

# Converting Colors

YIQ(229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(229.2010, 21.1830,  
-3.9450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7E2C7
RGB	247, 226, 199
RGB Percent	97%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.0313, 0.1137, 0.2195
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.19, 0.03
HSL	34°, 75%, 87%
HSV	34°, 19%, 97%
XYZ	75.8666, 78.2883, 65.1617
YIQ	229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

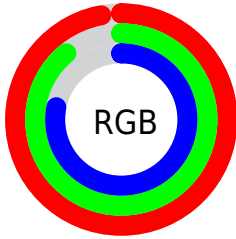
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 247, 199
Decimal	16245447
CIE Lab	90.91, 2.99, 15.79
CIE LCh	91, 16.068, 79.290
Yxy	78.2883, 0.3459, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294435527 (0xFFF7E2C7)
YUV	229.2010, -14.8891, 15.6097
Hunter-Lab	88.4807, -1.7887, 18.2723

# Details

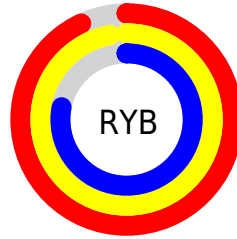
The YIQ color  $229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $216.7990, -21.1830, 3.9450$ , and the grayscale version is  $229.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $173.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $219.8940, 32.2330, -5.9670$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $238.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230$ .

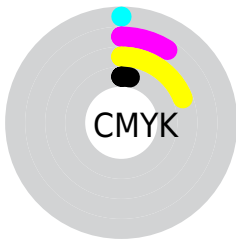
# Distribution



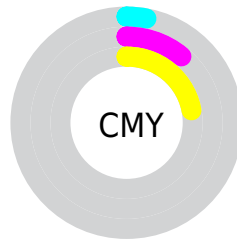
- Red (97%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450 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 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



229.2010, 21.1830,  
-3.9450

229.2010, 21.1830,  
-3.9450

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

201.0160, 20.2660,  
-3.8460

173.7170, 19.6700,  
-4.0580

146.8310, 19.3490,  
-3.7470

121.3470, 17.8360,  
-3.8600

96.4610, 17.5150,  
-3.5490

72.2760, 16.5980,  
-3.4500

49.7920, 15.0850,

-3.5630

■ 27.9230, 16.0940,  
-5.3300

■ 4.4740, 7.4730,  
2.2330

■ 229.2010, 21.1830,  
-3.9450

■ 229.2010, 21.1830,  
-3.9450

■ 219.8940, 32.2330,  
-5.9670

■ 238.5080, 10.1330,  
-1.9230

■ 210.7010, 42.9620,  
-7.6780

■ 247.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 201.9810, 53.7370,  
-10.2230

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 192.6740, 64.7870,  
-12.2450

■ 183.4810, 75.5160,  
-13.9560

■ 174.1740, 86.5660,  
-15.9780

■ 164.8670, 97.6160,  
-18.0000

■ 155.5600,  
108.6660, -20.0220

■ 155.4460,  
108.9870, -20.3330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



229.4560, 25.0790, 2.5430



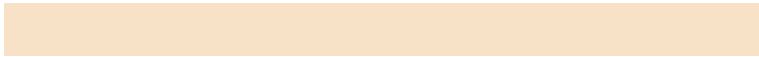
229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



227.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

# Triad

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



229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



223.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760



231.6560, 4.4450, 13.0610

# Complementary

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



229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



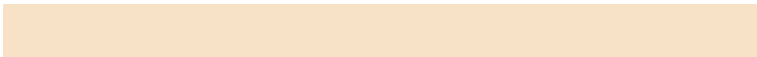
216.7990, -21.1830, 3.9450

# Split Complementary

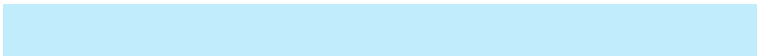
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



229.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



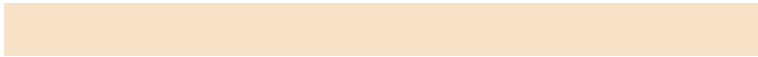
229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



224.9670, -30.7640, -4.1400

# Square

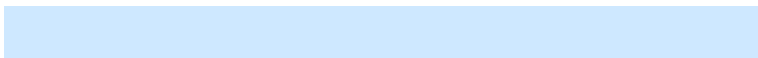
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



224.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450



226.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410

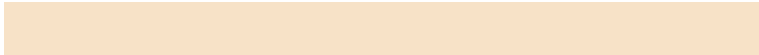


231.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080

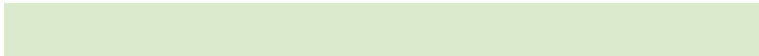


# Rectangle

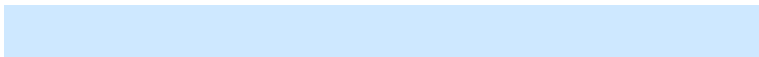
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



226.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990



226.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410



231.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870

# Sweetspot

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



229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



249.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



215.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180



124.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

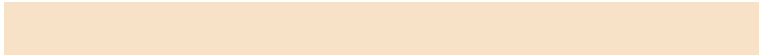


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

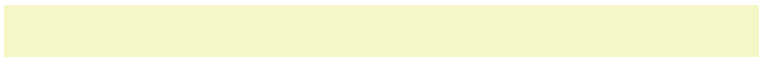
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



233.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510



240.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520



117.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



117.2490, 81.9810, -15.4830



37.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510

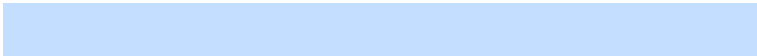


# Inverse Universe

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



216.7990, -21.1830, 3.9450



217.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



205.0700, -14.2160, 15.3520



114.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



69.3380, -82.2560, 14.9600

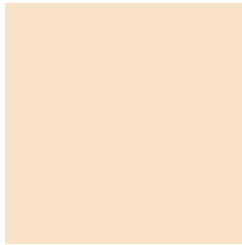


21.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

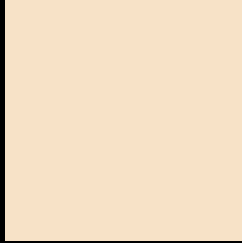
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

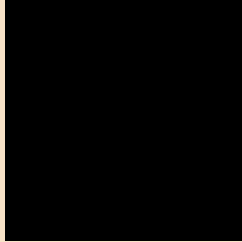
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 229.2010, 21.1830,

-3.9450.

# 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

229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450

### Protanopia

228.3960, 16.1400, -6.1640

### Deuteranopia

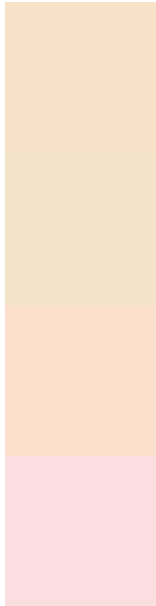
230.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310



## Tritanopia

231.6200, 13.2940, 12.3820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450

## Protanomaly

228.7060, 18.2030, -5.0050

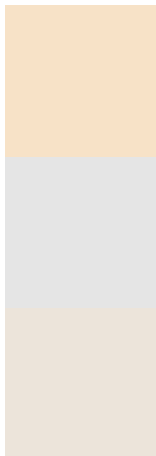
## Deuteranomaly

229.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390

## Tritanomaly

230.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450

## Achromatopsia

229.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

229.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450 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(247, 226, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 226, 199)  
}
```

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(247, 226, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 226, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450 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(247, 226, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 226, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(247, 226, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 226, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 226, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 226,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 229.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 226, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
226, 199) }
```

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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