

# Converting Colors

YIQ(239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(239.3310, 6.7380,  
10.0500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FCE7F9
RGB	252, 231, 249
RGB Percent	99%, 91%, 98%
CMY	0.0117, 0.0941, 0.0235
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.01, 0.01
HSL	309°, 78%, 95%
HSV	309°, 8%, 99%
XYZ	85.8234, 84.6850, 101.4477
YIQ	239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

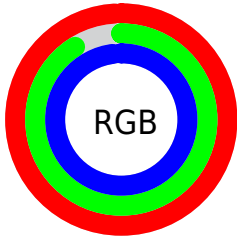
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	252, 231, 249
Decimal	16574457
CIE Lab	93.75, 10.22, -6.12
CIE LCh	94, 11.916, 329.095
Yxy	84.6850, 0.3156, 0.3114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294764537 (0xFFFC E7F9)
YUV	239.3310, 4.7668, 11.1107
Hunter-Lab	92.0245, 5.4289, -0.9441

# Details

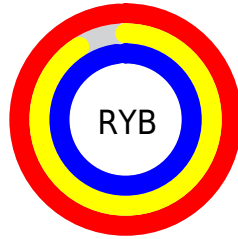
The YIQ color  $239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $243.6690, -6.7380, -10.0500$ , and the grayscale version is  $239.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $183.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $224.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $253.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580$ .

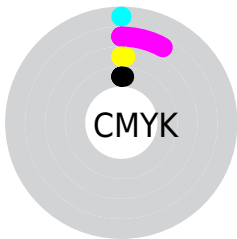
# Distribution



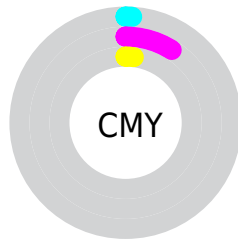
- Red (99%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (98%)



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




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500 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 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 239.3310, 6.7380,  
10.0500


 239.3310, 6.7380,  
10.0500


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 210.9180, 6.4630,  
9.5270

 183.0320, 6.1420,  
9.8380

 156.5050, 6.1880,  
9.0040

 130.5050, 6.1880,  
9.0040

 105.2060, 5.5920,  
8.7920

 80.7930, 5.3170,  
8.2690

 58.3800, 5.0420,

7.7460

■ 36.0810, 4.4460,  
7.5340

■ 13.9180, 6.4630,  
9.5270

■ 239.3310, 6.7380,  
10.0500

■ 239.3310, 6.7380,  
10.0500

■ 224.2000, 14.8970,  
21.8810

■ 253.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 209.1830, 22.7350,  
34.0230

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 193.4650, 31.1690,  
46.3770

■ 178.4480, 39.0070,  
58.5190

■ 163.3170, 47.1660,  
70.3500

■ 148.1860, 55.3250,  
82.1810

■ 133.1690, 63.1630,  
94.3230

■ 117.4510, 71.5970,  
106.6770

■ 102.3200, 79.7560,  
118.5080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



237.8890, -3.7610, 7.5910



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



237.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110

# Triad

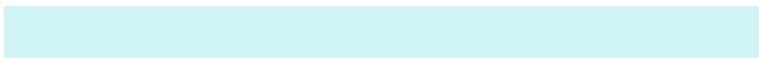
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



236.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100



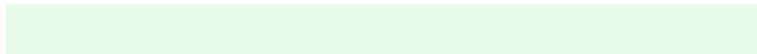
233.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760

# Complementary

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



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



243.6690, -6.7380, -10.0500

# 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.



233.5200, -16.5040, -9.2720



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



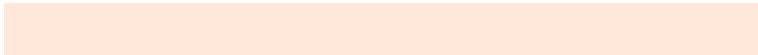
235.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

# Square

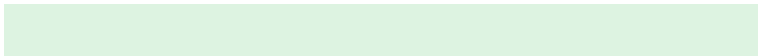
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



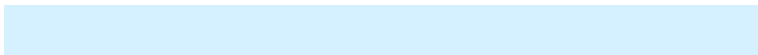
239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



237.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220



234.3700, -7.3340, -10.2620



234.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

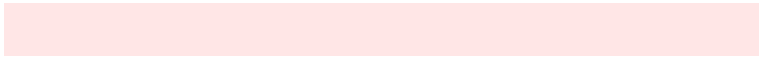


# Rectangle

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



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



237.4750, 14.9000, 5.3000



234.3700, -7.3340, -10.2620



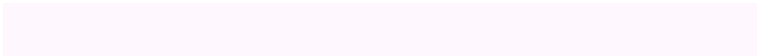
233.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200

# Sweetspot

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



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



250.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



234.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



124.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

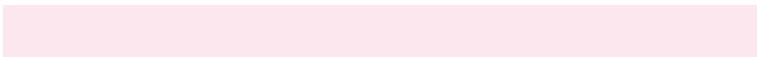
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



239.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310



238.1910, 9.9480, 6.9400



117.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



74.9790, 60.6420, 90.4500



24.1670, 19.6640, 29.1040



# Inverse Universe

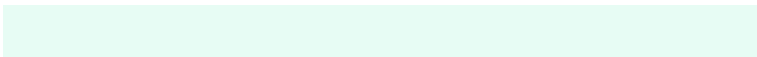
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



239.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310



244.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400



117.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



74.9790, 60.6420, 90.4500

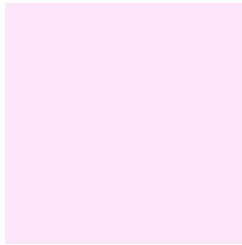


24.1670, 19.6640, 29.1040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

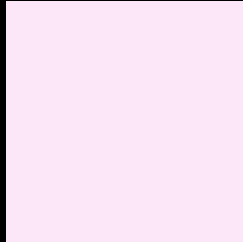
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

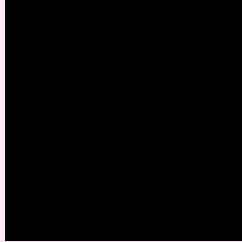
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500.



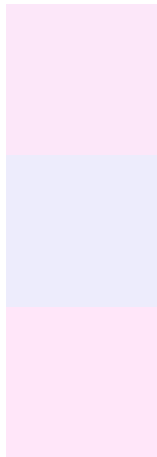
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 239.3310, 6.7380,

10.0500.

# 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

239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

### Protanopia

238.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

### Deuteranopia

239.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090



## Tritanopia

239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

## Protanomaly

238.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

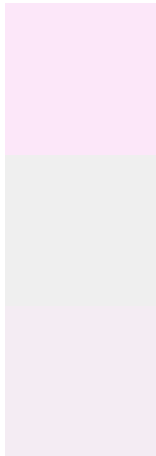
## Deuteranomaly

239.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

## Tritanomaly

239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500

## Achromatopsia

239.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

239.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500 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(252, 231, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 231, 249)  
}
```

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(252, 231, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 231, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500 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(252, 231, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 231, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(252, 231, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 231, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 231, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 231,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 239.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 231, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
231, 249) }
```

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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