

# Converting Colors

YIQ(239.5260, 34.9440,  
-38.5920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(239.5260, 34.9440,  
-38.5920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9FF87
RGB	249, 255, 135
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 53%
CMY	0.0236, 0.0000, 0.4703
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	63°, 100%, 76%
HSV	63°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	79.1962, 93.4065, 36.7987
YIQ	239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

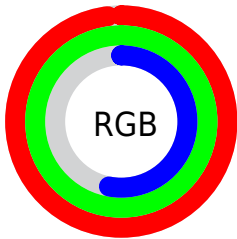
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	135, 255, 141
Decimal	16383879
CIE Lab	97.39, -18.26, 56.19
CIE LCh	97, 59.085, 108.003
Yxy	93.4065, 0.3782, 0.4461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294573959 (0xFFFF9FF87)
YUV	239.5260, -51.5313, 8.3087
Hunter-Lab	96.6470, -22.8628, 45.0781

# Details

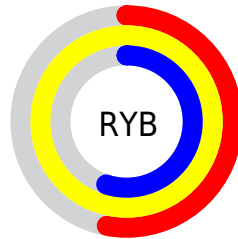
The YIQ color **239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **150.4740, -34.9440, 38.5920**, and the grayscale version is **240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247.5900, 20.8650, -20.2150**, and **182.5690, 33.3850, -37.8710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236.3770, 42.3730, -46.5790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **242.7890, 27.1940, -30.2940**.

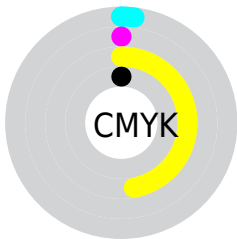
# Distribution



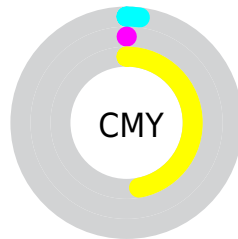
- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920 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 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 239.5260, 34.9440,  
-38.5920


 239.5260, 34.9440,  
-38.5920

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 210.4550, 33.7060,  
-38.1820


 247.7040, 20.5440,  
-19.9040

 182.5690, 33.3850,  
-37.8710


 250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

 155.0850, 31.8720,  
-37.9840

 254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

 128.0310, 31.9640,  
-39.6520

 101.8460, 31.0470,  
-39.5530

 79.3970, 22.4260,  
-31.9900

 58.1220, 13.2550,

-25.4730

■ 36.8470, 4.0840,  
-18.9560

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 239.5260, 34.9440,  
-38.5920

■ 239.5260, 34.9440,  
-38.5920

■ 236.3770, 42.3730,  
-46.5790

■ 242.7890, 27.1940,  
-30.2940

■ 232.8150, 49.5270,  
-55.0890

■ 246.2370, 20.3610,  
-22.0950

■ 229.6660, 56.9560,  
-63.0760

■ 249.5000, 12.6110,  
-13.7970

■ 226.4030, 64.7060,  
-71.3740

■ 252.6490, 5.1820,  
-5.8100

■ 223.2540, 72.1350, 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-79.3610 -0.0000

■ 222.0430, 74.1070,  
-82.0610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

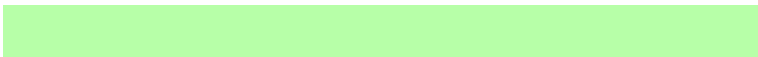
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



230.0530, 44.0660, -27.6940



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



223.5540, -14.9850, -42.3210

# Triad

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



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



224.4760, 14.3000, 27.1960

# Complementary

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



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



150.4740, -34.9440, 38.5920

# 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.



233.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



208.6550, -92.3800, -32.8600

# Square

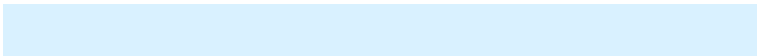
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



235.4200, -18.7980, -0.7340



219.3290, 27.4150, 15.2790

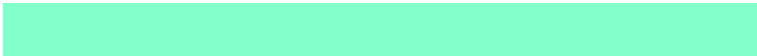


# Rectangle

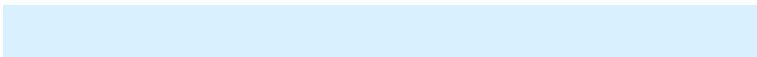
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



211.5830, -57.4870, -42.9830



235.4200, -18.7980, -0.7340



226.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

# Sweetspot

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



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



250.2980, 10.3640, -11.6200



174.4020, 69.8700, 22.3020



124.8940, 5.8700, -7.2660



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

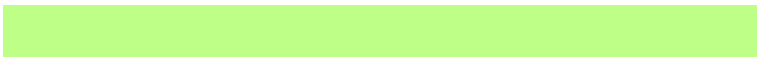
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



236.6050, 41.7310, -45.9570



221.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



126.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



166.5350, 55.9470, -61.3090



55.8070, 18.7560, -20.5400



# Inverse Universe

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



150.4740, -34.9440, 38.5920



130.3950, -41.7310, 45.9570



168.4140, 0.8160, 51.3120



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



24.7640, -55.3510, 61.5210

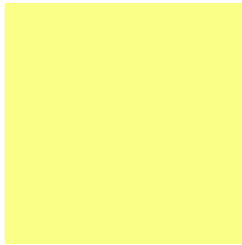


8.1930, -18.7560, 20.5400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

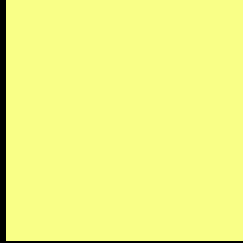
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920 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 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920.



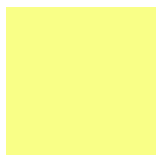
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 239.5260, 34.9440,

-38.5920.

# Color Blindness Simulation

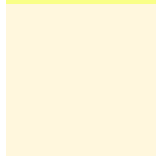
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



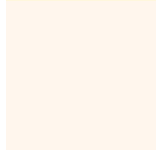
### Original Color

239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



### Protanopia

246.4280, 13.1140, -6.3900



### Deuteranopia

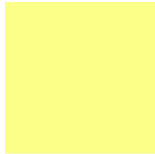
247.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



## Tritanopia

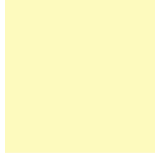
248.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

# Trichromacy



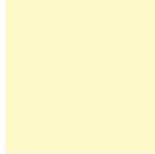
## Original Color

239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



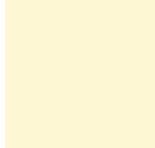
## Protanomaly

244.0570, 21.0480, -18.0240



## Deuteranomaly

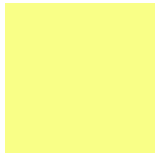
244.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



## Tritanomaly

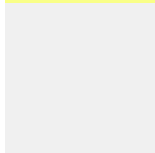
245.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

# Monochromacy



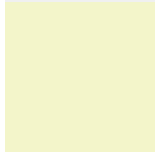
## Original Color

239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920



## Achromatopsia

240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

239.5000, 12.6110, -13.7970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920 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(249, 255, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 255, 135)  
}
```

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(249, 255, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 255, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920 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(249, 255, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 255, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 255, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 255, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 255, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 255,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 239.5260, 34.9440, -38.5920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 255, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
255, 135) }
```

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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