

Converting Colors

YIQ(223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(223.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1DEE1
RGB	225, 222, 225
RGB Percent	88%, 87%, 88%
CMY	0.1176, 0.1294, 0.1176
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	300°, 5%, 88%
HSV	300°, 1%, 88%
XYZ	70.7636, 73.6861, 81.7275
YIQ	223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

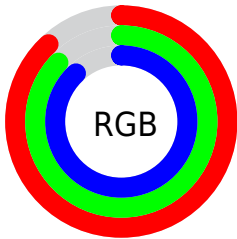
Format	Color
R _Y B	225, 222, 225
Decimal	14802657
CIE Lab	88.77, 1.56, -1.12
CIE LCh	89, 1.916, 324.387
Yxy	73.6861, 0.3129, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292992737 (0xFFE1DEE1)
YUV	223.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444
Hunter-Lab	85.8406, -3.0726, 3.6393

Details

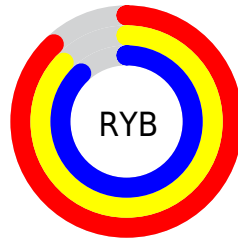
The YIQ color **223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690**, and the grayscale version is **223.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **168.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600**.

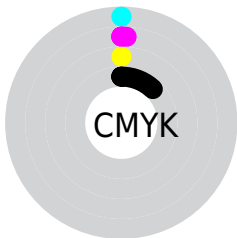
Distribution



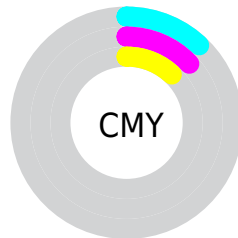
- Red (88%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690 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 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 223.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 223.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 195.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 168.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 141.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 116.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 91.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 68.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 45.8260, 0.5500,

1.0460

■ 25.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 223.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 210.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

■ 236.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 196.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

■ 242.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 183.9100, 19.2500,
36.6100

■ 170.4090, 25.5750,
48.6390

■ 157.4950, 31.6250,
60.1450

■ 143.9940, 37.9500,
72.1740

■ 131.0800, 44.0000,
83.6800

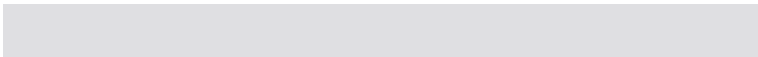
■ 117.5790, 50.3250,
95.7090

■ 104.6650, 56.3750,
107.2150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



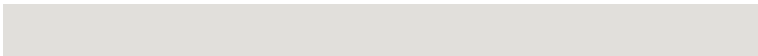
223.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Triad

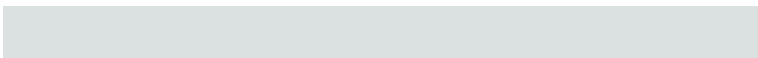
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



223.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



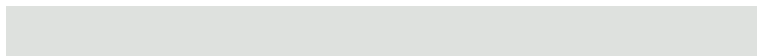
222.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Complementary

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



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



223.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

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.



222.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



222.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Square

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



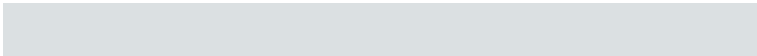
223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



222.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



222.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



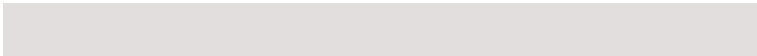
222.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Rectangle

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



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



223.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



222.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



222.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Sweetspot

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



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



222.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



252.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



223.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



110.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



72.6880, 48.4000, 92.0480



19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

Inverse Universe

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



223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



252.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



223.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



110.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



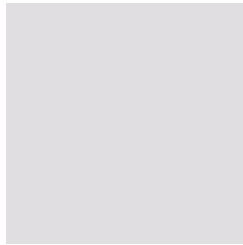
72.6880, 48.4000, 92.0480



19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

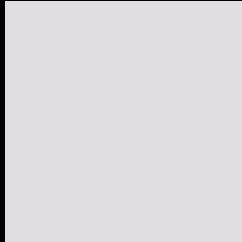
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

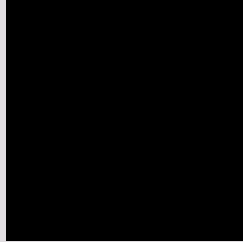
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

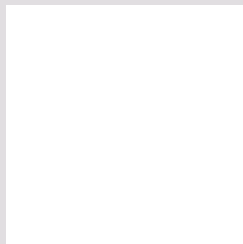
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690.



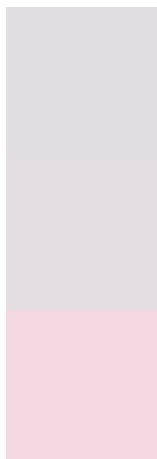
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 223.2390, 0.8250,

1.5690.

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

223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Protanopia

223.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

Deuteranopia

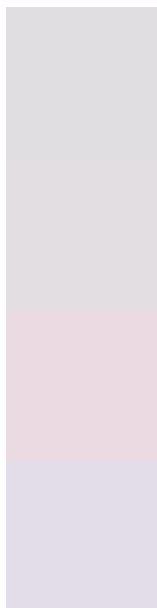
225.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340



Tritanopia

224.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710

Trichromacy



Original Color

223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Protanomaly

223.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

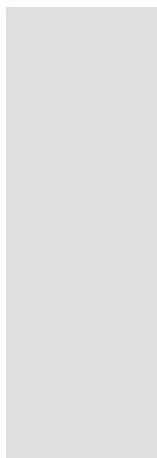
Deuteranomaly

224.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040

Tritanomaly

223.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920

Monochromacy



Original Color

223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Achromatopsia

223.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

223.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690 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, 222, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 222, 225)  
}
```

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, 222, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 222, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690 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, 222, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 222, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 222, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 222, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 222, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 222,  
225) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 223.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 222, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
222, 225) }
```

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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