

# Converting Colors

YIQ(249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(249.6600, 6.6490,  
-4.8630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDFBEA
RGB	253, 251, 234
RGB Percent	99%, 98%, 92%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0157, 0.0823
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.08, 0.01
HSL	54°, 83%, 95%
HSV	54°, 8%, 99%
XYZ	89.8571, 95.8173, 91.6081
YIQ	249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

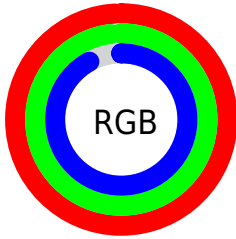
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 253, 234
Decimal	16645098
CIE Lab	98.36, -2.20, 8.36
CIE LCh	98, 8.648, 104.742
Yxy	95.8173, 0.3241, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294835178 (0xFFFD <sub>F</sub> BEA)
YUV	249.6600, -7.7204, 2.9292
Hunter-Lab	97.8863, -7.4426, 13.0331

# Details

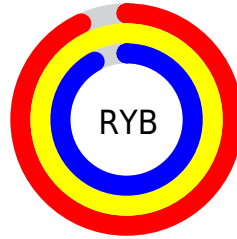
The YIQ color 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 237.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630, and the grayscale version is 250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000, and 193.3610, 6.0530, -5.0750 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 245.0490, 15.4990, -11.0690, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 253.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990.

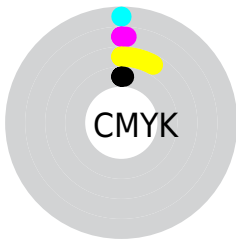
# Distribution



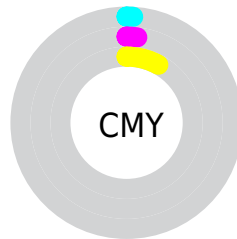
- Red (99%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 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 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 249.6600, 6.6490,  
-4.8630


 249.6600, 6.6490,  
-4.8630


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 220.7740, 6.3280,  
-4.5520

 193.3610, 6.0530,  
-5.0750

 165.8880, 6.0070,  
-4.2410

 139.8880, 6.0070,  
-4.2410

 114.0020, 5.6860,  
-3.9300

 89.7030, 5.0900,  
-4.1420

 66.1160, 5.3650,

-3.6190

■ 43.9310, 4.4480,  
-3.5200

■ 23.5890, 5.4110,  
-4.4530

■ 249.6600, 6.6490,  
-4.8630

■ 249.6600, 6.6490,  
-4.8630

■ 245.0490, 15.4990,  
-11.0690

■ 253.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 240.9110, 24.3950,  
-18.1090

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 236.3000, 33.2450,  
-24.3150

■ 231.6890, 42.0950,  
-30.5210

■ 227.6650, 50.6700,  
-37.2500

■ 222.9400, 59.8410,  
-43.7670

■ 218.3290, 68.6910,  
-49.9730

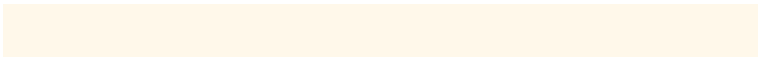
■ 214.3050, 77.2660,  
-56.7020

■ 209.5800, 86.4370,  
-63.2190

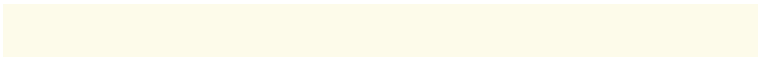
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



248.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



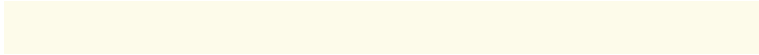
249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



248.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850

# Triad

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



249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



247.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650



249.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

# Complementary

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



249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



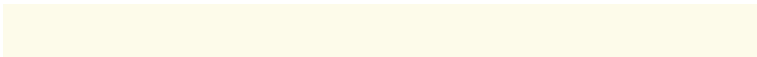
237.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

# Split Complementary

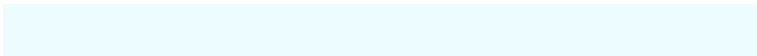
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



250.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



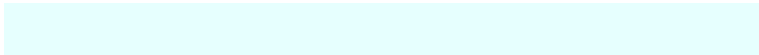
247.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

# Square

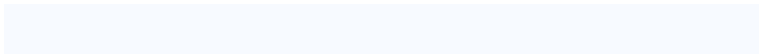
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



247.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



249.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



248.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



# Rectangle

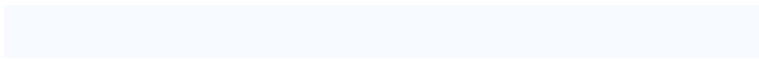
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



248.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480



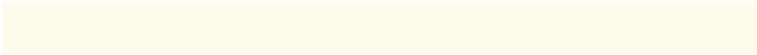
249.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



249.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

# Sweetspot

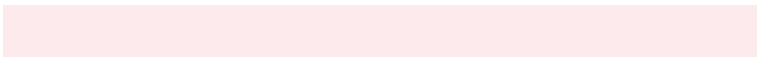
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



253.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



239.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



127.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

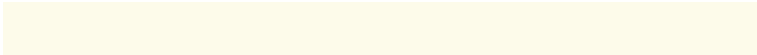


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



251.2040, 7.9330, -6.1070



248.7410, 1.9270, -7.3930



125.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970



157.4860, 66.8110, -48.9410



52.5950, 22.4690, -16.2430



# Inverse Universe

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



237.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630



235.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070



238.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



117.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



33.5140, -66.8110, 48.9410

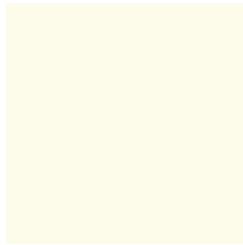


11.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

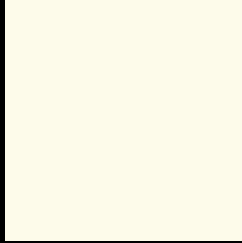
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

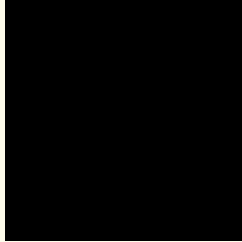
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630.



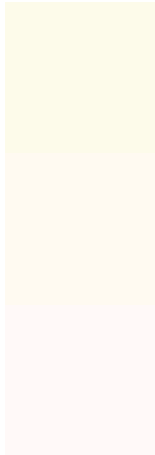
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630.

-4.830.

# 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

249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

### Protanopia

250.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390

### Deuteranopia

250.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610

## **Tritanopia**

250.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

# Trichromacy



A vertical color bar on the left side of the Trichromacy section, transitioning from yellow at the top to light beige at the bottom.

## Original Color

249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

## Protanomaly

249.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

## Deuteranomaly

250.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

## Tritanomaly

250.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

# Monochromacy



A vertical color bar on the left side of the Monochromacy section, transitioning from yellow at the top to light beige at the bottom.

## Original Color

249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

## Achromatopsia

250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

249.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 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(253, 251, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 251, 234)  
}
```

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(253, 251, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 251, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 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(253, 251, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 251, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 251, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 251, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 251, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 251,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 249.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 251, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
251, 234) }
```

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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