

Converting Colors

YIQ(238.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(238.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1FBD4
RGB	225, 251, 212
RGB Percent	88%, 98%, 83%
CMY	0.1177, 0.0156, 0.1686
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.16, 0.02
HSL	100°, 83%, 91%
HSV	100°, 16%, 98%
XYZ	77.4293, 89.7588, 75.5347
YIQ	238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

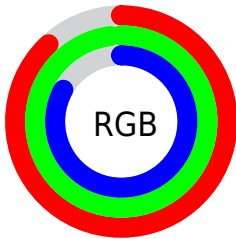
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 251, 238
Decimal	14810068
CIE Lab	95.90, -15.34, 15.88
CIE LCh	96, 22.077, 134.014
Yxy	89.7588, 0.3190, 0.3698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293000148 (0xFFE1FBD4)
YUV	238.7800, -13.2025, -12.0851
Hunter-Lab	94.7411, -19.9139, 19.0484

Details

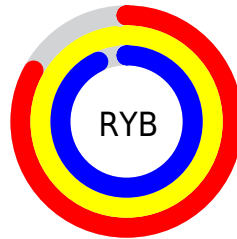
The YIQ color $238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFFCC$. A complement of this color would be $224.2200, 2.9770, 17.6410$, and the grayscale version is $239.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $182.6060, -2.4270, -16.5950$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $230.8470, -5.0840, -29.0200$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $246.7130, -0.8700, -6.2620$.

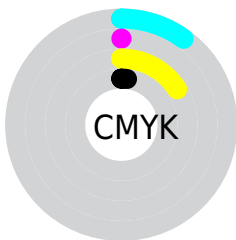
Distribution



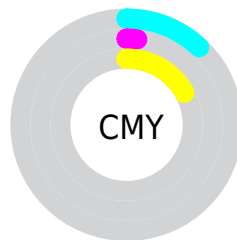
- Red (88%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410 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 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 238.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410

■ 238.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 210.1930, -2.7020,
-17.1180

■ 182.6060, -2.4270,
-16.5950

■ 155.7200, -2.7480,
-16.2840

■ 129.8340, -3.0690,
-15.9730

■ 104.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390

■ 80.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390

■ 56.8880, -3.1610,

-14.3050

■ 35.4150, -3.2070,
-13.4710

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 238.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410

■ 238.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410

■ 230.8470, -5.0840,
-29.0200

■ 246.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 222.9140, -7.1910,
-40.3990

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 215.2800, -8.7020,
-51.5660

■ 207.3470,
-10.8090, -62.9450

■ 199.3000,
-12.5950, -74.6350

■ 191.3670,
-14.7020, -86.0140

■ 183.7330,
-16.2130, -97.1810

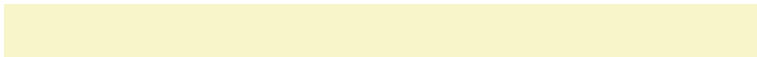
■ 175.8000,
-18.3200, -108.5600

■ 172.1540,
-19.5570, -113.6770

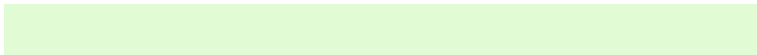
Harmonies

Analogous

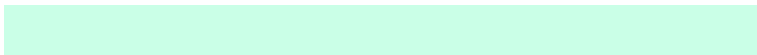
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



241.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250



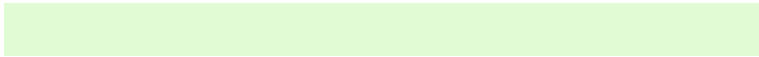
238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



236.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000

Triad

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



238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



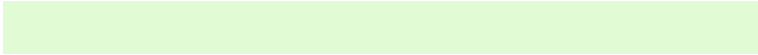
236.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500



236.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900

Complementary

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



238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



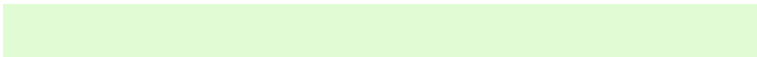
224.2200, 2.9770, 17.6410

Split Complementary

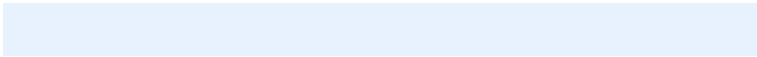
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



240.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750



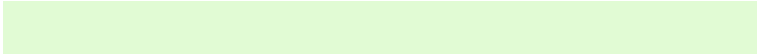
238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



240.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Square

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



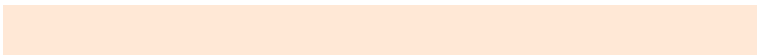
238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



234.6790, -39.0610, -13.4690



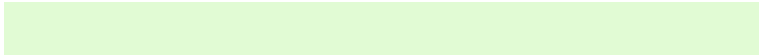
243.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



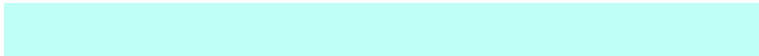
236.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Rectangle

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



238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



235.0230, -34.3380, -16.4660



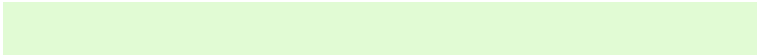
243.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



237.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670

Sweetspot

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



238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



250.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



238.9230, 16.0940, -5.3300



125.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



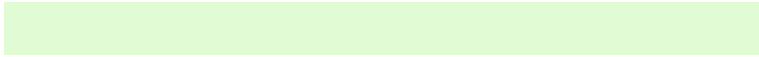
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



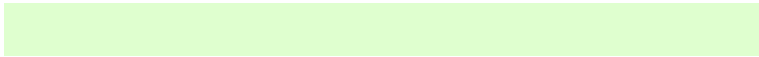
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

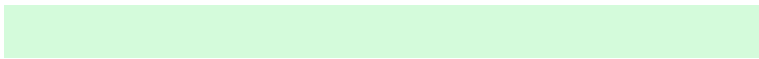
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



239.9600, -3.6640, -21.7120



235.6910, -12.9720, -18.2200



121.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390



129.7800, -14.4270, -85.4910



41.7870, -4.8550, -27.6630

Inverse Universe

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



224.2200, 2.9770, 17.6410



222.0400, 3.6640, 21.7120



227.4230, 12.6510, 18.5310



116.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



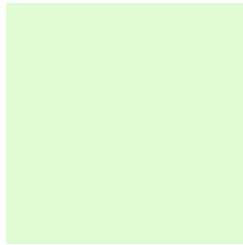
59.2200, 14.4270, 85.4910



19.2130, 4.8550, 27.6630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

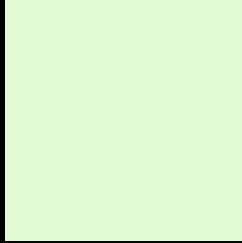
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

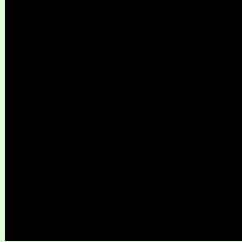
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

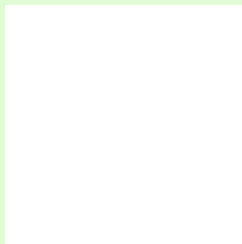
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410.



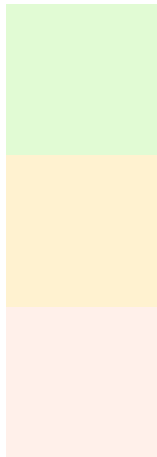
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 238.7800, -2.9770,

-17.6410.

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

238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410

Protanopia

242.0110, 18.6620, -7.8180

Deuteranopia

243.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



Tritanopia

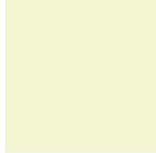
242.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600

Trichromacy



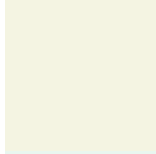
Original Color

238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



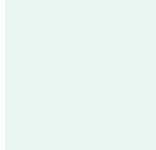
Protanomaly

240.5970, 10.9600, -11.4080



Deuteranomaly

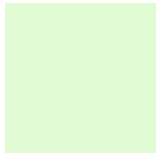
241.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980



Tritanomaly

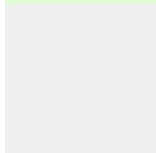
241.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

Monochromacy



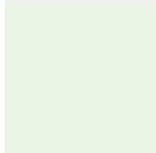
Original Color

238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410



Achromatopsia

239.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

238.7130, -0.8700, -6.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410 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(225, 251, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 251, 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(225, 251, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 251, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410 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(225, 251, 212) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 251, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(225, 251, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 251, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 251, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 251,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 238.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 251, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
251, 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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