

# Converting Colors

YIQ(239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(239.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5ECEF
RGB	245, 236, 239
RGB Percent	96%, 93%, 94%
CMY	0.0392, 0.0745, 0.0627
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.02, 0.04
HSL	340°, 31%, 94%
HSV	340°, 4%, 96%
XYZ	83.2332, 85.6345, 93.8066
YIQ	239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

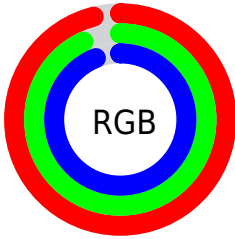
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 236, 239
Decimal	16116975
CIE Lab	94.16, 3.55, -0.38
CIE LCh	94, 3.572, 353.846
Yxy	85.6345, 0.3169, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294307055 (0xFF5ECEF)
YUV	239.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331
Hunter-Lab	92.5389, -1.3931, 4.6750

# Details

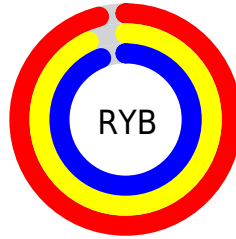
The YIQ color **239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **241.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410**, and the grayscale version is **239.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **183.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **252.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200**.

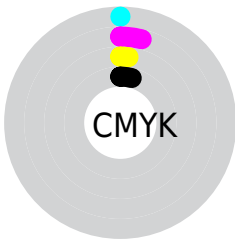
# Distribution



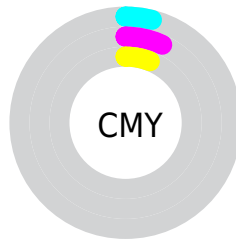
- Red (96%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 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 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 239.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410


 239.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 211.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

 183.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

 156.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

 130.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

 104.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

 80.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

 58.3210, 3.5300,

2.1060

■ 36.4350, 3.2090,  
2.4170

■ 15.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

■ 239.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

■ 239.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

■ 223.1210, 16.1370,  
10.4170

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 206.5080, 28.4690,  
18.2050

■ 190.0090, 40.4800,  
26.3040

■ 174.0970, 52.2160,  
33.8800

■ 157.4840, 64.5480,  
41.6680

■ 141.5720, 76.2840,  
49.2440

■ 125.0730, 88.2950,  
57.3430

■ 109.0470,  
100.3520, 64.6080

■ 92.5480, 112.3630,  
72.7070

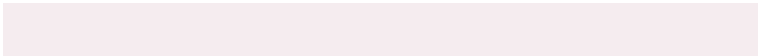
# Harmonies

## Analogous

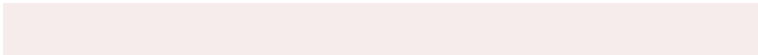
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



239.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



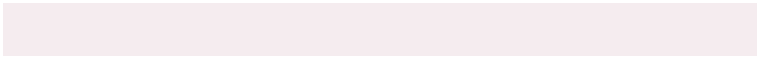
239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



238.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

# Triad

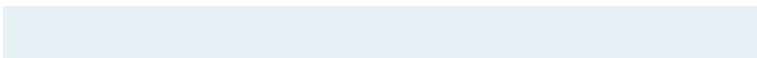
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



237.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



237.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

# Complementary

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



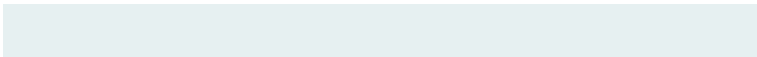
239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



241.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

# Split Complementary

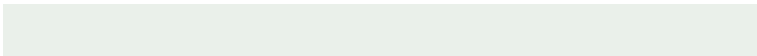
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090



239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



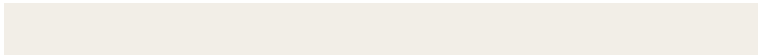
237.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

# Square

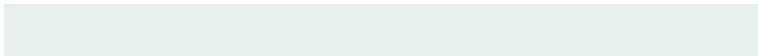
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



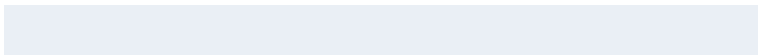
239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



238.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



236.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

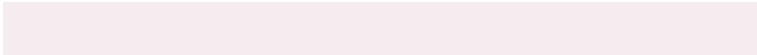


238.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

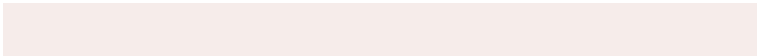


# Rectangle

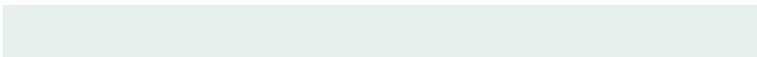
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



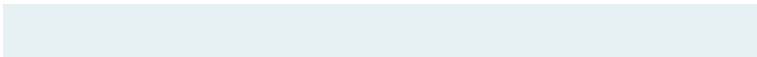
239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



238.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980



236.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



237.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

# Sweetspot

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



239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



253.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



238.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



126.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

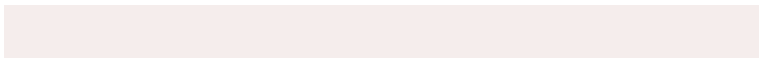
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



248.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



239.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



118.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



62.6820, 90.9540, 58.7140

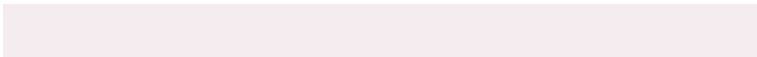


19.9210, 28.7440, 18.7280



# Inverse Universe

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



239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



248.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



241.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



118.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



62.6820, 90.9540, 58.7140

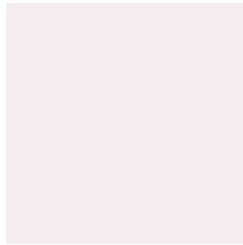


19.9210, 28.7440, 18.7280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

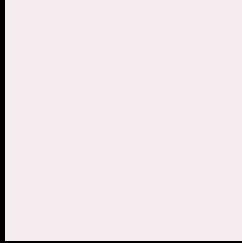
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

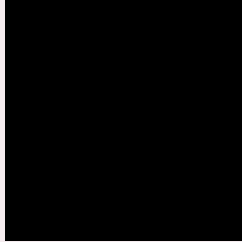
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

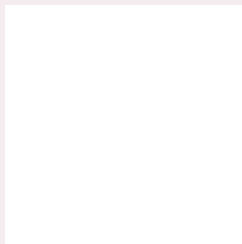
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410.



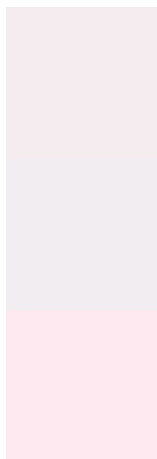
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 239.0330, 4.4010,

2.8410.

# 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

239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

### Protanopia

238.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

### Deuteranopia

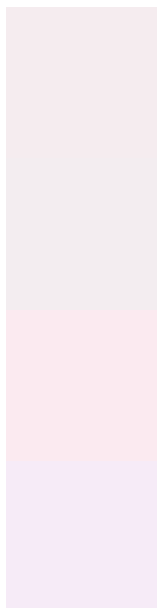
240.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410



## Tritanopia

239.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

## Protanomaly

239.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

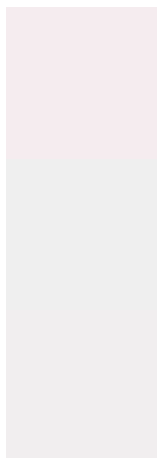
## Deuteranomaly

239.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700

## Tritanomaly

239.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

## Achromatopsia

239.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

239.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 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(245, 236, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 236, 239)  
}
```

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(245, 236, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 236, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 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(245, 236, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 236, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 236, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 236, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 236, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 236,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 239.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 236, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
236, 239) }
```

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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