

# Converting Colors

YIQ(222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040)</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> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(222.7950, -6.1920,  
13.1040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1D8FC
RGB	225, 216, 252
RGB Percent	88%, 85%, 99%
CMY	0.1176, 0.1529, 0.0118
CMYK	0.11, 0.14, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	255°, 86%, 92%
HSV	255°, 14%, 99%
XYZ	73.1783, 72.1466, 102.1531
YIQ	222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

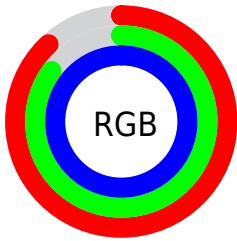
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 216, 252
Decimal	14801148
CIE Lab	88.04, 9.82, -16.41
CIE LCh	88, 19.128, 300.896
Yxy	72.1466, 0.2957, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292991228 (0xFFE1D8FC)
YUV	222.7950, 14.3981, 1.9338
Hunter-Lab	84.9392, 5.1410, -11.8484

# Details

The YIQ color  $222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $245.2050, 6.1920, -13.1040$ , and the grayscale version is  $223.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $167.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $202.4390, -10.6410, 22.1510$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $243.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570$ .

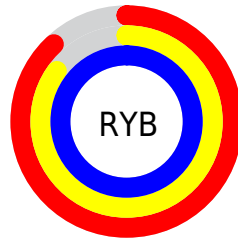
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (85%)

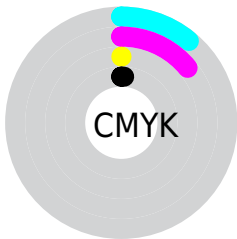
Blue (99%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (99%)

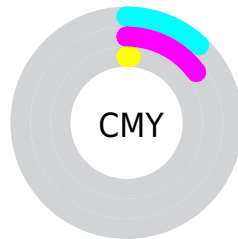


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040 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 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 222.7950, -6.1920,  
13.1040

■ 222.7950, -6.1920,  
13.1040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 194.6810, -5.8710,  
12.7930

■ 167.5670, -5.5500,  
12.4820

■ 141.1540, -5.8250,  
11.9590

■ 115.7410, -6.1000,  
11.4360

■ 90.6270, -5.7790,  
11.1250

■ 67.1000, -5.7330,  
10.2910

■ 44.9860, -5.4120,

9.9800

■ 24.0460, -5.6410,  
8.6230

■ 2.8500, -8.0250,  
7.7750

■ 222.7950, -6.1920,  
13.1040

■ 222.7950, -6.1920,  
13.1040

■ 202.4390,  
-10.6410, 22.1510

■ 243.1510, -1.7430,  
4.0570

■ 182.0830,  
-15.0900, 31.1980

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 161.1400,  
-19.2640, 40.7680

■ 140.7840,  
-23.7130, 49.8150

■ 120.7270,  
-27.5660, 59.0740

■ 100.3710,  
-32.0150, 68.1210

■ 80.0150, -36.4640,  
77.1680

■ 59.0720, -40.6380,  
86.7380

■ 47.5650, -43.3440,  
91.7280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



219.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



224.3580, 11.2760, 15.9160

# Triad

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



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



222.3270, 29.7560, 0.3800



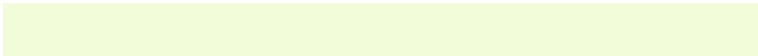
214.6000, -28.6530, -14.8690

# Complementary

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



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



245.2050, 6.1920, -13.1040

# 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.



216.1580, -12.7890, -16.0290



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



220.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050

# Square

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



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



222.0700, 29.3420, 7.8860



217.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160



214.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



# Rectangle

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



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



224.5070, 21.0420, 15.1380



217.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160



214.7100, -23.1510, -15.4630

# Sweetspot

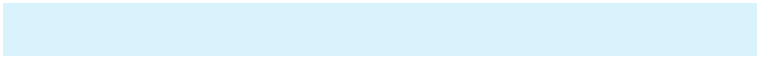
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



246.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



235.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250



122.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



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.



222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



220.1910, -7.2470, 15.7050



228.1770, 4.5360, 16.9200



114.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



35.5990, -32.6570, 68.7430



11.4390, -10.6410, 22.1510



# Inverse Universe

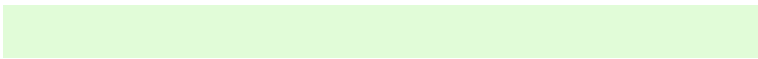
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



229.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290



228.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680



239.8230, -4.5360, -16.9200



117.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



72.5850, 67.3830, 83.9190



23.4830, 21.5900, 27.2380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

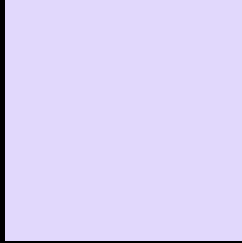
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

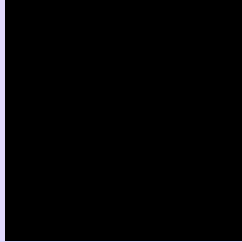
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040.



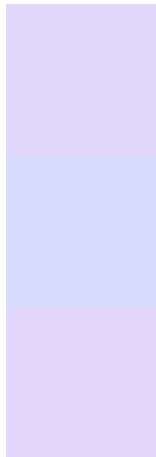
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 222.7950, -6.1920,



# 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

222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040

### Protanopia

221.7940, -13.6190, 10.0370

### Deuteranopia

222.8060, -4.7250, 14.0510



## Tritanopia

221.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040

## Protanomaly

222.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970

## Deuteranomaly

222.5070, -5.3210, 13.8390

## Tritanomaly

222.2310, -4.7240, 8.5240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040

## Achromatopsia

223.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

222.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040 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(225, 216, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 216, 252)  
}
```

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(225, 216, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 216, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040 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(225, 216, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 216, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(225, 216, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 216, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 216, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 216,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 222.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 216, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
216, 252) }
```

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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