

# Converting Colors

YIQ(233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(233.0420, 17.3770,  
-1.0470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9E5D4
RGB	249, 229, 212
RGB Percent	98%, 90%, 83%
CMY	0.0235, 0.1020, 0.1685
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.15, 0.02
HSL	28°, 76%, 90%
HSV	28°, 15%, 98%
XYZ	78.9736, 80.9299, 73.7599
YIQ	233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

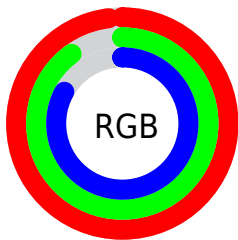
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	249, 243, 212
Decimal	16377300
CIE Lab	92.10, 4.11, 10.73
CIE LCh	92, 11.489, 69.053
Yxy	80.9299, 0.3380, 0.3464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294567380 (0xFFFF9E5D4)
YUV	233.0420, -10.3737, 13.9952
Hunter-Lab	89.9611, -0.7332, 14.3603

# Details

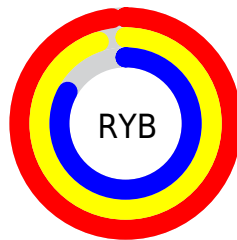
The YIQ color **233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **227.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470**, and the grayscale version is **233.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **177.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222.5610, 28.9770, -2.0230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710**.

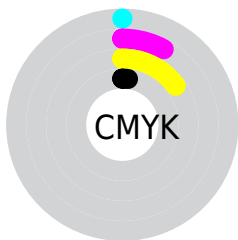
# Distribution



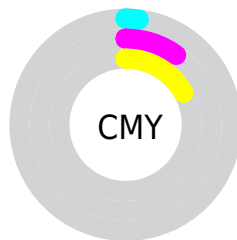
- Red (98%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470 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 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



233.0420, 17.3770,  
-1.0470

233.0420, 17.3770,  
-1.0470

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

204.7430, 16.7810,  
-1.2590

177.4440, 16.1850,  
-1.4710

150.5580, 15.8640,  
-1.1600

124.6720, 15.5430,  
-0.8490

99.4870, 14.6260,  
-0.7500

75.8890, 13.4340,  
-1.1740

52.7040, 12.5170,

-1.0750

■ 31.5190, 11.6000,  
-0.9760

■ 8.3280, 10.8200,  
2.1480

■ 233.0420, 17.3770,  
-1.0470

■ 233.0420, 17.3770,  
-1.0470

■ 222.5610, 28.9770,  
-2.0230

■ 243.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

■ 211.4930, 40.8520,  
-2.4760

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 201.0120, 52.4520,  
-3.4520

■ 189.9440, 64.3270,  
-3.9050

■ 179.5770, 75.6060,  
-4.5700

■ 168.5090, 87.4810,  
-5.0230

■ 158.0280, 99.0810,  
-5.9990

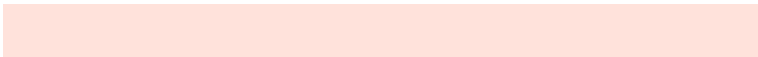
■ 146.9600,  
110.9560, -6.4520

■ 141.3690,  
117.0540, -6.8340

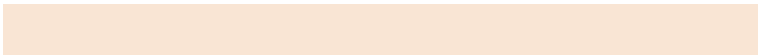
# Harmonies

## Analogous

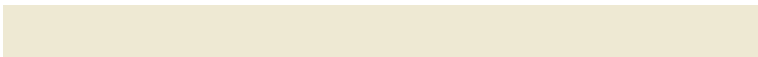
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



233.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710



233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



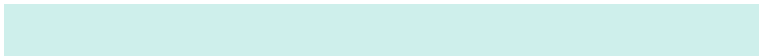
231.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

# Triad

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



233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



228.6770, -18.3840, -8.2400



233.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630

# Complementary

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



233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



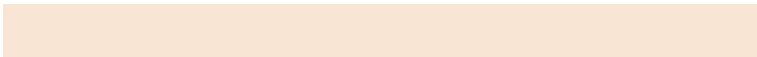
227.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

# 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.



232.4150, -11.2340, 5.3580



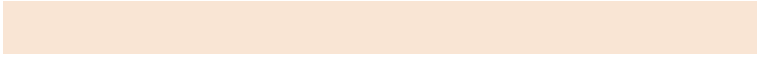
233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



229.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

# Square

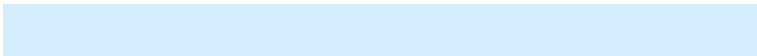
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



229.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



231.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

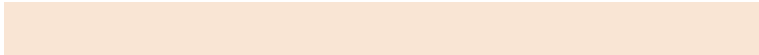


234.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420



# Rectangle

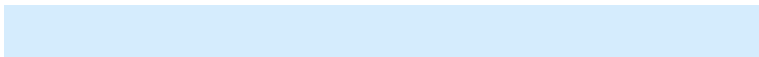
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



230.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020



231.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110



233.7040, -4.6780, 7.6900

# Sweetspot

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



233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



250.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



225.3430, 15.6320, 14.0640



124.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

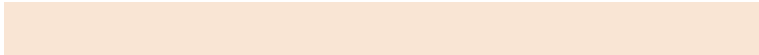


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

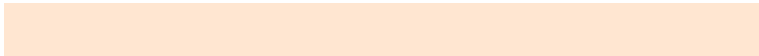


# Same Dimension

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



233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



235.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



243.6080, 12.4270, -10.4610



119.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



107.5800, 88.7190, -5.4330

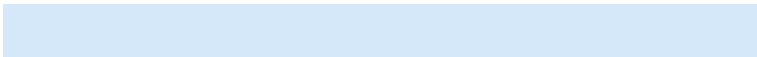


34.6750, 28.6560, -1.7120

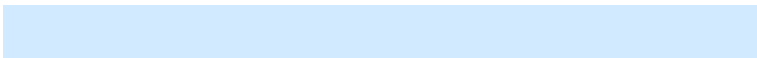


# Inverse Universe

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



227.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470



228.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



217.3920, -12.4270, 10.4610



117.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



81.4200, -88.7190, 5.4330

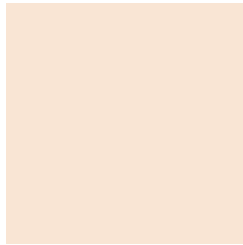


26.3250, -28.6560, 1.7120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470 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 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

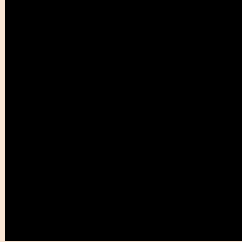
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470.



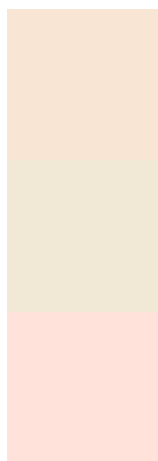
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 233.0420, 17.3770,

-1.0470.

# 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

233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

### Protanopia

232.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010

### Deuteranopia

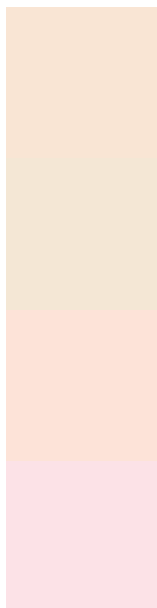
233.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



## Tritanopia

235.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

## Protanomaly

232.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

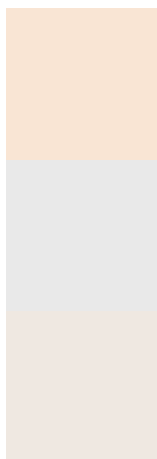
## Deuteranomaly

233.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

## Tritanomaly

234.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

## Achromatopsia

233.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

233.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470 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(249, 229, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 229, 212)  
}
```

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(249, 229, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 229, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470 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(249, 229, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 229, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 229, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 229, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 229, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 229,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 233.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 229, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
229, 212) }
```

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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