

# Converting Colors

YIQ(242.1930, 23.6610,  
-15.8190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190)</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(242.1930, 23.6610,  
-15.8190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF6BD
RGB	255, 246, 189
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 74%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0353, 0.2587
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.26, 0.00
HSL	52°, 100%, 87%
HSV	52°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	83.3824, 90.8441, 61.3041
YIQ	242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

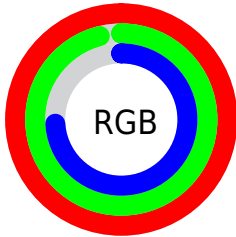
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 255, 189
Decimal	16774845
CIE Lab	96.35, -5.60, 28.55
CIE LCh	96, 29.096, 101.101
Yxy	90.8441, 0.3540, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964925 (0xFFFFF6BD)
YUV	242.1930, -26.2241, 11.2317
Hunter-Lab	95.3122, -10.6384, 28.5836

# Details

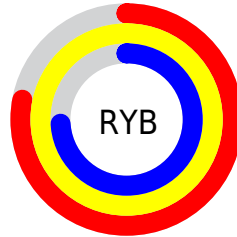
The YIQ color  $242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $201.8070, -23.6610, 15.8190$ , and the grayscale version is  $242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $253.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990$ , and  $186.1220, 22.4230, -15.4090$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $237.5820, 32.5110, -22.0250$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $246.9180, 14.4900, -9.3020$ .

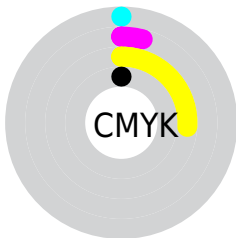
# Distribution



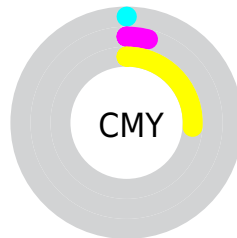
- Red (100%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190 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 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 242.1930, 23.6610,  
-15.8190


 242.1930, 23.6610,  
-15.8190


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 214.0080, 22.7440,  
-15.7200


 253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

 186.1220, 22.4230,  
-15.4090

 159.0510, 21.1850,  
-14.9990

 132.8660, 20.2680,  
-14.9000

 107.0940, 19.6260,  
-14.2780

 82.6100, 18.1130,  
-14.3910

 59.4250, 17.1960,

-14.2920

■ 38.1090, 15.2700,  
-12.4260

■ 18.5950, 5.2740,  
-7.4780

■ 242.1930, 23.6610,  
-15.8190

■ 242.1930, 23.6610,  
-15.8190

■ 237.5820, 32.5110,  
-22.0250

■ 246.9180, 14.4900,  
-9.3020

■ 232.2700, 41.9570,  
-28.0190

■ 252.1160, 5.3650,  
-3.6190

■ 227.6590, 50.8070,  
-34.2250

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 222.3470, 60.2530,  
-40.2190

■ 217.7360, 69.1030,  
-46.4250

■ 212.4240, 78.5490,  
-52.4190

■ 207.8130, 87.3990,  
-58.6250

■ 205.3850, 91.4800,  
-61.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

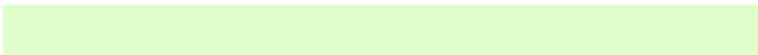
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



237.2520, 25.1730, -10.1790



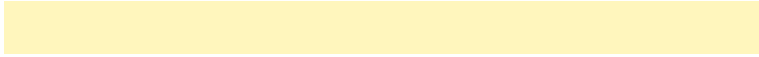
242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



238.6890, -1.4630, -23.0550

# Triad

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



242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



228.6880, -52.4480, -18.6560



237.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670

# Complementary

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



242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



201.8070, -23.6610, 15.8190

# 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.



242.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830



242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



233.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

# Square

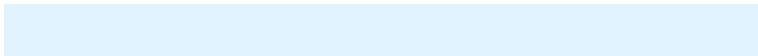
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



229.1720, -50.9350, -18.5430



238.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



234.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930

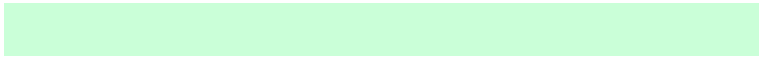


# Rectangle

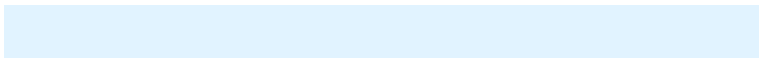
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



234.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650



238.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



239.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210

# Sweetspot

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



242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



250.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510



209.8740, 36.1260, 17.1020



125.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

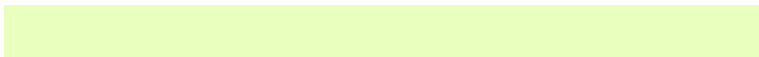
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



239.5370, 28.3840, -18.8160



240.5990, 7.4780, -25.4020



125.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970



153.9640, 68.4610, -45.8030



51.4210, 23.0190, -15.1970



# Inverse Universe

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



201.8070, -23.6610, 15.8190



191.4630, -28.3840, 18.8160



203.4010, -7.4780, 25.4020



117.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



37.0360, -68.4610, 45.8030



12.5790, -23.0190, 15.1970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

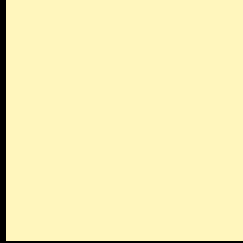
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

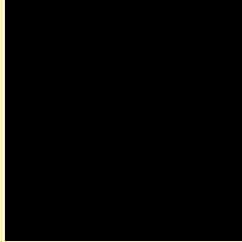
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.1930, 23.6610,

-15.8190.

# 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

242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190

### Protanopia

243.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310

### Deuteranopia

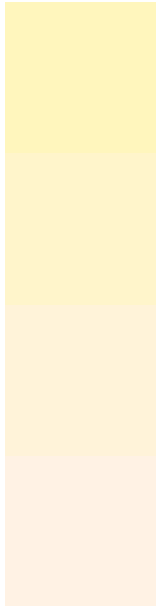
244.8610, 10.6370, -0.0430



## Tritanopia

245.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190

## Protanomaly

243.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420

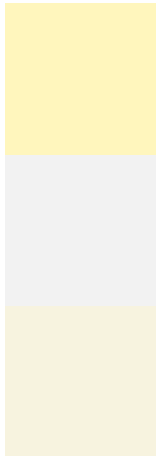
## Deuteranomaly

243.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420

## Tritanomaly

244.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190

## Achromatopsia

242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

241.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190 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, 246, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 246, 189)  
}
```

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, 246, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 246, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190 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, 246, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 246, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 246, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 246, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 246, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 246,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 242.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 246, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
246, 189) }
```

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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