

# Converting Colors

YIQ(240.6360, 40.4460,  
-39.1860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(240.6360, 40.4460,  
-39.1860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFF81
RGB	255, 255, 129
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 51%
CMY	0.0001, 0.0000, 0.4938
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.49, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 75%
HSV	60°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	80.9594, 94.3627, 34.7386
YIQ	240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

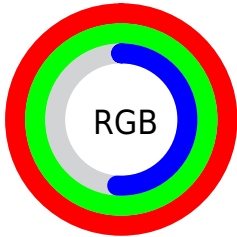
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	129, 255, 129
Decimal	16777089
CIE Lab	97.78, -16.46, 59.51
CIE LCh	98, 61.741, 105.459
Yxy	94.3627, 0.3854, 0.4492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967169 (0xFFFFFFFF81)
YUV	240.6360, -55.0365, 12.5972
Hunter-Lab	97.1405, -21.2294, 46.7955

# Details

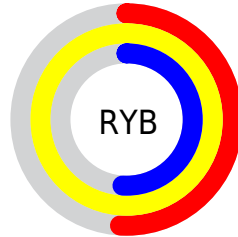
The YIQ color **240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **143.3640, -40.4460, 39.1860**, and the grayscale version is **241.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247.0200, 22.4700, -21.7700**, and **183.3800, 38.2910, -38.6770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **237.7860, 48.4710, -46.9610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243.6000, 32.1000, -31.1000**.

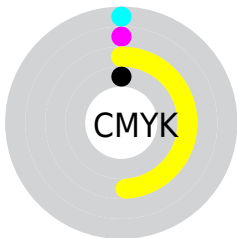
# Distribution



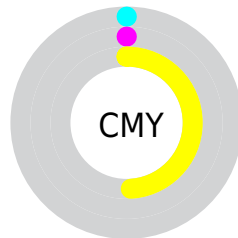
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860 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 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



240.6360, 40.4460,  
-39.1860

240.6360, 40.4460,  
-39.1860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

211.5650, 39.2080,  
-38.7760

247.0200, 22.4700,  
-21.7700

183.3800, 38.2910,  
-38.6770

250.2120, 13.4820,  
-13.0620

155.6680, 37.4200,  
-39.4120

253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

128.0440, 39.1170,  
-42.6350

103.3410, 34.0270,  
-38.4930

81.1800, 24.5350,  
-31.6650

59.3180, 15.6390,

-24.6250

■ 38.6300, 6.1930,  
-18.6310

■ 17.3220, -7.3790,  
-14.9550

■ 240.6360, 40.4460,  
-39.1860

■ 240.6360, 40.4460,  
-39.1860

■ 237.7860, 48.4710,  
-46.9610

■ 243.6000, 32.1000,  
-31.1000

■ 234.8220, 56.8170,  
-55.0470

■ 246.4500, 24.0750,  
-23.3250

■ 231.9720, 64.8420,  
-62.8220

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,  
-15.2390

■ 229.0080, 73.1880,  
-70.9080

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

■ 226.1580, 81.2130, 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-78.6830 -0.0000

■ 225.9300, 81.8550,  
-79.3050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

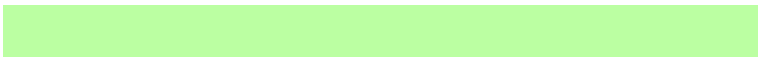
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



229.1240, 45.3040, -28.1040



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



224.0660, -10.6750, -43.3390

# Triad

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



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



224.4760, 14.3000, 27.1960

# Complementary

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



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



143.3640, -40.4460, 39.1860

# 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.



235.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



197.8910, -113.8360, -40.4920

# Square

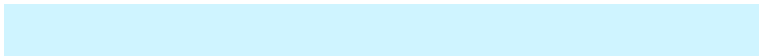
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



234.1910, -25.5830, -4.4230



218.7250, 26.3600, 17.8800

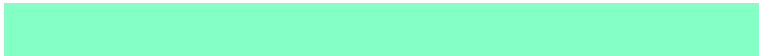


# Rectangle

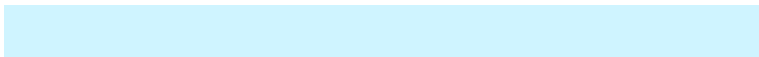
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



211.6110, -54.6900, -44.1140



234.1910, -25.5830, -4.4230



227.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810

# Sweetspot

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



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



250.6680, 12.1980, -11.8180



166.6740, 75.0960, 26.7120



125.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

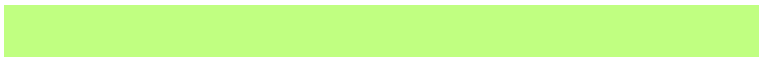
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



237.9000, 48.1500, -46.6500



221.7990, 2.8980, -52.5420



126.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



169.2260, 61.3110, -59.4010



56.7040, 20.5440, -19.9040



# Inverse Universe

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



143.3640, -40.4460, 39.1860



122.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



162.2010, -2.8980, 52.5420



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



21.7740, -61.3110, 59.4010

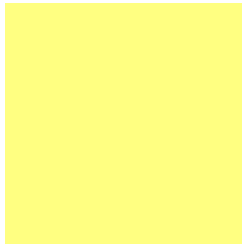


7.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

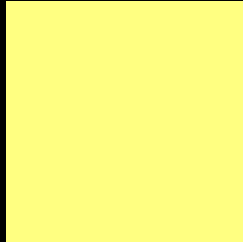
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860 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 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 240.6360, 40.4460,

-39.1860.

# Color Blindness Simulation

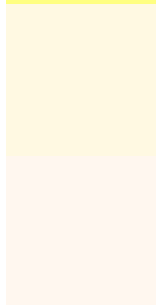
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



### Protanopia

248.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

### Deuteranopia

248.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920



## Tritanopia

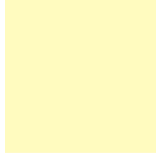
249.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



## Protanomaly

245.3560, 21.6440, -17.8120



## Deuteranomaly

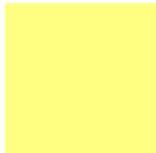
245.6810, 19.3510, -14.8010



## Tritanomaly

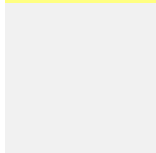
246.0060, 17.0580, -11.7900

# Monochromacy



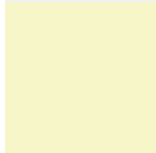
## Original Color

240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860



## Achromatopsia

241.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

240.7560, 14.7660, -14.3060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860 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, 255, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 129)  
}
```

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, 255, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860 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, 255, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 240.6360, 40.4460, -39.1860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 129) }
```

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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