

# Converting Colors

YIQ(241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(241.4000, 10.3170,  
-5.2590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F8F2DD
RGB	248, 242, 221
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 87%
CMY	0.0274, 0.0510, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.11, 0.03
HSL	47°, 66%, 92%
HSV	47°, 11%, 97%
XYZ	83.5160, 88.6805, 81.1321
YIQ	241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

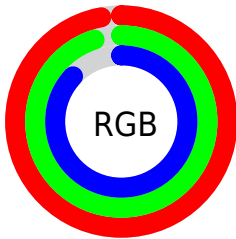
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 248, 221
Decimal	16315101
CIE Lab	95.45, -1.47, 10.83
CIE LCh	95, 10.931, 97.736
Yxy	88.6805, 0.3297, 0.3501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294505181 (0xFFF8F2DD)
YUV	241.4000, -10.0572, 5.7882
Hunter-Lab	94.1703, -6.4934, 14.8381

# Details

The YIQ color **241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **227.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590**, and the grayscale version is **241.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **185.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **235.0280, 19.9920, -9.8960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **247.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220**.

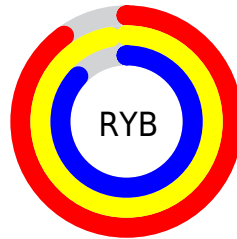
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (95%)

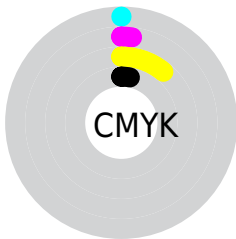
Blue (87%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (87%)

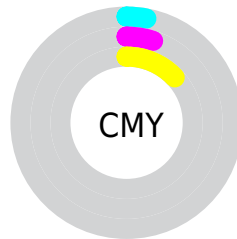


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (5%)


Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590 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 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 241.4000, 10.3170,  
-5.2590


 241.4000, 10.3170,  
-5.2590

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 213.1010, 9.7210,  
-5.4710

 185.5140, 9.9960,  
-4.9480

 158.3290, 9.0790,  
-4.8490

 132.3290, 9.0790,  
-4.8490

 107.1440, 8.1620,  
-4.7500

 82.5570, 8.4370,  
-4.2270

 59.3720, 7.5200,

-4.1280

■ 38.0730, 6.9240,  
-4.3400

■ 17.1440, 8.1620,  
-4.7500

■ 241.4000, 10.3170,  
-5.2590

■ 241.4000, 10.3170,  
-5.2590

■ 235.0280, 19.9920,  
-9.8960

■ 247.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 229.2430, 29.3920,  
-15.0560

■ 251.7330, -3.6220,  
-0.4380

■ 222.9850, 38.7460,  
-19.3820

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 217.2000, 48.1460,  
-24.5420

■ 210.8280, 57.8210,  
-29.1790

■ 205.0430, 67.2210,  
-34.3390

■ 198.6710, 76.8960,  
-38.9760

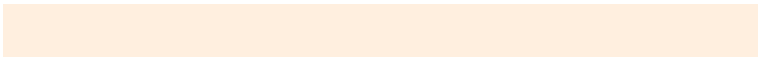
■ 193.0000, 85.9750,  
-43.8250

■ 187.4430, 94.7330,  
-48.3630

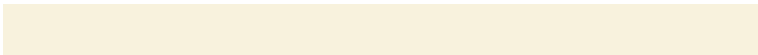
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



241.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



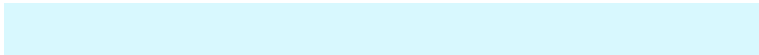
240.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280

# Triad

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



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



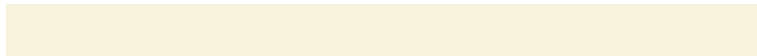
239.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



243.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820

# Complementary

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



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



227.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590

# Split Complementary

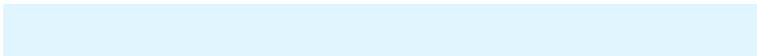
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



242.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



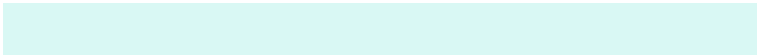
239.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

# Square

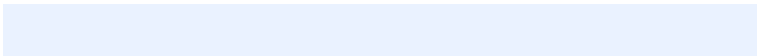
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



238.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160



241.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470



241.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



# Rectangle

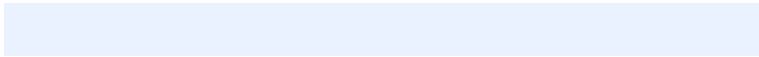
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



239.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150



241.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470



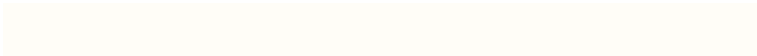
243.6190, 5.8670, 9.3150

# Sweetspot

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



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



252.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



229.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900



126.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

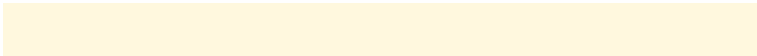


# Same Dimension

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



241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



247.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020



242.8290, 4.4950, -9.8810



121.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



142.8000, 72.2190, -36.8130



46.4150, 23.1560, -12.1720



# Inverse Universe

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



227.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590



229.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020



226.1710, -4.4950, 9.8810



115.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



46.2000, -72.2190, 36.8130

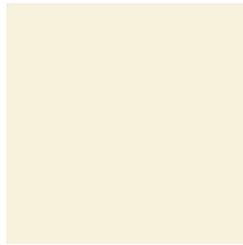


15.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590 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 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

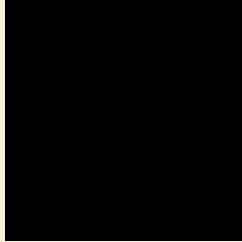
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590.



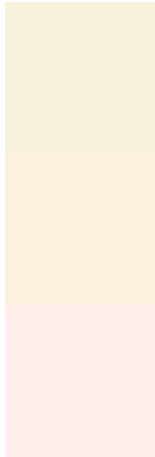
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 241.4000, 10.3170,

-5.2590.

# 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

241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

### Protanopia

241.5960, 12.7010, -4.4110

### Deuteranopia

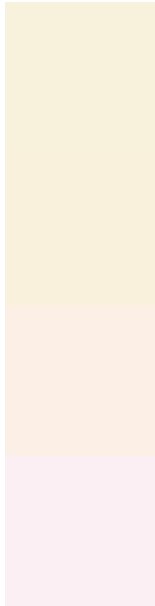
242.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600



## Tritanopia

243.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

## Protanomaly

241.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230

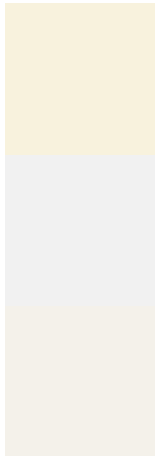
## Deuteranomaly

241.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

## Tritanomaly

243.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590

## Achromatopsia

241.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

241.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590 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(248, 242, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 242, 221)  
}
```

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(248, 242, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 242, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590 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(248, 242, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 242, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(248, 242, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 242, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 241.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 242, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
242, 221) }
```

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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