

# Converting Colors

YIQ(235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(235.0490, 7.4720,  
7.7600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7E4F0
RGB	247, 228, 240
RGB Percent	97%, 89%, 94%
CMY	0.0313, 0.1059, 0.0588
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.03, 0.03
HSL	322°, 54%, 93%
HSV	322°, 8%, 97%
XYZ	81.8327, 81.5506, 93.8699
YIQ	235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

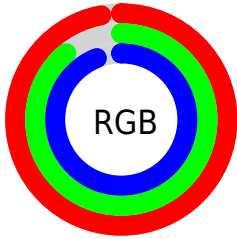
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">247, 228, 240</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16246000</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.38, 8.52, -3.49</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 9.213, 337.711</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">81.5506, 0.3181, 0.3170</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294436080 (0xFF7E4F0)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">235.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.3054, 3.7182, 1.5835</a>

# Details

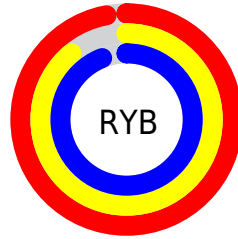
The YIQ color  $235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $239.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600$ , and the grayscale version is  $235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $179.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $219.3480, 17.2360, 18.0360$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $250.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160$ .

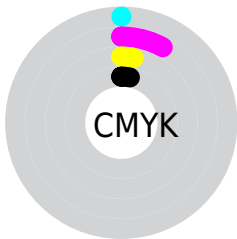
# Distribution



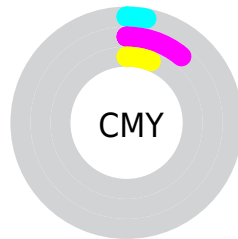
- Red (97%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600 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 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 235.0490, 7.4720,  
7.7600

 235.0490, 7.4720,  
7.7600


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 206.7500, 6.8760,  
7.5480

 179.6360, 7.1970,  
7.2370

 152.6360, 7.1970,  
7.2370

 126.3370, 6.6010,  
7.0250

 101.9240, 6.3260,  
6.5020

 77.6250, 5.7300,  
6.2900

 54.6250, 5.7300,

6.2900

■ 33.2120, 5.4550,  
5.7670

■ 9.5760, 7.4260,  
8.5940

■ 235.0490, 7.4720,  
7.7600

■ 235.0490, 7.4720,  
7.7600

■ 219.3480, 17.2360,  
18.0360

■ 250.7500, -2.2920,  
-2.5160

■ 204.2340, 26.7250,  
27.7890

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 188.5330, 36.4890,  
38.0650

■ 172.8320, 46.2530,  
48.3410

■ 157.0170, 56.3380,  
58.3060

■ 141.9030, 65.8270,  
68.0590

■ 126.2020, 75.5910,  
78.3350

■ 110.5010, 85.3550,  
88.6110

■ 95.3870, 94.8440,  
98.3640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



234.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



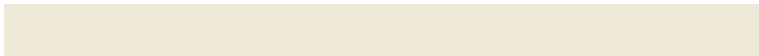
234.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440

# Triad

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



235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



232.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



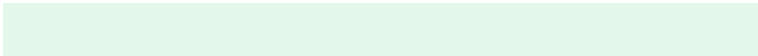
230.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

# Complementary

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



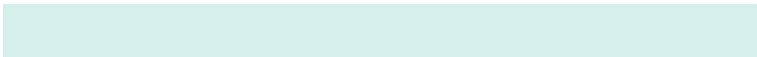
235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



239.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600

# 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.



230.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560



235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



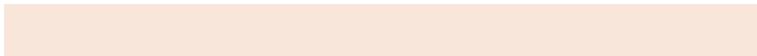
231.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

# Square

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



235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



233.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



230.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600



231.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

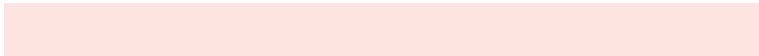


# Rectangle

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



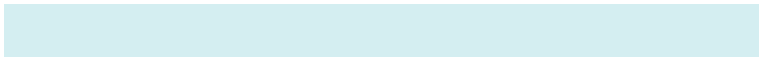
235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



235.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



230.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600



230.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790

# Sweetspot

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



235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



251.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



232.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



126.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

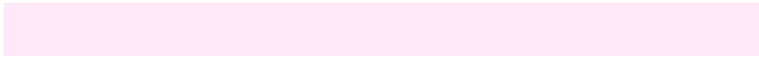


# Same Dimension

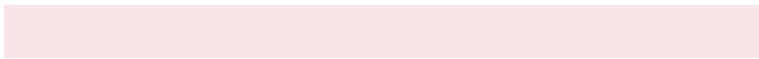
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



240.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



234.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



114.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



69.0660, 72.9780, 76.1300



21.8590, 23.2870, 24.0150



# Inverse Universe

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



235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



240.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



240.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



114.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



69.0660, 72.9780, 76.1300

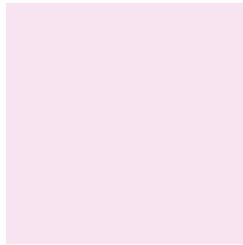


21.8590, 23.2870, 24.0150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

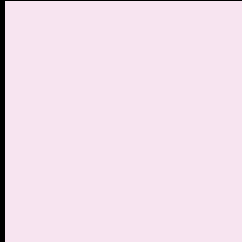
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

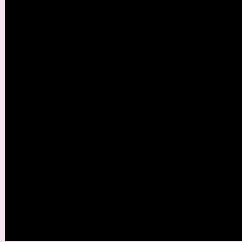
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600.



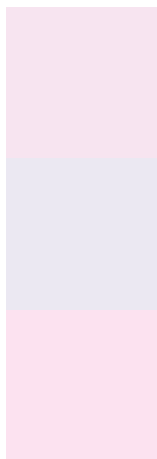
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 235.0490, 7.4720,

7.7600.

# 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

235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

### Protanopia

234.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

### Deuteranopia

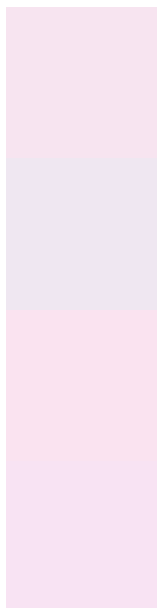
235.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660



## Tritanopia

235.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

## Protanomaly

234.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060

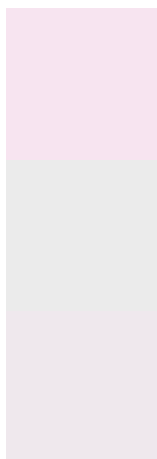
## Deuteranomaly

235.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

## Tritanomaly

235.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

## Achromatopsia

235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

234.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600 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, 228, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 228, 240)  
}
```

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, 228, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 228, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600 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, 228, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 228, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 228, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 228, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 228, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 228,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 235.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 228, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
228, 240) }
```

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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