

# Converting Colors

YIQ(226.1620, -35.8070,  
-6.3590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(226.1620, -35.8070,  
-6.3590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCF0FF
RGB	188, 240, 255
RGB Percent	74%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.2628, 0.0587, 0.0001
CMYK	0.26, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	193°, 100%, 87%
HSV	193°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	69.9421, 80.2382, 106.3758
YIQ	226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

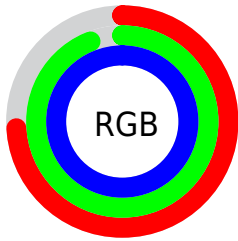
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	188, 217, 255
Decimal	12382463
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.79, -13.21, -12.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 18.259, 223.658
Yxy	80.2382, 0.2726, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290572543 (0xFFBCF0FF)
YUV	226.1620, 14.2171, -33.4681
Hunter-Lab	89.5758, -17.3822, -7.7069

# Details

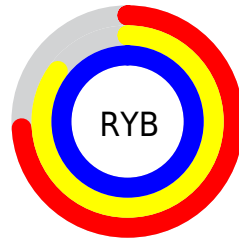
The YIQ color  $226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $216.8380, 35.8070, 6.3590$ , and the grayscale version is  $226.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $252.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200$ , and  $170.3470, -34.8900, -6.4580$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $214.8660, -49.6530, -8.7330$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $237.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970$ .

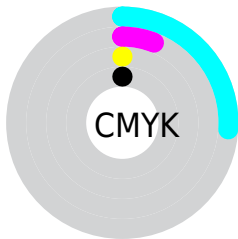
# Distribution



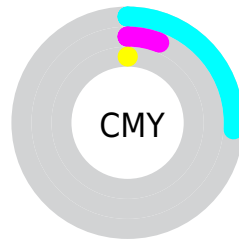
- Red (74%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590 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 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 226.1620,  
-35.8070, -6.3590

■ 226.1620,  
-35.8070, -6.3590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 198.0480,  
-35.4860, -6.6700

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

■ 170.3470,  
-34.8900, -6.4580

■ 143.3470,  
-34.8900, -6.4580

■ 117.2330,  
-34.5690, -6.7690

■ 91.9340, -35.1650,  
-6.9810

■ 66.3360, -36.3570,  
-7.4050

■ 42.0260, -38.4200,

-8.5640

■ 27.1910, -25.5830,  
-4.4230

■ 10.7090, -12.2420,  
1.5980

■ 226.1620,  
-35.8070, -6.3590

■ 226.1620,  
-35.8070, -6.3590

■ 214.8660,  
-49.6530, -8.7330

■ 237.1590,  
-22.5570, -4.1970

■ 204.4560,  
-63.1780, -11.4180

■ 247.8680, -8.4360,  
-1.3000

■ 193.1600,  
-77.0240, -13.7920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 182.1630,  
-90.2740, -15.9540

■ 171.4540,  
-104.3950, -18.8510

■ 160.4570,  
-117.6450, -21.0130

■ 149.4600,  
-130.8950, -23.1750

■ 145.2960,  
-136.3050, -24.2490

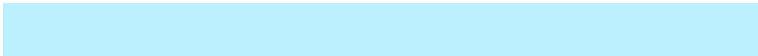
# Harmonies

## Analogous

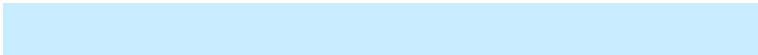
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



225.2130, -31.8170, -12.5930



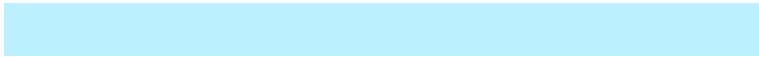
226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



227.7010, -26.9590, -1.5110

# Triad

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



226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



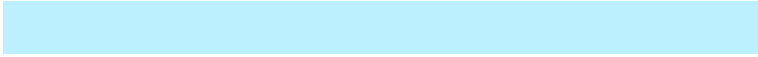
232.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620



230.0920, 13.9400, -10.3480

# Complementary

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



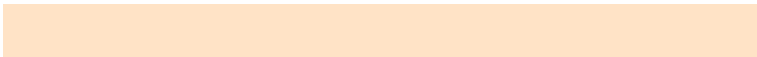
226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



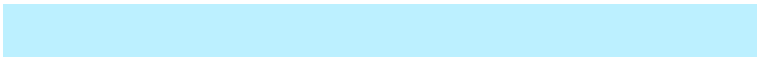
216.8380, 35.8070, 6.3590

# 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.



232.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830



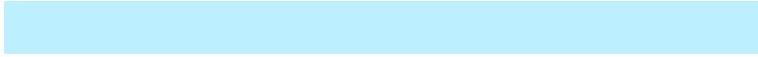
226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



230.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

# Square

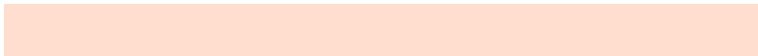
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



233.8130, 2.5650, 14.0930



230.2710, 24.1620, 2.6420

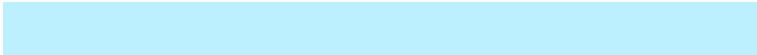


228.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040

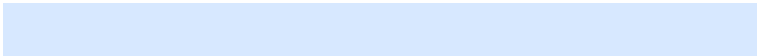


# Rectangle

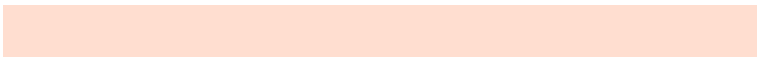
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



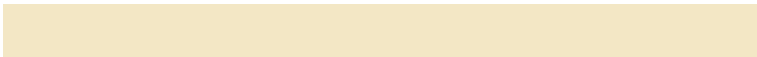
226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



229.5390, -17.5150, 3.5490



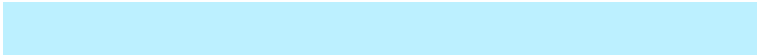
230.2710, 24.1620, 2.6420



230.7120, 18.0660, -8.0300

# Sweetspot

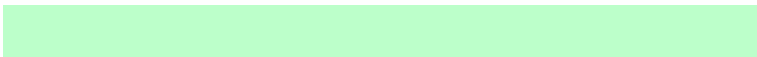
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



246.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



228.9250, -22.9190, -30.6870



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

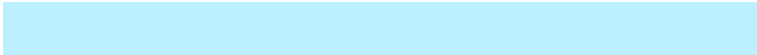


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

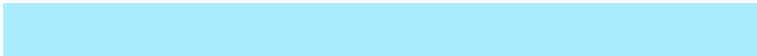


# Same Dimension

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



226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590



219.9160, -43.9220, -7.9700



206.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



109.2370, -102.2860, -18.5260



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



# Inverse Universe

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



213.9610, 23.2400, 30.3760



204.8140, 28.3280, 37.2880



236.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



74.0950, 66.0070, 86.8310

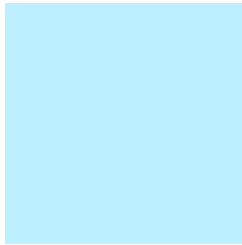


24.8360, 22.0940, 29.1180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

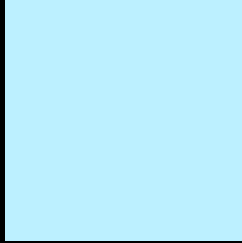
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

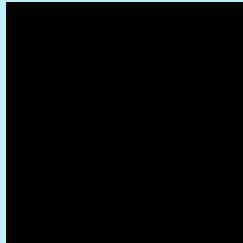
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590.



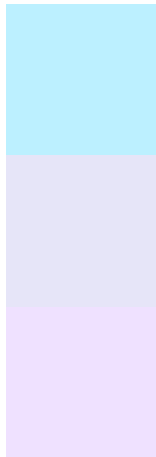
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590.

-6.3590.

# 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

226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

### Protanopia

231.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210

### Deuteranopia

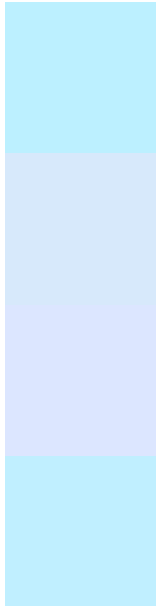
232.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



## Tritanopia

227.0810, -31.0850, -3.8290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

## Protanomaly

229.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820

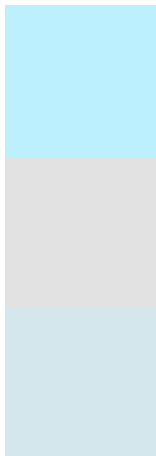
## Deuteranomaly

229.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

## Tritanomaly

226.7710, -33.1480, -4.9880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590

## Achromatopsia

226.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

226.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590 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(188, 240, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 240, 255)  
}
```

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(188, 240, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 240, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590 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(188, 240, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 240, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 240, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 240, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 240, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 240,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 226.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 240, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
240, 255) }
```

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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