

# Converting Colors

YIQ(242.9160, 34.0260,  
-32.9660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660)</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(242.9160, 34.0260,  
-32.9660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFF95
RGB	255, 255, 149
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 58%
CMY	0.0001, 0.0000, 0.4155
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 79%
HSV	60°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	82.4230, 94.9483, 42.4397
YIQ	242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

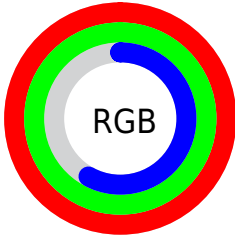
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	149, 255, 149
Decimal	16777109
CIE Lab	98.01, -14.63, 50.48
CIE LCh	98, 52.557, 106.163
Yxy	94.9483, 0.3750, 0.4320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967189 (0xFFFFFFFF95)
YUV	242.9160, -46.3006, 10.5977
Hunter-Lab	97.4414, -19.5344, 42.3858

# Details

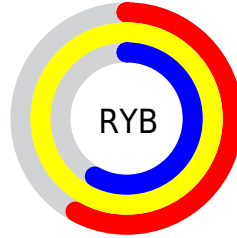
The YIQ color **242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **161.0840, -34.0260, 32.9660**, and the grayscale version is **243.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249.3000, 16.0500, -15.5500**, and **186.0730, 32.1460, -31.9340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **240.0660, 42.0510, -40.7410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **245.8800, 25.6800, -24.8800**.

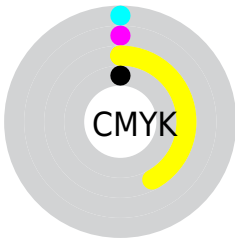
# Distribution



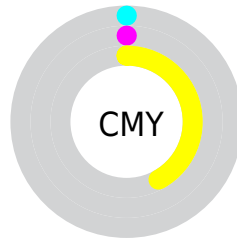
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660 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 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 242.9160, 34.0260,  
-32.9660

 242.9160, 34.0260,  
-32.9660


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 214.1440, 33.3840,  
-32.3440


 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500


 186.0730, 32.1460,  
-31.9340

 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

 158.5890, 30.6330,  
-32.0470

 132.2900, 30.0370,  
-32.2590

 105.1220, 30.4500,  
-34.2380

 81.7780, 25.7270,  
-31.2410

 60.2150, 17.4270,

-23.9890

■ 39.5270, 7.9810,  
-17.9950

■ 18.5290, -3.5280,  
-13.1600

■ 242.9160, 34.0260,  
-32.9660

■ 242.9160, 34.0260,  
-32.9660

■ 240.0660, 42.0510,  
-40.7410

■ 245.8800, 25.6800,  
-24.8800

■ 237.1020, 50.3970,  
-48.8270

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

■ 234.2520, 58.4220,  
-56.6020

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

■ 231.2880, 66.7680,  
-64.6880

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

■ 228.4380, 74.7930, 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-72.4630 -0.0000

■ 225.9300, 81.8550,  
-79.3050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

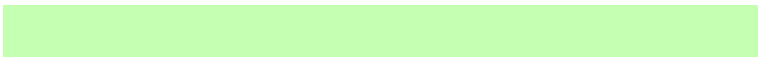
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



233.0510, 38.3800, -23.7640



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



228.7660, -9.5300, -36.5540

# Triad

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



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



229.7590, 11.8250, 22.4890

# Complementary

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



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



161.0840, -34.0260, 32.9660

# 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.



237.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



217.0270, -75.6920, -26.9240

# Square

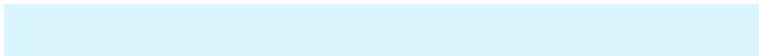
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



188.0240, -133.5040, -47.4880



238.3660, -18.7060, -2.4020



224.9370, 22.6470, 13.5830

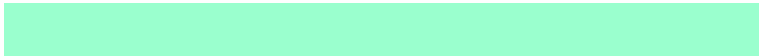


# Rectangle

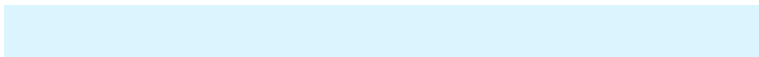
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



219.2150, -44.4670, -36.6510



238.3660, -18.7060, -2.4020



231.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

# Sweetspot

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



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



251.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



180.6940, 63.1760, 22.4720



125.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

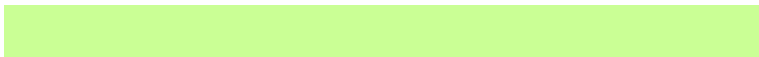
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



240.5220, 40.7670, -39.4970



227.0690, 2.4380, -44.2020



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.



161.0840, -34.0260, 32.9660



142.4780, -40.7670, 39.4970



176.9310, -2.4380, 44.2020



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



21.7740, -61.3110, 59.4010

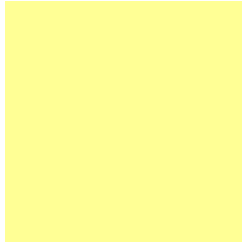


7.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

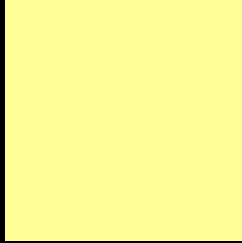
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

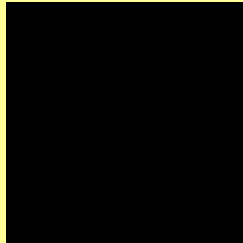
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 242.9160, 34.0260,

-32.9660.

# 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

242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660

### Protanopia

248.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

### Deuteranopia

249.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

## **Tritanopia**

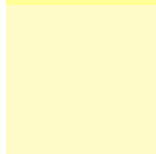
250.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



## Protanomaly

246.4960, 18.4340, -14.7020



## Deuteranomaly

247.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250



## Tritanomaly

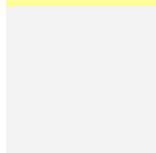
247.5050, 14.2150, -9.8250

# Monochromacy



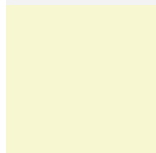
## Original Color

242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660



## Achromatopsia

243.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

242.6680, 12.1980, -11.8180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660 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, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 149)  
}
```

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, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660 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, 149) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 149) }
```

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, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 242.9160, 34.0260, -32.9660 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, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 149) }
```

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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