

# Converting Colors

YIQ(240.2810, -17.3290,  
-10.8410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410)  
contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>YIQ(240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410)</b> ..... | 3  |
| <b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....                | 4  |
| <b><i>Details</i></b> .....                    | 6  |
| <b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....                  | 12 |
| <b><i>Previews</i></b> .....                   | 24 |
| <b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> ..... | 28 |
| <b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....               | 31 |

# Color

**YIQ(240.2810, -17.3290,  
-10.8410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | D9FCF1                       |
| RGB         | 217, 252, 241                |
| RGB Percent | 85%, 99%, 95%                |
| CMY         | 0.1491, 0.0117, 0.0550       |
| CMYK        | 0.14, 0.00, 0.04, 0.01       |
| HSL         | 161°, 85%, 92%               |
| HSV         | 161°, 14%, 99%               |
| XYZ         | 79.2983, 90.7282, 96.5399    |
| YIQ         | 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

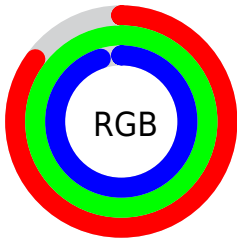
| Format                              | Color                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 217, 238, 252                 |
| Decimal                             | 14286065                      |
| CIE Lab                             | 96.30, -13.34, 1.48           |
| CIE LCh                             | 96, 13.424, 173.671           |
| Yxy                                 | 90.7282, 0.2975,<br>0.3404    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4292476145<br>(0xFFD9FCF1)    |
| YUV                                 | 240.2810, 0.3545,<br>-20.4174 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 95.2513, -18.0856,<br>6.5839  |

# Details

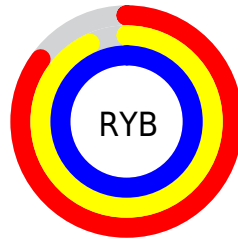
The YIQ color  $240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $228.7190, 17.3290, 10.8410$ , and the grayscale version is  $240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $183.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $231.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $248.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530$ .

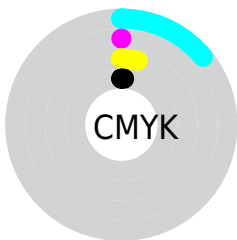
# Distribution



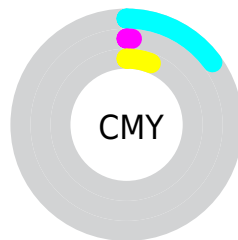
- Red (85%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 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 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 240.2810,  
-17.3290, -10.8410

■ 240.2810,  
-17.3290, -10.8410

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 211.6940,  
-17.0540, -10.3180

■ 183.9930,  
-16.4580, -10.1060

■ 156.9930,  
-16.4580, -10.1060

■ 131.2920,  
-15.8620, -9.8940

■ 105.7050,  
-15.5870, -9.3710

■ 81.1180, -15.3120,  
-8.8480

■ 58.1180, -15.3120,

-8.8480

■ 35.5310, -15.0370,  
-8.3250

■ 17.2000, -12.6070,  
-8.3110

■ 240.2810,  
-17.3290, -10.8410

■ 240.2810,  
-17.3290, -10.8410

■ 231.8940,  
-29.6610, -18.6290

■ 248.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 223.5070,  
-41.9930, -26.4170

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 214.8210,  
-54.9210, -34.4170

■ 206.4340,  
-67.2530, -42.2050

■ 198.0470,  
-79.5850, -49.9930

■ 189.6600,  
-91.9170, -57.7810

■ 181.2730,  
-104.2490, -65.5690

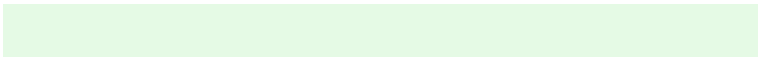
■ 172.7010,  
-117.4980, -73.2580

■ 167.6460,  
-124.8330, -77.9930

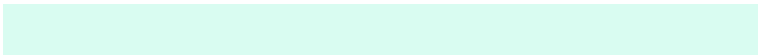
# Harmonies

## Analogous

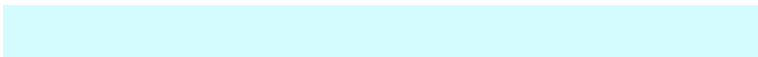
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



241.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



240.2680, -24.4820, -7.8580

# Triad

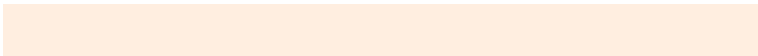
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



244.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



241.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500

# Complementary

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



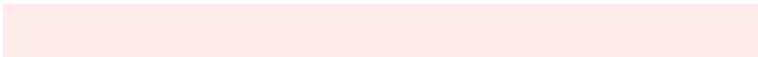
240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



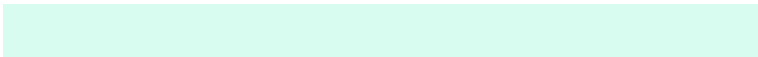
228.7190, 17.3290, 10.8410

# 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.



241.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060



240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



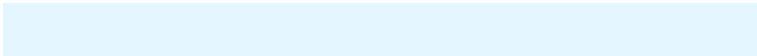
245.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910

# Square

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



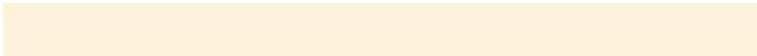
240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



241.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170



243.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

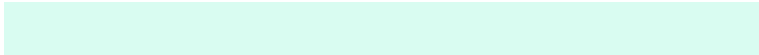


243.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970

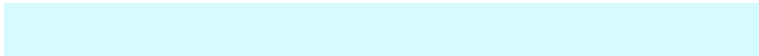


# Rectangle

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



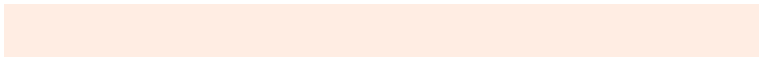
240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



240.0940, -23.9320, -6.8120



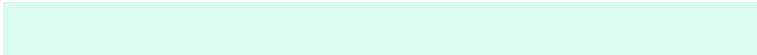
243.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



241.2420, 13.9380, 0.7060

# Sweetspot

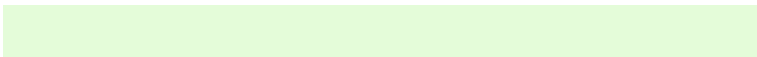
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



251.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



240.8340, -3.0690, -15.9730



125.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

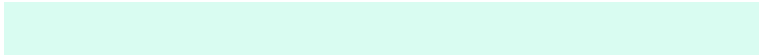


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

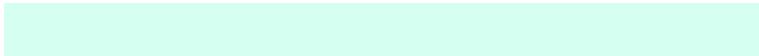


# Same Dimension

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



240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410



240.5470, -21.1340, -13.4700



238.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



120.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



125.6490, -93.3840, -58.7280



40.5950, -30.2570, -18.8410



# Inverse Universe

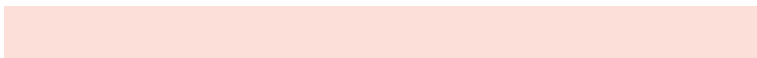
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



228.7190, 17.3290, 10.8410



226.3390, 21.4550, 13.1590



230.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



63.2370, 93.7050, 58.4170



20.4050, 30.2570, 18.8410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

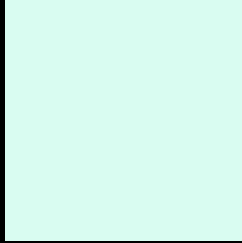
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

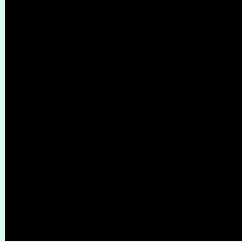
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

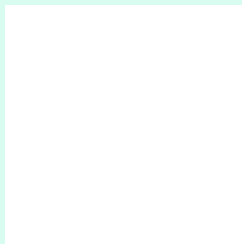
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410.



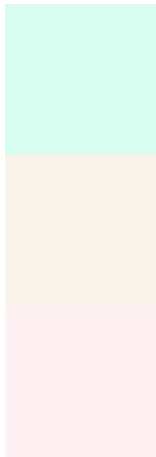
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410.

-10.8410.

# 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

240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410

### Protanopia

244.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930

### Deuteranopia

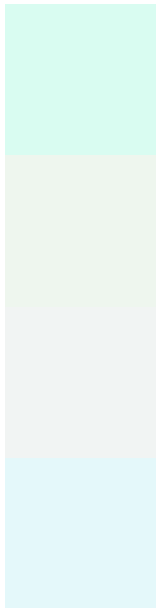
244.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



## Tritanopia

243.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410

## Protanomaly

242.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

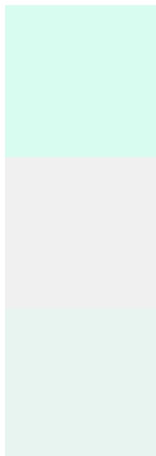
## Deuteranomaly

242.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

## Tritanomaly

242.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410

## Achromatopsia

240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

239.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 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(217, 252, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 252, 241)  
}
```

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(217, 252, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 252, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 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".

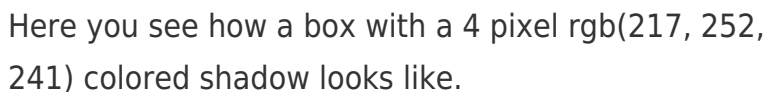
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(217, 252, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 252, 241) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 252, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 252, 241); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 252, 241); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 252, 241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 240.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 252, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
252, 241) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor