

# Converting Colors

YIQ(242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(242.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5F1F1
RGB	245, 241, 241
RGB Percent	96%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.0392, 0.0549, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.04
HSL	360°, 17%, 95%
HSV	0°, 2%, 96%
XYZ	84.9894, 88.6735, 95.8573
YIQ	242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

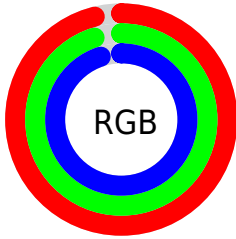
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 241, 241
Decimal	16118257
CIE Lab	95.44, 1.34, 0.46
CIE LCh	95, 1.418, 18.968
Yxy	88.6735, 0.3153, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294308337 (0xFF5F1F1)
YUV	242.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	94.1666, -3.6878, 5.5622

# Details

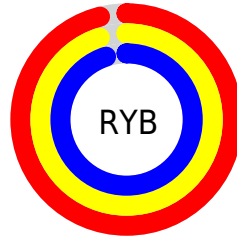
The YIQ color  $242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $243.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480$ , and the grayscale version is  $242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $186.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $225.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $252.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200$ .

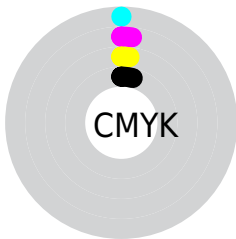
# Distribution



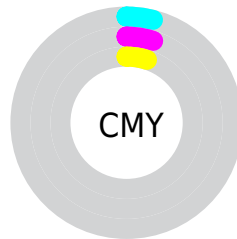
- Red (96%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480 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 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



242.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

242.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

214.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

186.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

159.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

133.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

107.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

83.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

60.8970, 1.7880,

0.6360

■ 38.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 18.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 242.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 242.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 225.3720, 16.6880,  
5.9360

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 207.8470, 31.5880,  
11.2360

■ 191.0230, 45.8920,  
16.3240

■ 173.4980, 60.7920,  
21.6240

■ 156.6740, 75.0960,  
26.7120

■ 139.1490, 89.9960,  
32.0120

■ 122.3250,  
104.3000, 37.1000

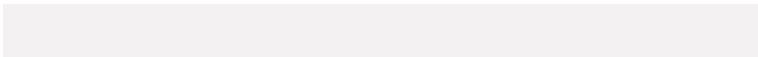
■ 104.8000,  
119.2000, 42.4000

■ 87.9760, 133.5040,  
47.4880

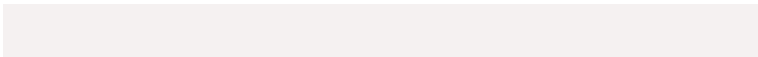
# Harmonies

## Analogous

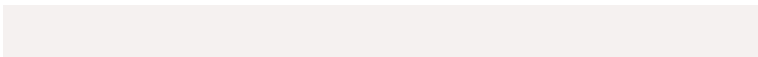
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



242.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



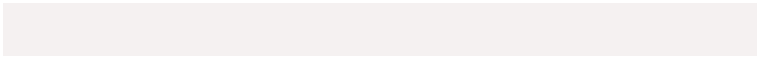
242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



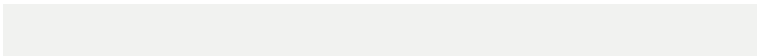
242.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

# Triad

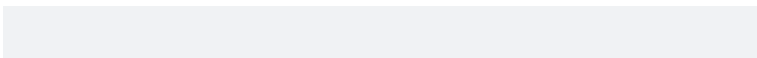
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



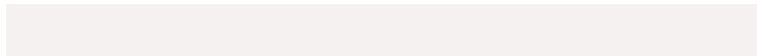
241.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



241.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

# Complementary

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



242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



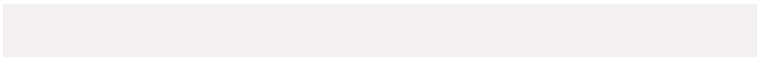
243.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

# 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.



241.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



241.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

# Square

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



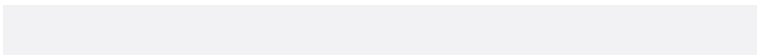
242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



241.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



241.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

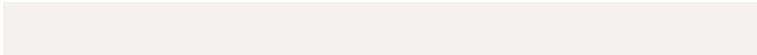


242.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

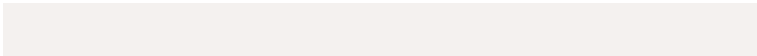


# Rectangle

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



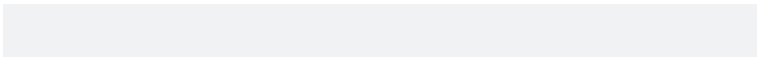
242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



241.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



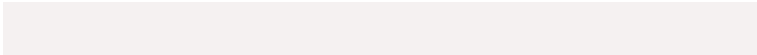
241.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



241.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

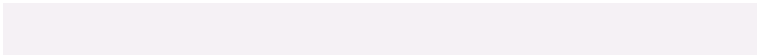
# Sweetspot

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



242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



242.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



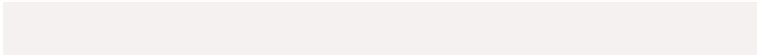
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

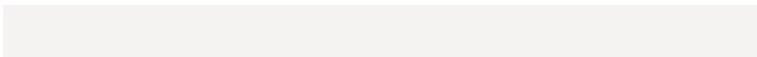
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



251.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



243.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



120.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



55.6140, 110.8560, 39.4320



17.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080



# Inverse Universe

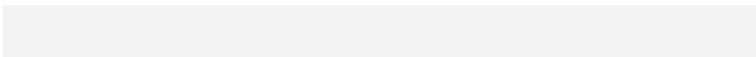
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



253.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



242.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



121.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



130.3860, -110.8560, -39.4320

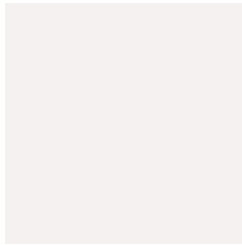


41.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

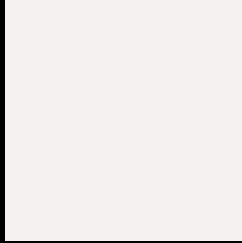
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480 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

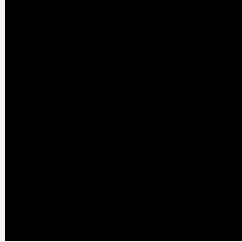
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

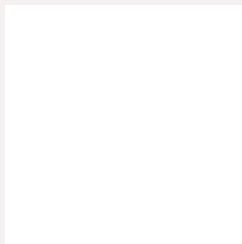


**YIQ 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480.



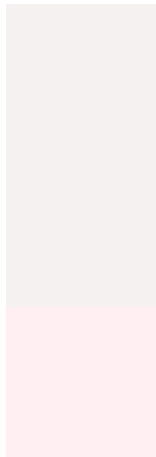
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.1960, 2.3840,

0.8480.

# 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

242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

### Protanopia

242.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

### Deuteranopia

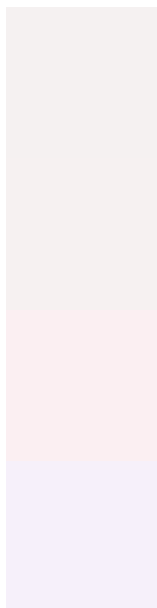
243.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



## Tritanopia

243.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

## Protanomaly

242.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

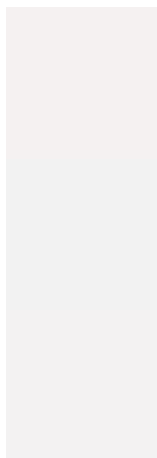
## Deuteranomaly

242.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770

## Tritanomaly

242.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

## Achromatopsia

242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

242.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480 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(245, 241, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 241, 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(245, 241, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 241, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480 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(245, 241, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 241, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 241, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 241, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 241, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 241,  
241) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 242.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 241, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
241, 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](#).

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