

Converting Colors

YIQ(238.3390, -23.2440,
-8.2680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(238.3390, -23.2440,
-8.2680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3FAFA
RGB	211, 250, 250
RGB Percent	83%, 98%, 98%
CMY	0.1726, 0.0195, 0.0197
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	180°, 80%, 90%
HSV	180°, 16%, 98%
XYZ	78.2995, 89.1274, 103.4996
YIQ	238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

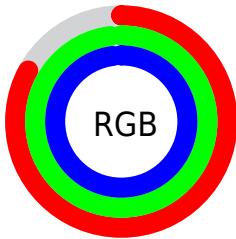
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 231, 250
Decimal	13892346
CIE Lab	95.63, -12.46, -4.18
CIE LCh	96, 13.144, 198.525
Yxy	89.1274, 0.2890, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292082426 (0xFFD3FAFA)
YUV	238.3390, 5.7489, -23.9763
Hunter-Lab	94.4073, -17.1686, 1.0850

Details

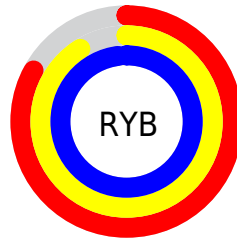
The YIQ color $238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFFFF$. A complement of this color would be $222.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680$, and the grayscale version is $238.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $182.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $230.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $245.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680$.

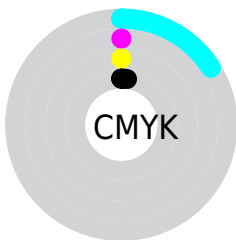
Distribution



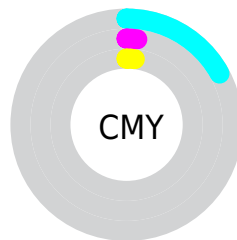
- Red (83%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680 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 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 238.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 238.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 209.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 182.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 154.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 129.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 103.6490,
-21.1810, -7.1090

■ 79.5350, -20.8600,
-7.4200

■ 55.6490, -21.1810,

-7.1090

■ 32.7520, -22.9690,
-7.7450

■ 16.8240, -14.3040,
-5.0880

■ 238.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 238.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 230.8640,
-38.1440, -13.5680

■ 245.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 223.3890,
-53.0440, -18.8680

■ 251.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 215.9140,
-67.9440, -24.1680

■ 208.4390,
-82.8440, -29.4680

■ 200.9640,
-97.7440, -34.7680

■ 193.4890,
-112.6440, -40.0680

■ 186.0140,
-127.5440, -45.3680

■ 178.5390,
-142.4440, -50.6680

■ 175.2500,
-149.0000, -53.0000

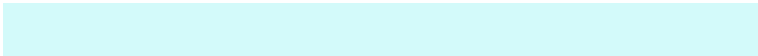
Harmonies

Analogous

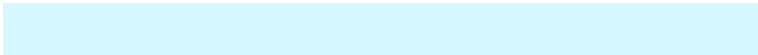
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



238.6510, -15.4950, -11.0390



238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



238.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430

Triad

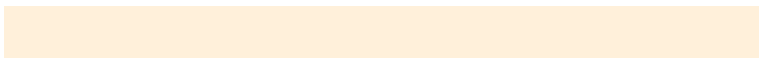
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



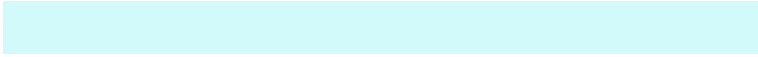
244.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



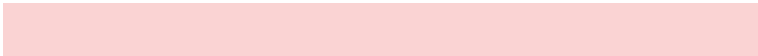
241.9770, 16.0020, -3.6620

Complementary

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



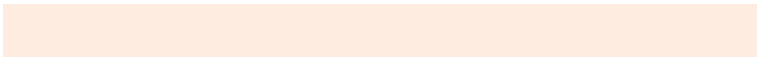
238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



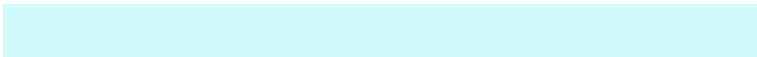
222.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680

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.



240.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



241.8750, 8.0220, 8.8060

Square

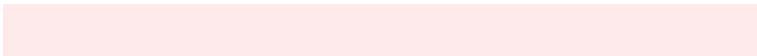
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



241.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



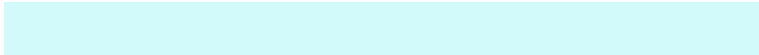
240.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



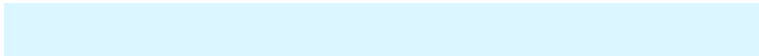
241.0360, 8.3460, -8.0860

Rectangle

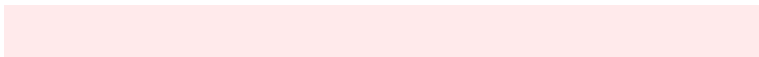
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



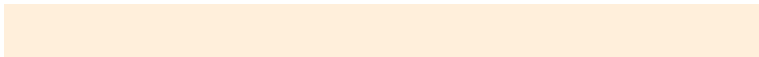
238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



238.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



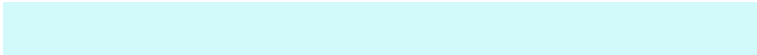
240.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630



241.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280

Sweetspot

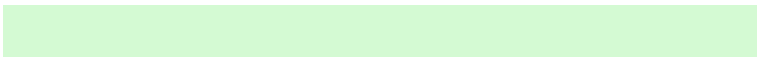
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



251.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



234.1920, -10.1290, -20.1850



125.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



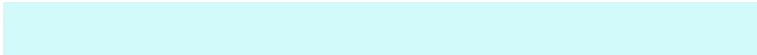
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



240.6480, -28.6080, -10.1760



227.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690



121.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



132.3750, -112.3230, -40.3790



42.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

Inverse Universe

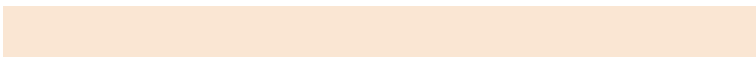
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



222.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680



221.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760



233.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690



115.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



56.5110, 112.6440, 40.0680



18.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

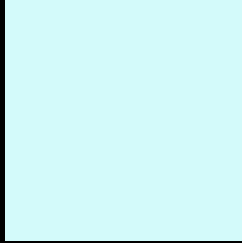
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

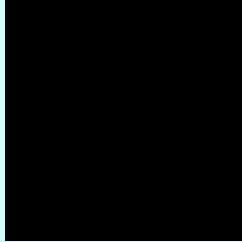
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

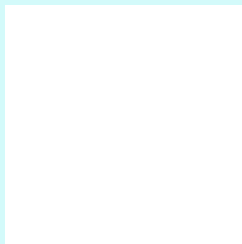
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680.



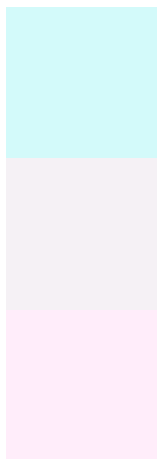
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680.

-8.2680.

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

238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680

Protanopia

242.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Deuteranopia

243.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



Tritanopia

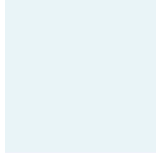
241.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820

Trichromacy



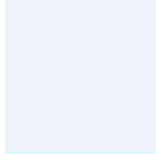
Original Color

238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



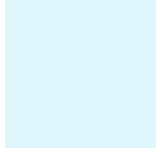
Protanomaly

241.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



Deuteranomaly

242.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



Tritanomaly

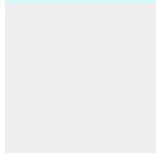
240.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

Monochromacy



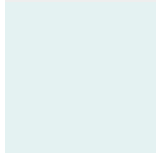
Original Color

238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680



Achromatopsia

238.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

237.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680 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(211, 250, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 250, 250)  
}
```

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(211, 250, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 250, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680 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(211, 250, 250) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 250, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 250, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 250, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 250, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 250,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 238.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 250, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
250, 250) }
```

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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