2670, 11.5470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960 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, 97, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 97, 101)  
}
```

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, 97, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 97, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960 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, 97, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 97, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(243, 97, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 97, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 97, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 97,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 141.1100, 85.7320, 32.1960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 97, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243, 97,  
101) }
```

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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