

# Converting Colors

YIQ(246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFB3
RGB	255, 255, 179
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2979
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 85%
HSV	60°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	85.1362, 96.0339, 56.7181
YIQ	246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

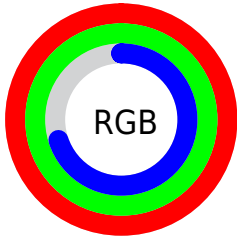
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 255, 179
Decimal	16777139
CIE Lab	98.45, -11.32, 36.40
CIE LCh	98, 38.117, 107.277
Yxy	96.0339, 0.3579, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967219 (0xFFFFFFFFB3)
YUV	246.3360, -33.1966, 7.5983
Hunter-Lab	97.9969, -16.4201, 34.2823

# Details

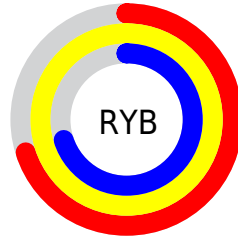
The YIQ color  $246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $187.6640, -24.3960, 23.6360$ , and the grayscale version is  $247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $252.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200$ , and  $189.3790, 22.8370, -22.9150$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $243.4860, 32.4210, -31.4110$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $249.3000, 16.0500, -15.5500$ .

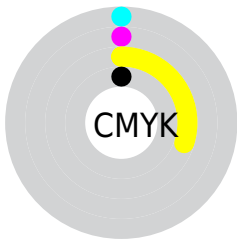
# Distribution



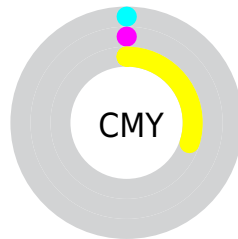
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360 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 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360


 246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 217.5640, 23.7540,  
-23.0140


 252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

 189.4930, 22.5160,  
-22.6040

 162.6070, 22.1950,  
-22.2930

 136.1230, 20.6820,  
-22.4060

 110.3510, 20.0400,  
-21.7840

 85.1660, 19.1230,  
-21.6850

 61.2260, 18.8940,

-23.0420

■ 40.7340, 11.8320,  
-16.2000

■ 21.5190, 2.4320,  
-11.0400

■ 246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360

■ 246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360

■ 243.4860, 32.4210,  
-31.4110

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

■ 240.5220, 40.7670,  
-39.4970

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 237.6720, 48.7920,  
-47.2720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 234.7080, 57.1380,  
-55.3580

■ 231.8580, 65.1630,  
-63.1330

■ 228.8940, 73.5090,  
-71.2190

■ 226.0440, 81.5340,  
-78.9940

■ 225.9300, 81.8550,  
-79.3050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

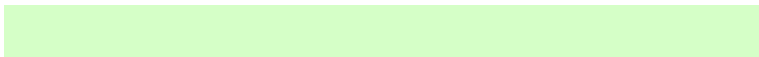
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



239.2920, 27.6960, -17.3600



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



236.0580, -7.0560, -26.3200

# Triad

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



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



237.3900, 8.2500, 15.6900

# Complementary

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



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



187.6640, -24.3960, 23.6360

# 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



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



232.5750, -44.7000, -15.9000

# Square

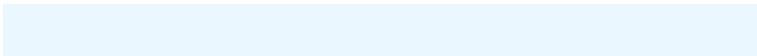
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



220.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920



244.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



233.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

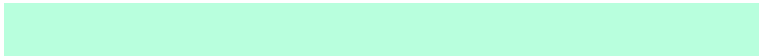


# Rectangle

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



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



229.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



244.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



238.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440

# Sweetspot

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



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



252.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



201.7240, 45.2960, 16.1120



125.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

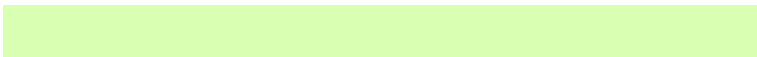
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



244.5120, 29.5320, -28.6120



234.9740, 1.7480, -31.6920



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.



187.6640, -24.3960, 23.6360



173.4880, -29.5320, 28.6120



199.0260, -1.7480, 31.6920



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



21.7740, -61.3110, 59.4010

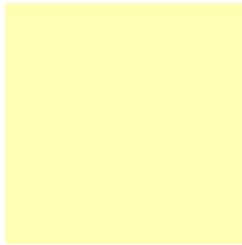


7.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

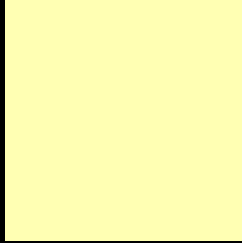
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

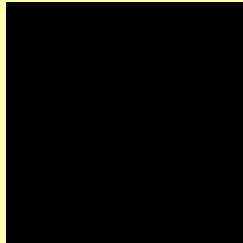
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 246.3360, 24.3960,

-23.6360.

# Color Blindness Simulation

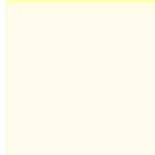
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



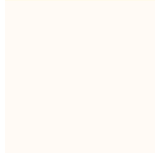
### Original Color

246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



### Protanopia

249.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940



### Deuteranopia

250.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

## **Tritanopia**

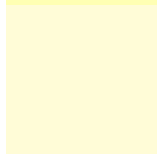
251.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270

# Trichromacy



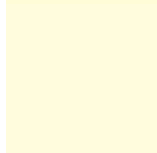
## Original Color

246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



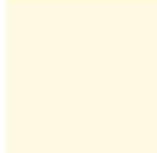
## Protanomaly

248.6790, 13.6650, -10.8710



## Deuteranomaly

249.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050



## Tritanomaly

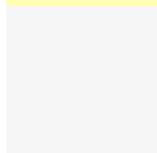
249.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160

# Monochromacy



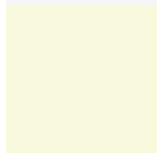
## Original Color

246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



## Achromatopsia

246.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

245.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360 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, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 179)  
}
```

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, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360 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, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 179) }
```

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, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 179) }
```

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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