

# Converting Colors

YIQ(249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFCC
RGB	255, 255, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.1999
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 90%
HSV	60°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	87.8993, 97.1393, 71.2605
YIQ	249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

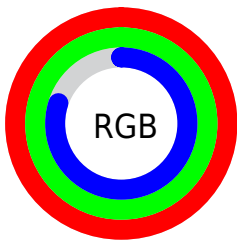
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 255, 204
Decimal	16777164
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.88, -8.05, 24.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 25.722, 108.232
Yxy	97.1393, 0.3430, 0.3790
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967244 (0xFFFFFFFFCC)
<b>YUV</b>	249.1860, -22.2767, 5.0989
Hunter-Lab	98.5593, -13.2850, 26.1235

# Details

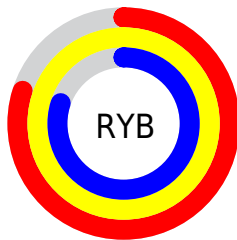
The YIQ color **249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**, and the color name is **conditioner**. A complement of this color would be **209.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610**, and the grayscale version is **249.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **192.5280, 15.4080, -14.9280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **252.1500, 8.0250, -7.7750**.

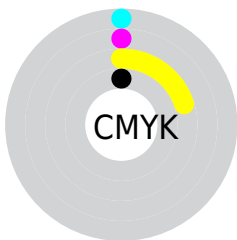
# Distribution



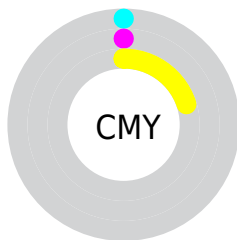
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610 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 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610


 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 220.3000, 16.0500,  
-15.5500

 192.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280

 165.3430, 14.4910,  
-14.8290

 139.0440, 13.8950,  
-15.0410

 113.2720, 13.2530,  
-14.4190

 88.5000, 12.6110,  
-13.7970

 65.3150, 11.6940,

-13.6980

■ 42.3150, 11.6940,  
-13.6980

■ 23.3130, 6.0080,  
-9.7680

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,  
-15.8610

■ 246.3360, 24.3960,  
-23.6360

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 243.3720, 32.7420,  
-31.7220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 240.5220, 40.7670,  
-39.4970

■ 237.5580, 49.1130,  
-47.5830

■ 234.7080, 57.1380,  
-55.3580

■ 231.7440, 65.4840,  
-63.4440

■ 228.8940, 73.5090,  
-71.2190

■ 225.9300, 81.8550,  
-79.3050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

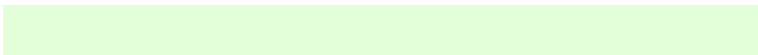
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



244.3760, 18.8920, -11.9880



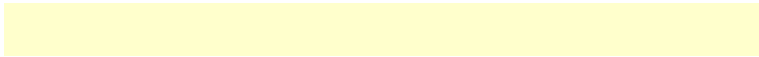
249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



242.1110, -5.4070, -17.6550

# Triad

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



249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



234.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040



243.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

# Complementary

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



249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



209.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610

# 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.



246.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



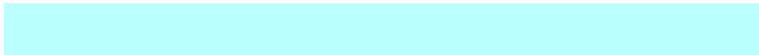
241.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

# Square

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



249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



234.0700, -41.7200, -14.8400



247.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

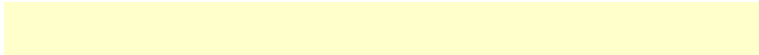


241.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

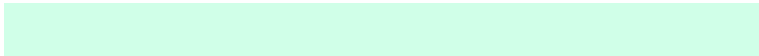


# Rectangle

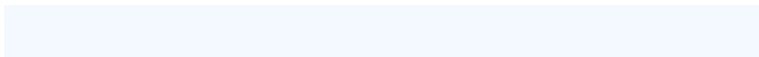
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



238.3250, -20.6290, -17.1170



247.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



243.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370

# Sweetspot

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



249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



253.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650



219.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120



126.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

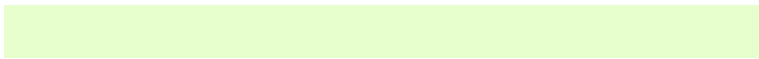
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



248.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



241.7110, 1.4710, -21.1610



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.



209.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



200.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710



217.5880, -0.8750, 21.3730



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 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610 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 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

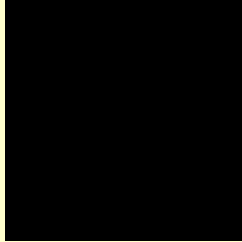
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 249.1860, 16.3710,

-15.8610.

# 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

249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610

### Protanopia

251.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

### Deuteranopia

251.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

## **Tritanopia**

252.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



## Protanomaly

250.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400



## Deuteranomaly

250.7310, 7.8870, -5.2730



## Tritanomaly

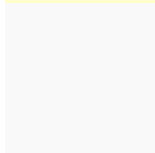
250.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

# Monochromacy



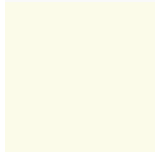
## Original Color

249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610



## Achromatopsia

249.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

248.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610 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, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 204)  
}
```

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, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610 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, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 204) }
```

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, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610 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, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 204) }
```

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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