

# Converting Colors

YIQ(242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(242.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F3F1F6
RGB	243, 241, 246
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 96%
CMY	0.0470, 0.0549, 0.0353
CMYK	0.01, 0.02, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	264°, 22%, 95%
HSV	264°, 2%, 96%
XYZ	85.0522, 88.6189, 99.8101
YIQ	242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

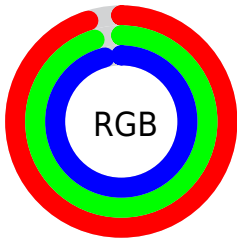
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	243, 241, 246
Decimal	15987190
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.42, 1.56, -2.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 2.678, 305.586
Yxy	88.6189, 0.3110, 0.3240
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294177270 (0xFFFF3F1F6)
YUV	242.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297
Hunter-Lab	94.1376, -3.4681, 3.0337

# Details

The YIQ color  $242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $244.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790$ , and the grayscale version is  $242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $186.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $223.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $253.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990$ .

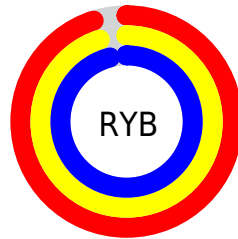
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (95%)

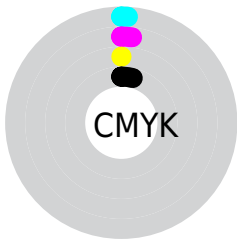
Blue (96%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (96%)

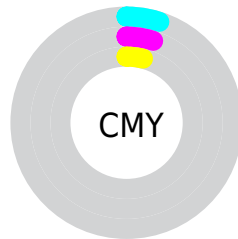


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790 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 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



242.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

242.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

214.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

186.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

159.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

133.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

108.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

83.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

60.7550, -0.6880,

1.4560

■ 38.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 18.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 242.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

■ 242.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

■ 223.0080, -2.4780,  
11.8740

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 204.4350, -4.8180,  
21.2460

■ 185.5740, -6.2870,  
31.3530

■ 167.0010, -8.6270,  
40.7250

■ 147.8410,  
-10.6920, 50.6200

■ 128.6810,  
-12.7570, 60.5150

■ 110.4070,  
-14.5010, 70.0990

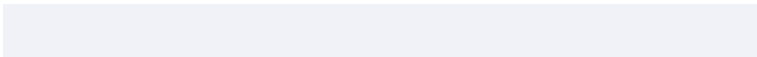
■ 91.2470, -16.5660,  
79.9940

■ 72.6740, -18.9060,  
89.3660

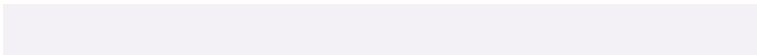
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



241.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



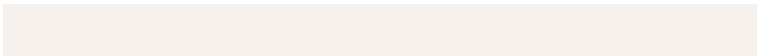
242.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160

# Triad

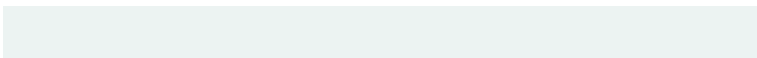
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



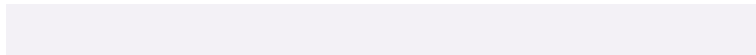
242.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



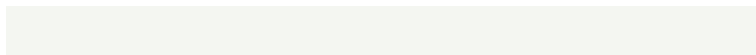
240.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

# Complementary

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



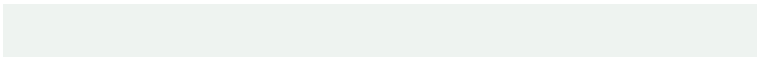
242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



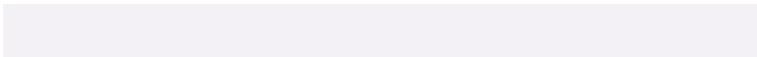
244.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

# 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.



241.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



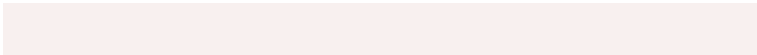
242.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

# Square

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



242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



242.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



241.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

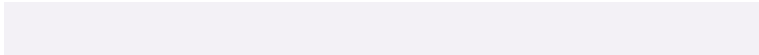


241.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

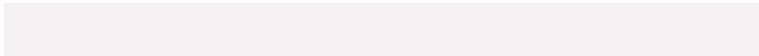


# Rectangle

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



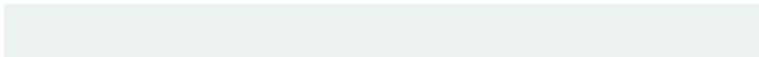
242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



242.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



241.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



240.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

# Sweetspot

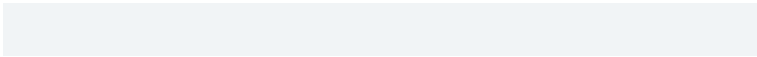
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



252.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



243.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



126.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

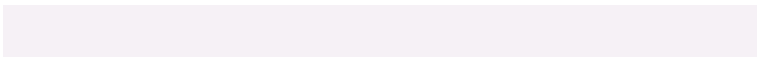
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



251.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



243.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



120.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



43.3300, -15.6020, 73.5340

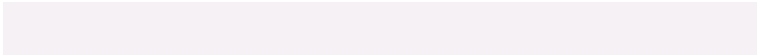


13.6030, -5.2310, 23.2250



# Inverse Universe

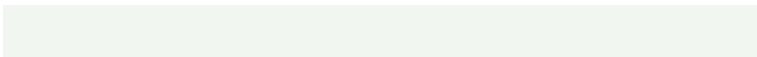
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



242.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



251.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



244.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



120.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



68.3820, 74.9040, 74.2640

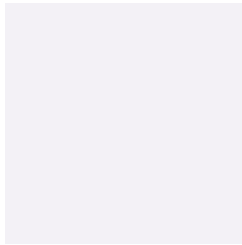


21.6310, 23.9290, 23.3930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

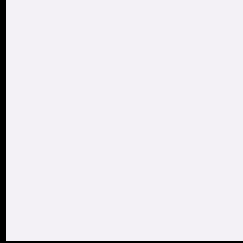
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

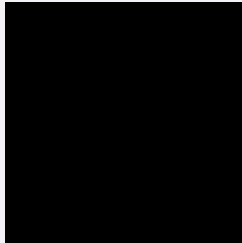
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

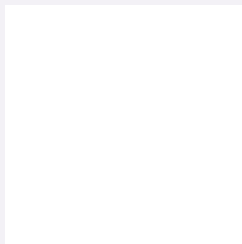
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790.



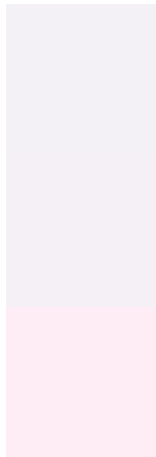
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.1680, -0.4130,

1.9790.

# 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

242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

### Protanopia

242.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

### Deuteranopia

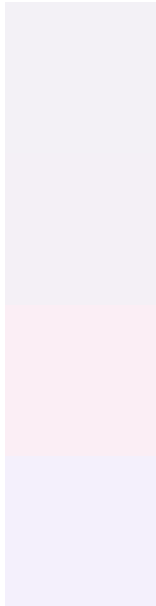
243.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



## Tritanopia

242.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

## Protanomaly

241.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

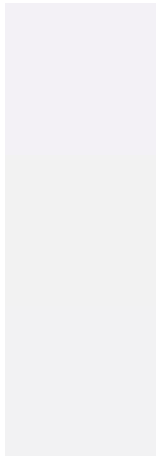
## Deuteranomaly

242.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

## Tritanomaly

242.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

## Achromatopsia

242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

242.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790 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(243, 241, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 241, 246)  
}
```

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(243, 241, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 241, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790 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(243, 241, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 241, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(243, 241, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 241, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 241, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 241,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 242.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 241, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243,  
241, 246) }
```

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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