

# Converting Colors

YIQ(244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(244.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F0F8F0
RGB	240, 248, 240
RGB Percent	94%, 97%, 94%
CMY	0.0588, 0.0274, 0.0588
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.03, 0.03
HSL	120°, 36%, 96%
HSV	120°, 3%, 97%
XYZ	85.2296, 91.9523, 95.6941
YIQ	244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

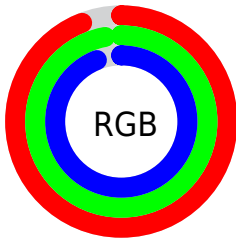
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 248, 248
Decimal	15792368
CIE Lab	96.80, -4.05, 2.91
CIE LCh	97, 4.990, 144.338
Yxy	91.9523, 0.3123, 0.3370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293982448 (0xFF0F8F0)
YUV	244.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184
Hunter-Lab	95.8918, -9.1579, 7.9565

# Details

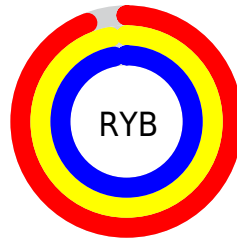
The YIQ color  $244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $243.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840$ , and the grayscale version is  $245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $188.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $234.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $250.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610$ .

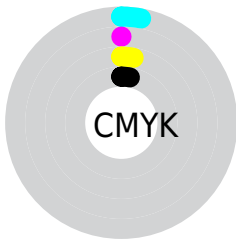
# Distribution



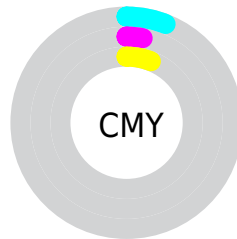
- Red (94%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 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 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 244.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840


 244.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 216.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

 188.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

 161.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

 135.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

 110.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

 85.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

 62.5220, -1.6500,

-3.1380

■ 40.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

■ 20.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 244.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 244.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 234.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

■ 224.0460,  
-15.9500, -30.3340

■ 214.1340,  
-22.5500, -42.8860

■ 203.8090,  
-29.4250, -55.9610

■ 193.4840,  
-36.3000, -69.0360

■ 183.1590,  
-43.1750, -82.1110

■ 172.9480,  
-50.3710, -94.8750

■ 162.9220,  
-56.6500, -107.7380

■ 152.5970,  
-63.5250, -120.8130

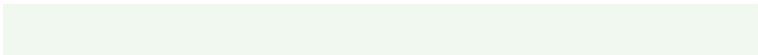
# Harmonies

## Analogous

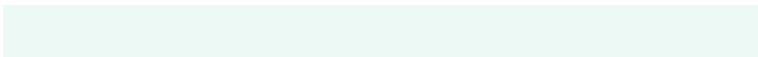
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



245.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



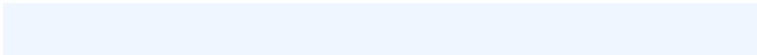
244.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

# Triad

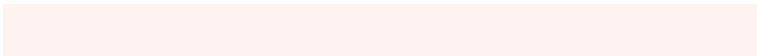
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



245.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



246.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330

# Complementary

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



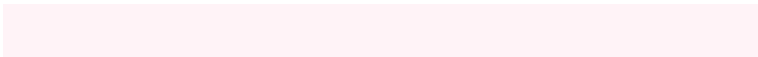
244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



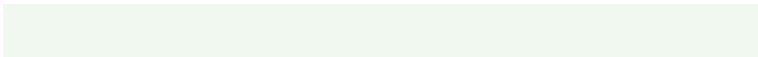
243.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

# 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.



247.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



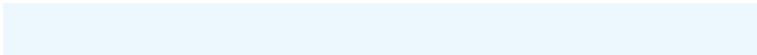
246.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

# Square

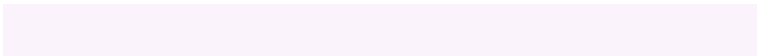
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



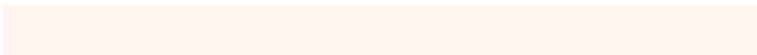
244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



244.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890



246.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



246.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



# Rectangle

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



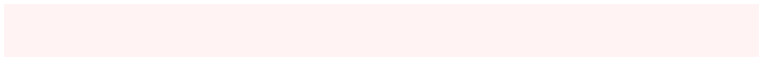
244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



244.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



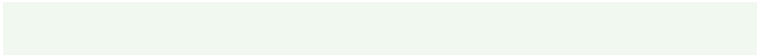
246.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



246.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550

# Sweetspot

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



244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



253.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



247.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



127.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

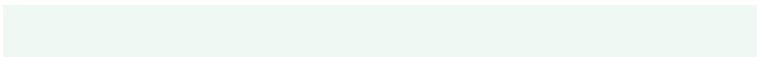
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



250.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



245.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



122.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



110.9430, -51.9750, -98.8470

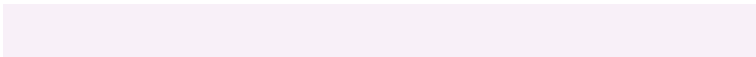


35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



# Inverse Universe

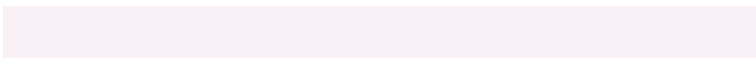
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



249.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



242.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



121.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



78.0570, 51.9750, 98.8470

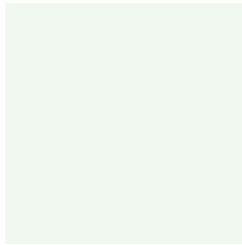


25.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

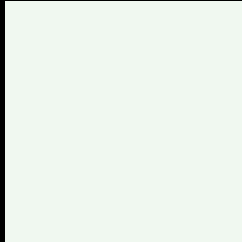
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

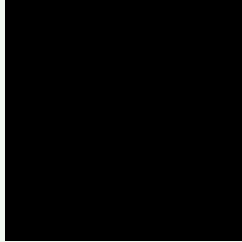
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

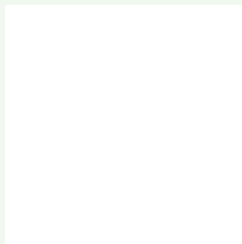
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840.



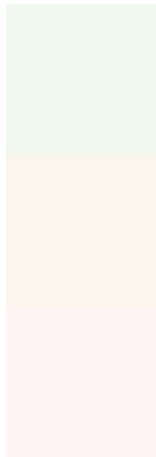
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840.

-4.1840.

# 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

244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

### Protanopia

246.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930

### Deuteranopia

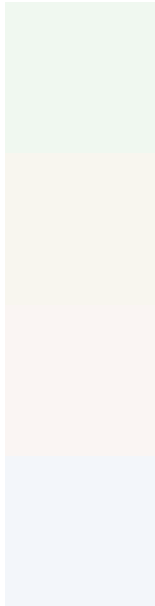
246.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



## Tritanopia

246.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

## Protanomaly

245.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

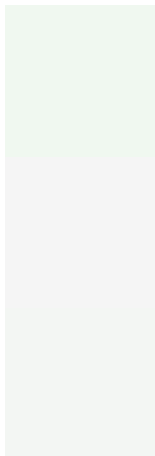
## Deuteranomaly

246.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

## Tritanomaly

245.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

## Achromatopsia

245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

244.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 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(240, 248, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 248, 240)  
}
```

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(240, 248, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 248, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 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(240, 248, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 248, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 248, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 248, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 248, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 248,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 244.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 248, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
248, 240) }
```

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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