

# Converting Colors

YIQ(248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(248.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFFFEF
RGB	239, 255, 239
RGB Percent	94%, 100%, 94%
CMY	0.0628, 0.0000, 0.0627
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	120°, 100%, 97%
HSV	120°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	86.9323, 96.1005, 95.6278
YIQ	248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

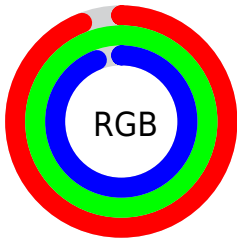
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 255, 255
Decimal	15728623
CIE Lab	98.47, -8.07, 5.84
CIE LCh	98, 9.958, 144.127
Yxy	96.1005, 0.3120, 0.3449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293918703 (0xFFEFFFFE)
YUV	248.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368
Hunter-Lab	98.0309, -13.2630, 10.7850

# Details

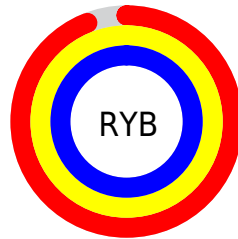
The YIQ color  $248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $245.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680$ , and the grayscale version is  $248.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $191.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $237.7680, -11.8710, -21.6550$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

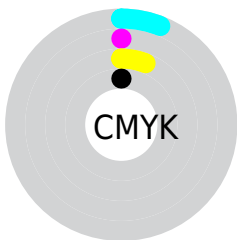
# Distribution



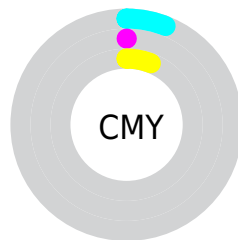
- Red (94%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (94%)



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



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




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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 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 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 248.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680


 248.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 219.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

 191.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

 164.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

 138.2180, -3.8500,  
-7.3220

 113.2180, -3.8500,  
-7.3220

 88.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

 65.0440, -3.3000,

-6.2760

■ 43.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

■ 22.3430, -2.7040,  
-6.0640

■ 248.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 248.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 237.7680,  
-11.8710, -21.6550

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 227.3290,  
-18.4250, -35.0410

■ 216.7050,  
-25.8960, -48.3280

■ 206.2660,  
-32.4500, -61.7140

■ 195.6420,  
-39.9210, -75.0010

■ 185.2030,  
-46.4750, -88.3870

■ 174.5790,  
-53.9460, -101.6740

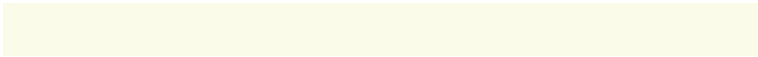
■ 164.1400,  
-60.5000, -115.0600

■ 153.5160,  
-67.9710, -128.3470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

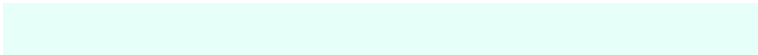
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



249.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



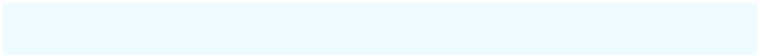
246.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

# Triad

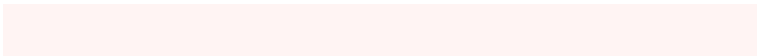
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



248.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



247.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210

# Complementary

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



248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



245.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

# Split Complementary

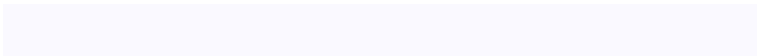
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



248.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



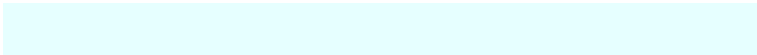
249.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

# Square

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



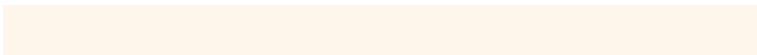
248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



247.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000



249.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



247.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130

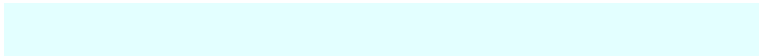


# Rectangle

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



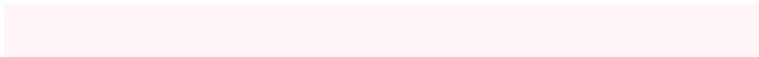
248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



246.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



249.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



247.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540

# Sweetspot

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



248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



252.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



253.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760



126.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



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.



248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



246.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



249.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



122.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



112.1170, -52.5250, -99.8930



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



# Inverse Universe

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



245.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



243.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



244.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930

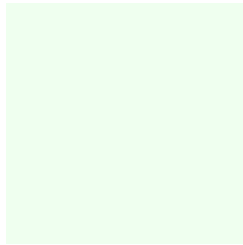


26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

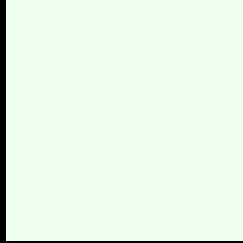
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

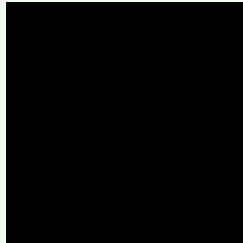
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

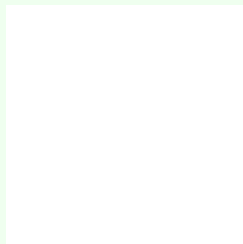
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680.



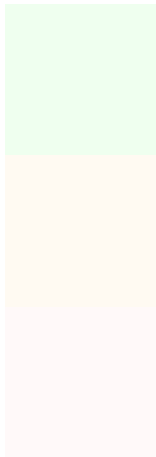
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680.

-8.3680.

# 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

248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

### Protanopia

250.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

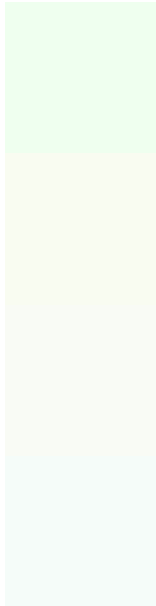
### Deuteranopia

250.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720

## **Tritanopia**

250.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

## Protanomaly

249.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570

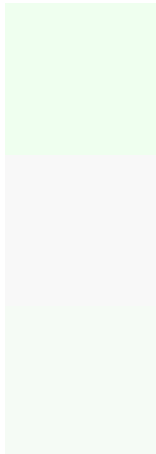
## Deuteranomaly

249.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

## Tritanomaly

249.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

## Achromatopsia

248.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

248.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 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, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 255, 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(239, 255, 239) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 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, 239) }
```



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

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

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, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 248.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 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, 239) }
```

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

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