

# Converting Colors

YIQ(253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	22
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**YIQ(253.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAFFFB
RGB	250, 255, 251
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 98%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0000, 0.0157
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	132°, 100%, 99%
HSV	132°, 2%, 100%
XYZ	92.5955, 98.8083, 105.4576
YIQ	253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 254, 255
Decimal	16449531
CIE Lab	99.54, -2.34, 1.32
CIE LCh	100, 2.690, 150.558
Yxy	98.8083, 0.3119, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294639611 (0xFFFAFFFB)
YUV	253.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740
Hunter-Lab	99.4024, -7.6775, 6.6799

# Details

The YIQ color 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 251.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040, and the grayscale version is 253.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000, and 196.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 242.9950, -10.7720, -14.0360, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000.

# Distribution



- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 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 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 253.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040


 253.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 224.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

 196.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

 169.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

 143.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

 117.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

 92.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

 69.3480, -1.1000,

-2.0920

■ 46.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

■ 25.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 253.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 253.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 242.9950,  
-10.7720, -14.0360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 233.1260,  
-18.9310, -25.8670

■ 223.0720,  
-28.0070, -37.5990

■ 213.2030,  
-36.1660, -49.4300

■ 203.1490,  
-45.2420, -61.1620

■ 193.3940,  
-53.7220, -72.6820

■ 183.2260,  
-62.4770, -84.7250

■ 173.4710,  
-70.9570, -96.2450

■ 163.4170,  
-80.0330, -107.9770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



253.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



252.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

# Triad

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



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



253.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



252.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

# Complementary

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



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



251.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

# 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.



253.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



253.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

# Square

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



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



253.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



253.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



253.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



# Rectangle

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



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



252.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



253.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



252.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

# Sweetspot

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



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



253.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



254.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



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.



253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



253.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



126.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



116.4490, -64.7230, -88.0750



39.0500, -21.7730, -29.4290

# Inverse Universe

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



251.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



251.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



126.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



74.5510, 64.7230, 88.0750



24.9500, 21.7730, 29.4290

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

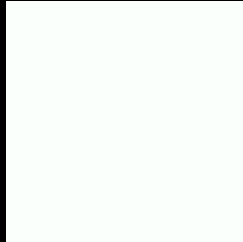
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

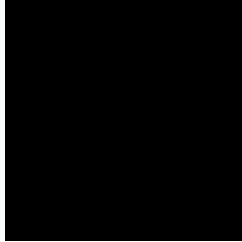
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040.





# 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

253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

### Protanopia

253.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

253.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

## **Tritanopia**

253.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

# Trichromacy

## Original Color

253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

## Protanomaly

253.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

## Deuteranomaly

253.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

## Tritanomaly

253.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

# Monochromacy

## Original Color

253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

## Achromatopsia

253.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

253.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 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(250, 255, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 255, 251)  
}
```

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(250, 255, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 255, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 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(250, 255, 251) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 255, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 255, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 255, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 255, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 255,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 253.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 255, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
255, 251) }
```

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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