

Converting Colors

YIQ(250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFFF
RGB	239, 255, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.0628, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 97%
HSV	180°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	89.4018, 97.0884, 108.6276
YIQ	250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	239, 247, 255
Decimal	15728639
CIELab	98.86, -5.20, -1.80
CIELCh	99, 5.505, 199.126
Yxy	97.0884, 0.3029, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293918719 (0xFFEFFFFF)
YUV	250.2160, 2.3585, -9.8364
Hunter-Lab	98.5335, -10.4762, 3.6095

Details

The YIQ color 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 243.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920, 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 193.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 242.4420, -25.0320, -8.9040, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000.

Distribution



- Red (94%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 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 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920


 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 221.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

 193.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

 166.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

 140.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

 114.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

 90.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

 66.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 44.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 23.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 234.9670,
-39.9320, -14.2040

■ 227.1930,
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 219.7180,
-70.3280, -25.0160

■ 211.9440,
-85.8240, -30.5280

■ 204.4690,
-100.7240, -35.8280

■ 196.6950,
-116.2200, -41.3400

■ 189.2200,
-131.1200, -46.6400

■ 181.4460,
-146.6160, -52.1520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



250.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



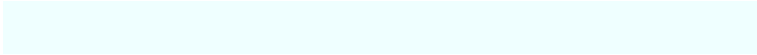
250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



249.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570

Triad

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



250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



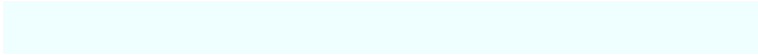
251.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



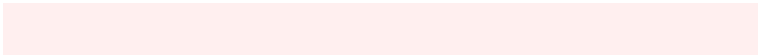
251.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Complementary

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



250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



243.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920

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.



250.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



250.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500

Square

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



250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



251.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



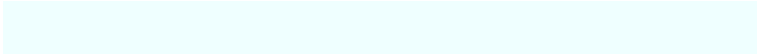
250.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



251.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980

Rectangle

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



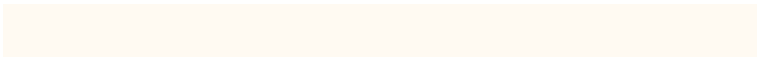
250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



250.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



250.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



250.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

Sweetspot

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



250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



253.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



126.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



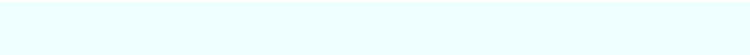
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



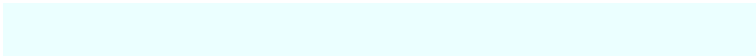
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

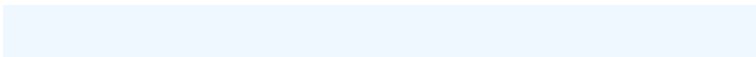
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



249.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



245.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



123.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



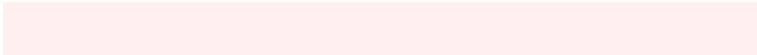
133.8910, -113.8360, -40.4920



44.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

Inverse Universe

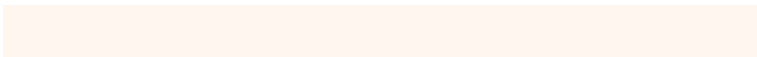
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



240.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



248.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



57.1090, 113.8360, 40.4920



19.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 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 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

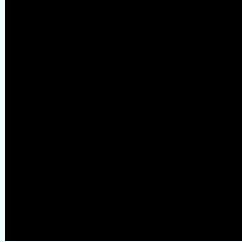
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920.

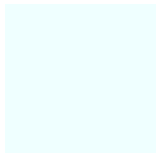


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920.

Color Blindness Simulation

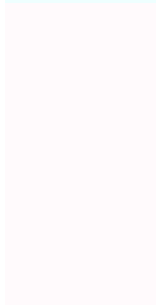
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



Protanopia

251.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Deuteranopia

251.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Tritanopia

251.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Trichromacy

Original Color

250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Protanomaly

251.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Deuteranomaly

251.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Tritanomaly

251.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

Monochromacy

Original Color

250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

Achromatopsia

250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

250.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 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(239, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 255, 255)  
}
```

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(239, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 255, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 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(239, 255, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 255,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 250.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
255, 255) }
```

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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