

Converting Colors

YIQ(222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(222.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5D8F3
RGB	229, 216, 243
RGB Percent	90%, 85%, 95%
CMY	0.1019, 0.1529, 0.0471
CMYK	0.06, 0.11, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	269°, 53%, 90%
HSV	269°, 11%, 95%
XYZ	73.0482, 72.2397, 94.8827
YIQ	222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

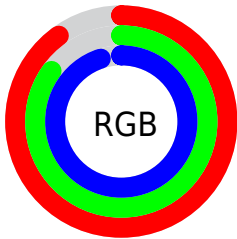
Format	Color
R _Y B	229, 216, 243
Decimal	15063283
CIE Lab	88.08, 9.36, -11.58
CIE LCh	88, 14.886, 308.948
Yxy	72.2397, 0.3042, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293253363 (0xFFE5D8F3)
YUV	222.9650, 9.8773, 5.2927
Hunter-Lab	84.9939, 4.6728, -6.6924

Details

The YIQ color $222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $236.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530$, 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 $167.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $204.9900, -2.0670, 20.9490$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $240.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570$.

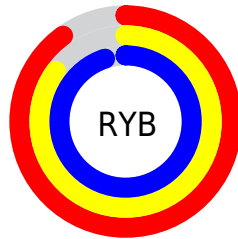
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (85%)

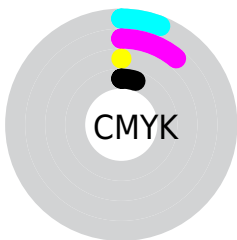
Blue (95%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (95%)

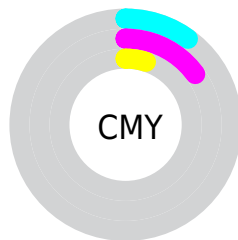


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530 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 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 222.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

■ 222.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 194.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

■ 167.5520, -1.1940,
10.6300

■ 141.4380, -0.8730,
10.3190

■ 116.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 90.9110, -0.8270,
9.4850

■ 67.4980, -1.1020,
8.9620

■ 45.3840, -0.7810,

8.6510

■ 24.5580, -1.3310,
7.6050

■ 2.0520, -5.7780,
5.5980

■ 222.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

■ 222.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

■ 204.9900, -2.0670,
20.9490

■ 240.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 186.7270, -2.3440,
31.4800

■ 253.3330, 3.2560,
-3.9440

■ 168.7520, -3.4920,
41.2760

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 151.0760, -4.0440,
51.2840

■ 133.1010, -5.1920,
61.0800

■ 114.8380, -5.4690,
71.6110

■ 96.8630, -6.6170,
81.4070

■ 78.8880, -7.7650,
91.2030

■ 62.6850, -8.2710,
100.3770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



221.2020, -14.9480, 6.5880



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



223.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

Triad

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



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



221.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420



215.9860, -23.7480, -10.1480

Complementary

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



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



236.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530

Split Complementary

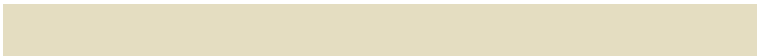
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



216.6790, -12.6980, -12.1700



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



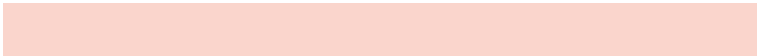
219.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Square

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



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



223.0370, 24.9410, 5.0450



218.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



216.5820, -28.2420, -5.7940

Rectangle

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



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



223.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770



218.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



216.0140, -20.9510, -11.2790

Sweetspot

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



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



249.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



227.2960, -12.5170, 1.0750



123.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



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.



222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



230.5460, -1.0570, 13.6550



226.8520, 6.8290, 13.9090



113.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



48.1140, -6.0660, 76.9260



15.0980, -2.2510, 24.2850

Inverse Universe

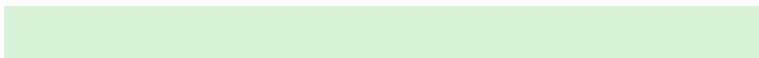
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



225.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780



233.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830



232.1480, -6.8290, -13.9090



114.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



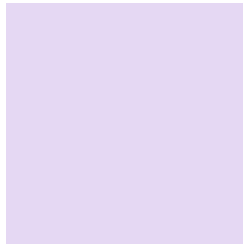
66.5580, 80.0400, 69.2880



21.0610, 25.5340, 21.8380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

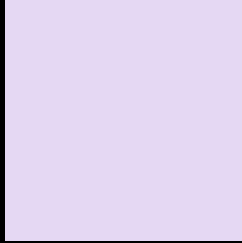
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

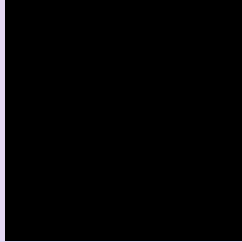
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530.

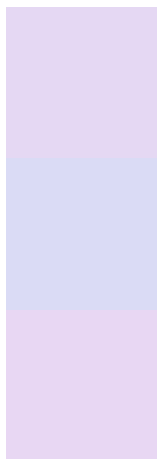


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 222.9650, -0.9190,

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

222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530

Protanopia

221.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740

Deuteranopia

223.2750, 1.1440, 12.3120



Tritanopia

222.3410, 0.7780, 7.9300

Trichromacy



Original Color

222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530

Protanomaly

222.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340

Deuteranomaly

222.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000

Tritanomaly

222.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630

Monochromacy



Original Color

222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530

Achromatopsia

223.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

222.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530 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(229, 216, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 216, 243)  
}
```

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(229, 216, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 216, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530 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(229, 216, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 216, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(229, 216, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 216, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 216, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 216,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 222.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 216, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
216, 243) }
```

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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