

# Converting Colors

YIQ(240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(240.2330, 18.1570,  
-4.1710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEEED5
RGB	255, 238, 213
RGB Percent	100%, 93%, 84%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0667, 0.1646
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	36°, 100%, 92%
HSV	36°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	83.8256, 87.2102, 75.3815
YIQ	240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

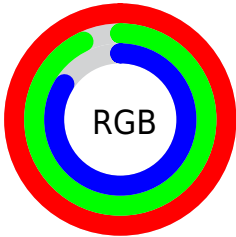
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 255, 213
Decimal	16772821
CIE Lab	94.83, 1.79, 14.15
CIE LCh	95, 14.266, 82.794
Yxy	87.2102, 0.3402, 0.3539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962901 (0xFFFFEED5)
YUV	240.2330, -13.4259, 12.9507
Hunter-Lab	93.3864, -3.2007, 17.5116

# Details

The YIQ color  $240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $227.7670, -18.1570, 4.1710$ , 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  $184.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $231.5130, 28.9320, -6.7160$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $249.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150$ .

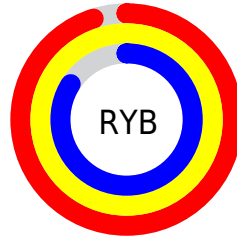
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

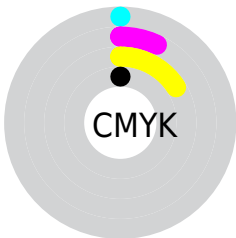
Blue (84%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (84%)

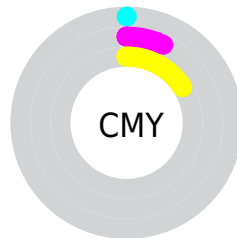


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)


Yellow (16%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710 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 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 240.2330, 18.1570,  
-4.1710

 240.2330, 18.1570,  
-4.1710


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 211.9340, 17.5610,  
-4.3830

 184.0480, 17.2400,  
-4.0720

 157.1620, 16.9190,  
-3.7610

 130.9770, 16.0020,  
-3.6620

 105.7920, 15.0850,  
-3.5630

 81.6070, 14.1680,  
-3.4640

 58.4220, 13.2510,

-3.3650

■ 36.8240, 12.0590,  
-3.7890

■ 16.2800, 10.7750,  
-2.5450

■ 240.2330, 18.1570,  
-4.1710

■ 240.2330, 18.1570,  
-4.1710

■ 231.5130, 28.9320,  
-6.7160

■ 249.0670, 7.0610,  
-1.3150

■ 222.0920, 40.3030,  
-9.0490

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 213.3720, 51.0780,  
-11.5940

■ 204.5380, 62.1740,  
-14.4500

■ 195.2310, 73.2240,  
-16.4720

■ 186.3970, 84.3200,  
-19.3280

■ 177.6770, 95.0950,  
-21.8730

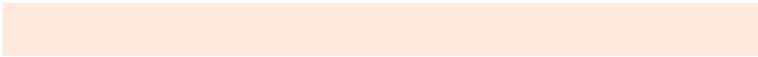
■ 168.2560,  
106.4660, -24.2060

■ 165.4690,  
110.1800, -25.4360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



238.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130



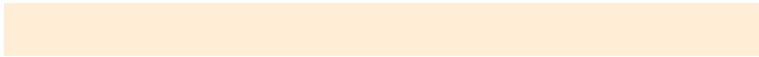
240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



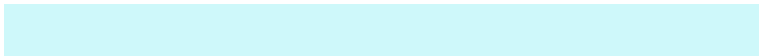
238.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

# Triad

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



240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



235.6700, -25.6740, -8.2820



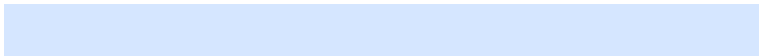
242.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830

# Complementary

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



240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



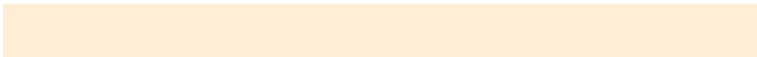
227.7670, -18.1570, 4.1710

# Split Complementary

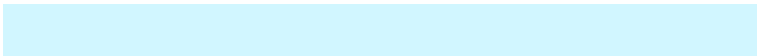
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



240.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990



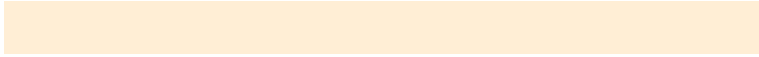
240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



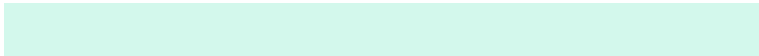
235.9630, -24.9410, -5.0450

# Square

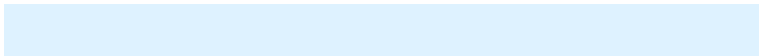
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



235.5690, -18.2000, -11.5760



237.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

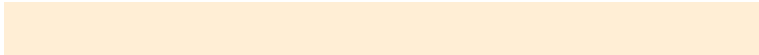


239.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310

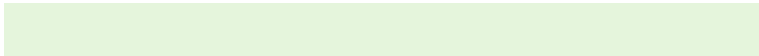


# Rectangle

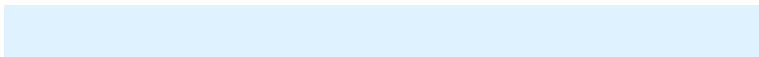
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



237.3660, -1.5110, -11.1670



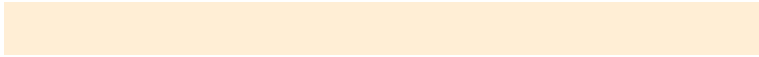
237.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



241.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

# Sweetspot

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



240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



250.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



227.6100, 19.2540, 14.5020



124.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

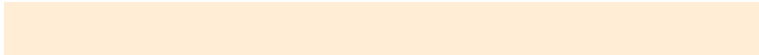


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

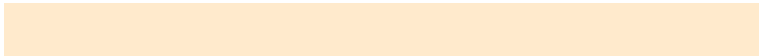


# Same Dimension

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



240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



236.8590, 22.1460, -4.8780



249.3150, 11.6940, -13.6980



122.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



124.0270, 82.4860, -19.1300

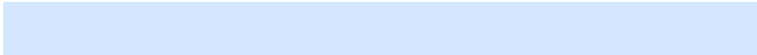


41.4420, 27.6940, -6.3060



# Inverse Universe

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



227.7670, -18.1570, 4.1710



222.1410, -22.1460, 4.8780



218.9840, -11.0980, 13.9100



119.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



66.9730, -82.4860, 19.1300

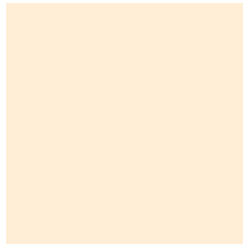


22.5580, -27.6940, 6.3060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

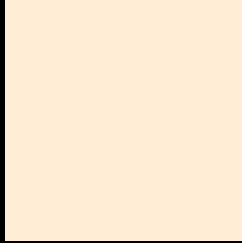
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

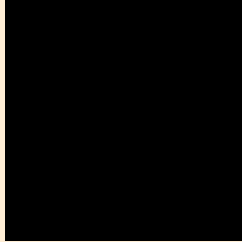
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710.



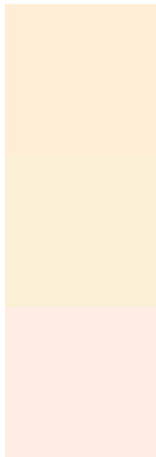
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.2330, 18.1570,

-4.1710.

# 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

240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

### Protanopia

239.7380, 15.1770, -5.2310

### Deuteranopia

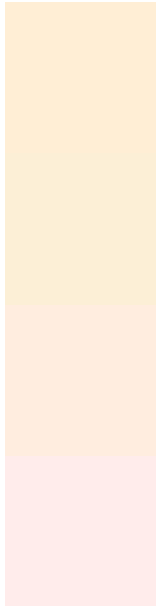
240.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



## Tritanopia

242.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

## Protanomaly

240.0370, 15.7730, -5.0190

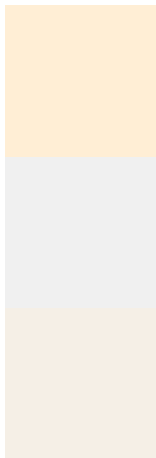
## Deuteranomaly

240.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380

## Tritanomaly

241.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

## Achromatopsia

240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

239.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710 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, 238, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 238, 213)  
}
```

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, 238, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 238, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710 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, 238, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 238, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 238, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 238, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 238, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 238,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 240.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 238, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
238, 213) }
```

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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