

# Converting Colors

YIQ(232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(232.1630, 24.3460,  
-0.6940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE2CC
RGB	255, 226, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1137, 0.1999
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 90%
HSV	26°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	79.3356, 80.0071, 68.4064
YIQ	232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

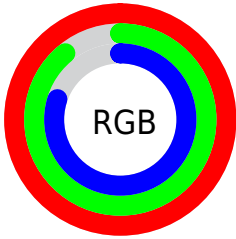
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 243, 204
Decimal	16769740
CIE Lab	91.69, 6.60, 14.37
CIE LCh	92, 15.819, 65.331
Yxy	80.0071, 0.3483, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959820 (0xFFFFE2CC)
YUV	232.1630, -13.8844, 20.0280
Hunter-Lab	89.4467, 1.7906, 17.2693

# Details

The YIQ color  $232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCCC}$ . A complement of this color would be  $226.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940$ , and the grayscale version is  $232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $176.6790, 22.8330, -0.8070$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $220.5080, 36.4960, -0.6240$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $243.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530$ .

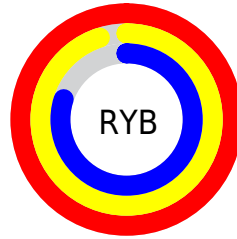
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (89%)

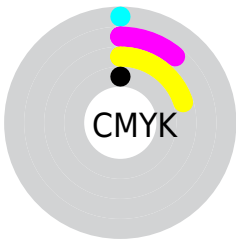
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (80%)

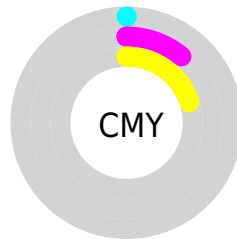


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940 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 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



232.1630, 24.3460,  
-0.6940

232.1630, 24.3460,  
-0.6940

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

203.9780, 23.4290,  
-0.5950

176.6790, 22.8330,  
-0.8070

149.4940, 21.9160,  
-0.7080

123.8960, 20.7240,  
-1.1320

98.7110, 19.8070,  
-1.0330

74.5260, 18.8900,  
-0.9340

52.0420, 17.3770,

-1.0470

■ 30.2160, 16.8270,  
-2.0930

■ 7.1650, 12.8370,  
4.1410

■ 232.1630, 24.3460,  
-0.6940

■ 232.1630, 24.3460,  
-0.6940

■ 220.5080, 36.4960,  
-0.6240

■ 243.9320, 11.8750,  
-0.4530

■ 209.3260, 48.6920,  
-1.3880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 197.6710, 60.8420,  
-1.3180

■ 186.4890, 73.0380,  
-2.0820

■ 174.8340, 85.1880,  
-2.0120

■ 163.6520, 97.3840,  
-2.7760

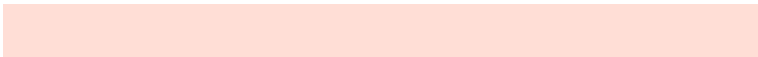
■ 151.9970,  
109.5340, -2.7060

■ 140.8150,  
121.7300, -3.4700

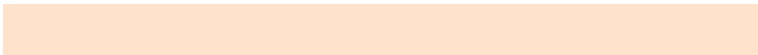
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



230.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



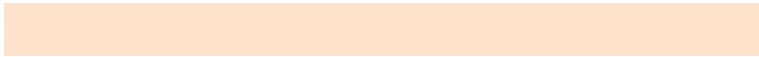
232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



230.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100

# Triad

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



232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



225.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170



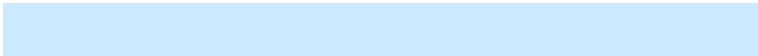
232.8940, -2.1570, 11.5630

# Complementary

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



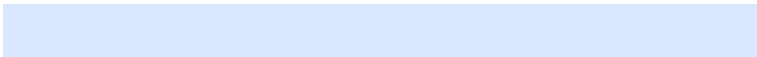
232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



226.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940

# 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.



230.4360, -15.7270, 4.1850



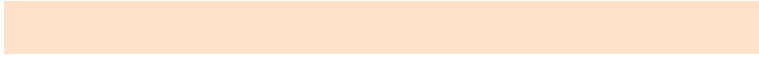
232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



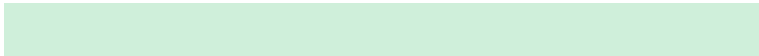
226.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

# Square

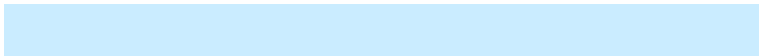
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



227.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



228.0000, -26.3630, -1.2990



234.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260



# Rectangle

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



232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



229.0850, 6.6500, -10.3900



228.0000, -26.3630, -1.2990



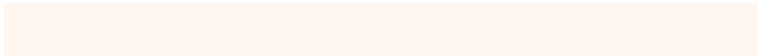
231.9750, -6.8790, 9.0330

# Sweetspot

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



232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



248.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



222.6690, 20.7660, 20.1420



123.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

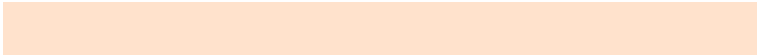


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940



227.5010, 29.2060, -0.6660



246.8380, 17.4710, -13.7690



121.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



105.2430, 91.2860, -2.3940

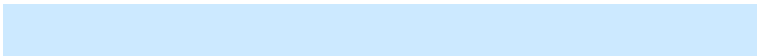


34.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530

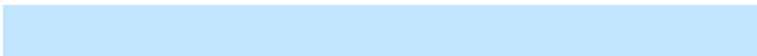


# Inverse Universe

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



226.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940



221.4990, -29.2060, 0.6660



212.1620, -17.4710, 13.7690



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



85.7570, -91.2860, 2.3940

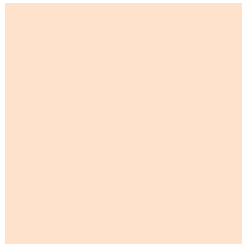


28.4280, -30.4440, 1.0760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

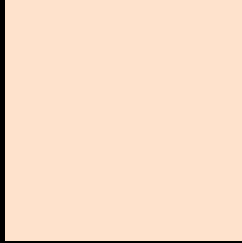
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

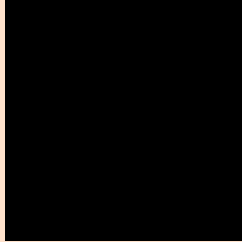
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940.



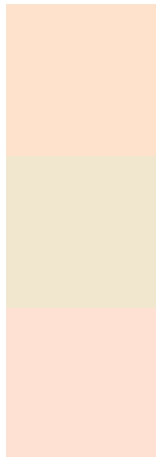
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 232.1630, 24.3460,

-0.6940.

# 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

232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940

### Protanopia

231.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550

### Deuteranopia

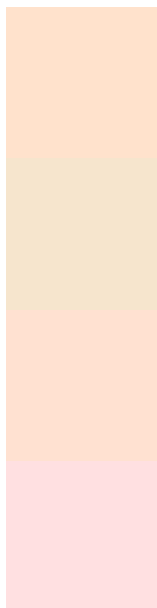
232.4880, 22.0530, 2.3170



## Tritanopia

234.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940

## Protanomaly

231.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600

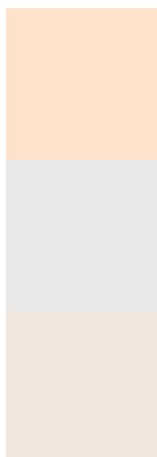
## Deuteranomaly

232.1460, 23.0160, 1.3840

## Tritanomaly

233.3830, 18.1550, 6.8830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940

## Achromatopsia

232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

232.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940 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(255, 226, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 226, 204)  
}
```

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(255, 226, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 226, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940 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(255, 226, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 226, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 226, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 226, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 232.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 226, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
226, 204) }
```

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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