

Converting Colors

YIQ(240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(240.2110, 7.1960,
12.7640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE6FE
RGB	255, 230, 254
RGB Percent	100%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0981, 0.0039
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	302°, 100%, 95%
HSV	302°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	87.4237, 85.0037, 105.5677
YIQ	240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 230, 254
Decimal	16770814
CIE _{Lab}	93.88, 12.62, -8.49
CIE _{LCh}	94, 15.209, 326.055
Yxy	85.0037, 0.3145, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960894 (0xFFFFE6FE)
YUV	240.2110, 6.7980, 12.9700
Hunter-Lab	92.1975, 7.9121, -3.3498

Details

The YIQ color $240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be $244.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640$, and the grayscale version is $240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $183.7980, 6.9210, 12.2410$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $224.8350, 14.6670, 26.0510$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



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





- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640 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 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 240.2110, 7.1960,
12.7640


 240.2110, 7.1960,
12.7640

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 211.7980, 6.9210,
12.2410

 183.7980, 6.9210,
12.2410

 157.3850, 6.6460,
11.7180

 131.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

 105.9720, 6.3710,
11.1950

 81.5590, 6.0960,
10.6720

 58.8470, 5.2250,

9.9370

■ 36.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

■ 14.3850, 6.6460,
11.7180

■ 240.2110, 7.1960,
12.7640

■ 240.2110, 7.1960,
12.7640

■ 224.8350, 14.6670,
26.0510

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 210.0460, 21.8630,
38.8150

■ 194.6700, 29.3340,
52.1020

■ 179.8810, 36.5300,
64.8660

■ 164.5050, 44.0010,
78.1530

■ 149.7160, 51.1970,
90.9170

■ 134.3400, 58.6680,
104.2040

■ 119.5510, 65.8640,
116.9680

■ 104.1750, 73.3350,
130.2550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



237.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



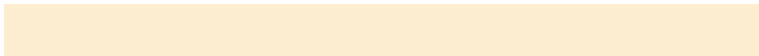
237.4410, 12.2400, 9.4560

Triad

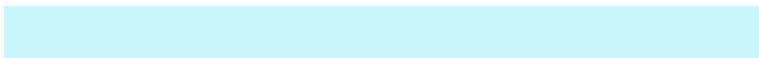
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



237.5920, 18.5240, -5.3160



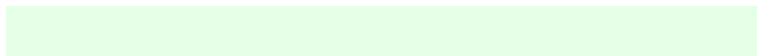
232.7020, -28.7000, -8.5080

Complementary

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



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



244.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640

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.



232.7860, -20.3090, -11.9010



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



235.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

Square

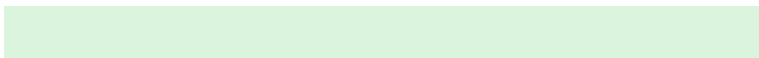
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



236.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



233.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530



233.0060, -26.5000, -4.3240

Rectangle

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



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



236.3010, 15.4500, 6.3460



233.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530



232.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Sweetspot

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



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



250.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



233.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



124.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



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.



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



236.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020



238.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.0850, 54.7720, 97.7160



26.0900, 18.5630, 32.5390

Inverse Universe

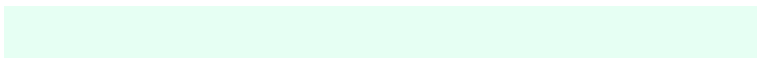
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



236.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020



246.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.0850, 54.7720, 97.7160



26.0900, 18.5630, 32.5390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

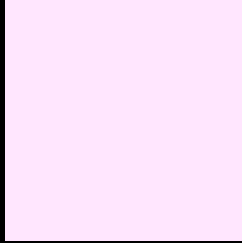
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

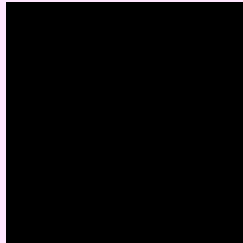
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640.



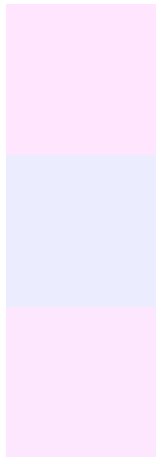
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.2110, 7.1960,

12.7640.

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

240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

Protanopia

238.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Deuteranopia

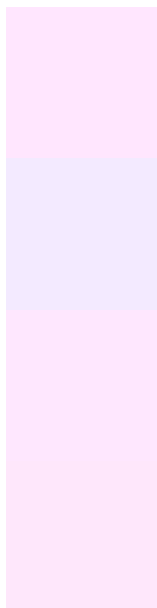
240.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170



Tritanopia

239.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740

Trichromacy



Original Color

240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

Protanomaly

239.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390

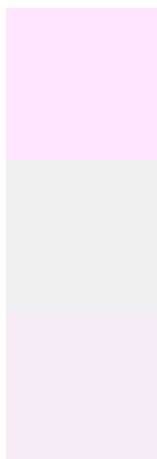
Deuteranomaly

240.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290

Tritanomaly

240.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960

Monochromacy



Original Color

240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

Achromatopsia

240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

239.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640 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, 230, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 230, 254)  
}
```

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, 230, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 230, 254) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640 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, 230, 254) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 230, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 230, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 230, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 230, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 230,  
254) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 240.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 230, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
230, 254) }
```

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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