

# Converting Colors

YIQ(238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(238.0280, 11.9650,  
8.9330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE5F0
RGB	255, 229, 240
RGB Percent	100%, 90%, 94%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1020, 0.0588
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	335°, 100%, 95%
HSV	335°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	84.9859, 83.5845, 94.1000
YIQ	238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

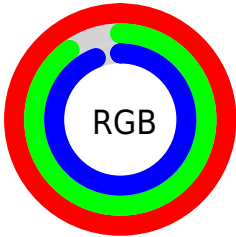
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 229, 240
Decimal	16770544
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.27, 10.71, -2.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 10.911, 348.856
Yxy	83.5845, 0.3235, 0.3182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960624 (0xFFFFE5F0)
YUV	238.0280, 0.9722, 14.8844
Hunter-Lab	91.4245, 5.9362, 2.9721

# Details

The YIQ color  $238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $245.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330$ , and the grayscale version is  $238.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $182.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $221.0560, 23.9300, 17.8660$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $254.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230$ .

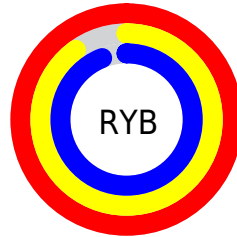
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (90%)

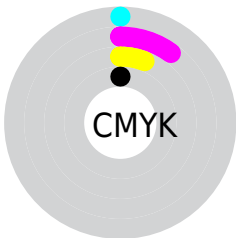
Blue (94%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (94%)

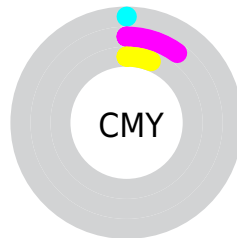


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)


Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330 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 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 238.0280, 11.9650,  
8.9330


 238.0280, 11.9650,  
8.9330


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 209.7290, 11.3690,  
8.7210

 182.3160, 11.0940,  
8.1980

 155.3160, 11.0940,  
8.1980

 129.0170, 10.4980,  
7.9860

 103.7180, 9.9020,  
7.7740

 79.7180, 9.9020,  
7.7740

 57.0060, 9.0310,

7.0390

■ 35.2940, 8.1600,  
6.3040

■ 12.5440, 10.4520,  
8.8200

■ 238.0280, 11.9650,  
8.9330

■ 238.0280, 11.9650,  
8.9330

■ 221.0560, 23.9300,  
17.8660

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 204.7850, 35.2990,  
26.5870

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 187.8130, 47.2640,  
35.5200

■ 171.4280, 58.9540,  
43.9300

■ 154.5700, 70.5980,  
53.1740

■ 138.1850, 82.2880,  
61.5840

■ 121.2130, 94.2530,  
70.5170

■ 104.8280,  
105.9430, 78.9270

■ 88.5570, 117.3120,  
87.6480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

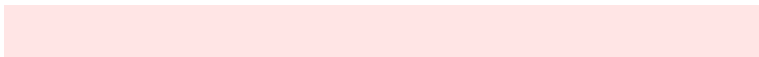
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



237.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



236.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120

# Triad

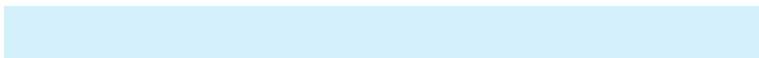
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



234.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



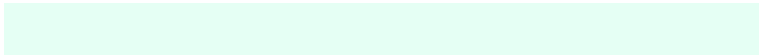
233.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380

# Complementary

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



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



245.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330

# Split Complementary

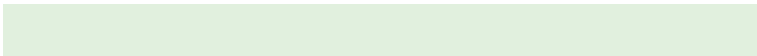
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



232.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



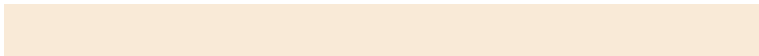
233.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780

# Square

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



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



236.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



232.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450



234.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

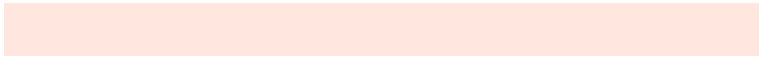


# Rectangle

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



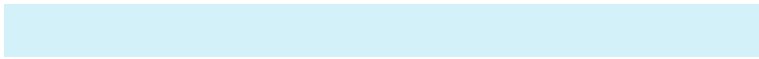
238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



236.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230



232.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450



232.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

# Sweetspot

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



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



249.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



236.4490, 0.5940, 11.2660



124.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

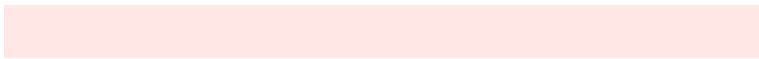
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



234.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



237.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660



119.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



66.3430, 87.8350, 65.6830



22.2140, 29.4770, 21.9650



# Inverse Universe

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



238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



234.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



246.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



119.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



66.3430, 87.8350, 65.6830

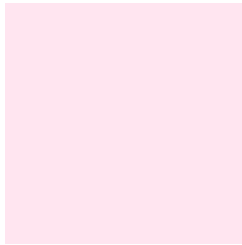


22.2140, 29.4770, 21.9650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

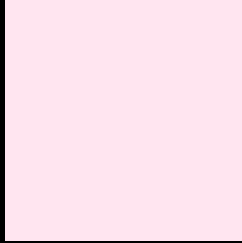
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

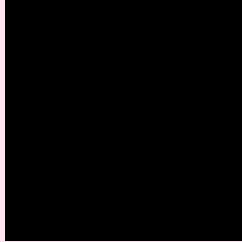
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330.



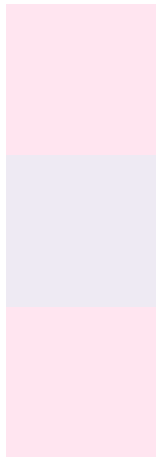
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 238.0280, 11.9650,

8.9330.

# 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

238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

### Protanopia

236.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

### Deuteranopia

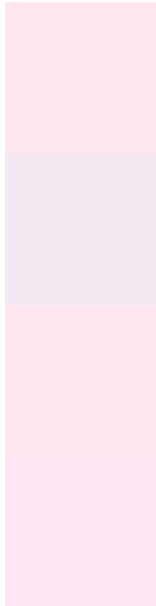
238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



## Tritanopia

238.0110, 10.6350, 11.0110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

## Protanomaly

236.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540

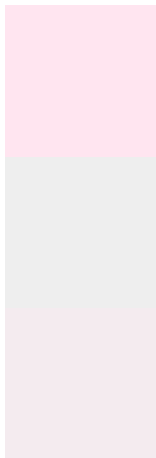
## Deuteranomaly

238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

## Tritanomaly

237.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

## Achromatopsia

238.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

238.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330 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, 229, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 229, 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(255, 229, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 229, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330 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, 229, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 229, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 229, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 229, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 238.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 229, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
229, 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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