

# Converting Colors

YIQ(233.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(233.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEF99
RGB	255, 239, 153
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0627, 0.3998
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	51°, 100%, 80%
HSV	51°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	77.8573, 85.2899, 42.5197
YIQ	233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

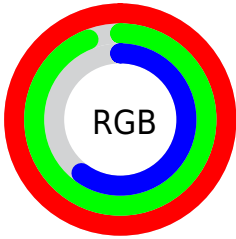
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	172, 255, 153
Decimal	16773017
CIE Lab	94.01, -6.34, 43.48
CIE LCh	94, 43.942, 98.295
Yxy	85.2899, 0.3786, 0.4147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963097 (0xFFFFEF99)
YUV	233.9800, -39.9231, 18.4345
Hunter-Lab	92.3525, -11.1335, 37.3493

# Details

The YIQ color **233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **174.0200, -37.1420, 23.3540**, and the grayscale version is **234.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249.6420, 15.0870, -14.6170**, and **177.7240, 34.9870, -22.8450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228.7820, 46.2670, -29.0370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **239.2920, 27.6960, -17.3600**.

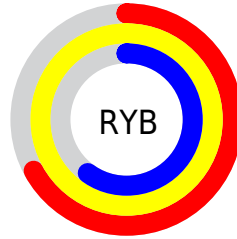
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

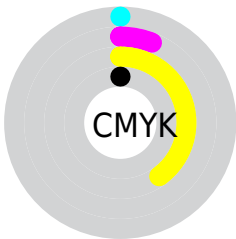
Blue (60%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (60%)

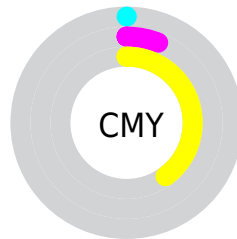


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 233.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540


 233.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 205.7950, 36.2250,  
-23.2550


 249.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170


 177.7240, 34.9870,  
-22.8450

 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

 150.6530, 33.7490,  
-22.4350

 124.1690, 32.2360,  
-22.5480

 98.5710, 31.0440,  
-22.9720

 73.8590, 30.1730,  
-23.7070

 53.4700, 21.3230,

-17.5010

■ 33.0810, 12.4730,  
-11.2950

■ 11.7730, -1.0990,  
-7.6190

■ 233.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540

■ 233.9800, 37.1420,  
-23.3540

■ 228.7820, 46.2670,  
-29.0370

■ 239.2920, 27.6960,  
-17.3600

■ 223.4700, 55.7130,  
-35.0310

■ 244.4900, 18.5710,  
-11.6770

■ 218.2720, 64.8380,  
-40.7140

■ 249.8020, 9.1250,  
-5.6830

■ 212.9600, 74.2840,  
-46.7080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 207.7620, 83.4090,  
-52.3910

■ 202.4500, 92.8550,  
-58.3850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

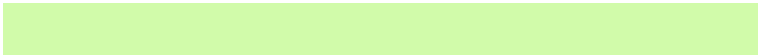
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



226.5600, 38.7450, -13.8550



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



229.2080, 0.9690, -34.0950

# Triad

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



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



204.1700, -101.3200, -36.0400



228.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350

# Complementary

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



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



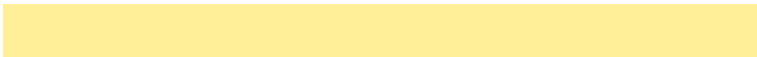
174.0200, -37.1420, 23.3540

# 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.



236.2160, 8.8000, 16.7360



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



215.2770, -73.4000, -24.4080

# Square

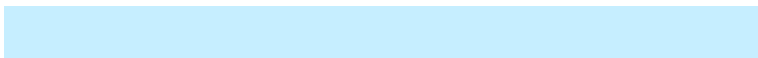
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



210.0640, -86.2820, -33.2420



227.9780, -29.2970, -3.1930



222.4580, 22.7380, 17.4420

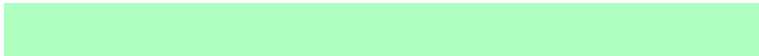


# Rectangle

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



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



223.8980, -27.4570, -36.5530



227.9780, -29.2970, -3.1930



230.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660

# Sweetspot

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



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



248.5310, 11.3260, -7.0260



185.4360, 55.3350, 26.9110



124.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

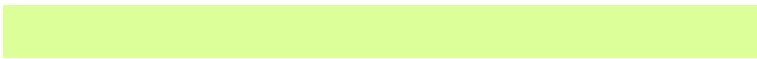
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540



229.9390, 44.3870, -28.0050



233.2060, 12.4780, -38.9300



124.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



151.6160, 69.5610, -43.7110



50.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740



# Inverse Universe

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



174.0200, -37.1420, 23.3540



158.0610, -44.3870, 28.0050



174.7940, -12.4780, 38.9300



117.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



39.3840, -69.5610, 43.7110



13.1660, -23.2940, 14.6740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

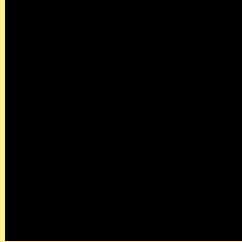
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540.



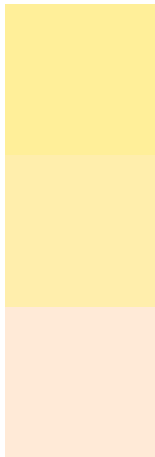
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540.

-23.3540.

# 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

233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

### Protanopia

235.5590, 31.3180, -16.9220

### Deuteranopia

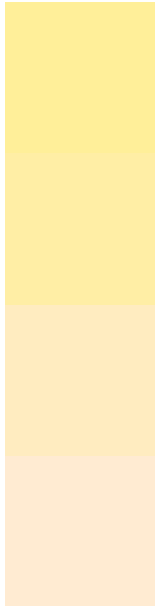
238.1130, 18.6150, -1.4570



## Tritanopia

240.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Protanomaly

234.7610, 33.5650, -19.0990

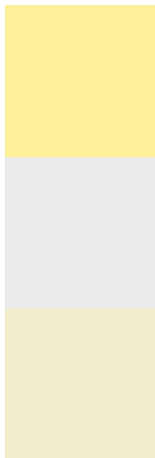
## Deuteranomaly

236.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560

## Tritanomaly

238.1300, 19.9450, -3.5350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Achromatopsia

234.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

234.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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, 239, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 239, 153)  
}
```

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, 239, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 239, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 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, 239, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 239, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 239, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 239, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 233.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 239, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
239, 153) }
```

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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