

# Converting Colors

YIQ(227.4190, -18.1980,  
-22.6300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(227.4190, -18.1980,  
-22.6300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4F7D1
RGB	196, 247, 209
RGB Percent	77%, 97%, 82%
CMY	0.2315, 0.0313, 0.1804
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.15, 0.03
HSL	135°, 76%, 87%
HSV	135°, 21%, 97%
XYZ	67.5299, 82.8683, 72.7505
YIQ	227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

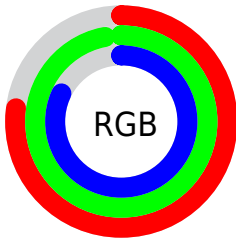
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">196, 237, 247</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12908497</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.96, -23.48, 13.01</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 26.846, 151.011</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">82.8683, 0.3026, 0.3714</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291098577</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC4F7D1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">227.4190, -9.0806, -27.5545</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.0320, -26.8902, 16.3393</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **215.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300**, and the grayscale version is **228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240**, and **171.3590, -17.9690, -21.2730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217.8920, -27.3200, -33.5280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236.9460, -9.0760, -11.7320**.

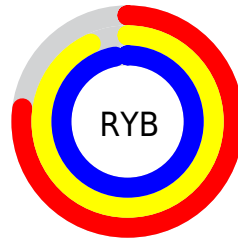
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (97%)

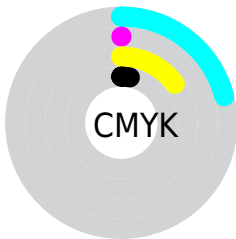
Blue (82%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (97%)

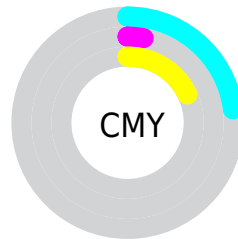


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 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 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 227.4190,  
-18.1980, -22.6300

■ 227.4190,  
-18.1980, -22.6300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 198.8320,  
-17.9230, -22.1070

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 171.9460,  
-18.2440, -21.7960

■ 144.6580,  
-17.3730, -21.0610

■ 119.0710,  
-17.0980, -20.5380

■ 93.5980, -17.1440,  
-19.7040

■ 69.7120, -17.4650,  
-19.3930

■ 45.7550, -19.0240,

-18.6720

■ 25.5490, -15.4480,  
-17.4000

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

■ 227.4190,  
-18.1980, -22.6300

■ 227.4190,  
-18.1980, -22.6300

■ 217.8920,  
-27.3200, -33.5280

■ 236.9460, -9.0760,  
-11.7320

■ 208.5500,  
-35.5250, -44.5250

■ 246.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 199.0230,  
-44.6470, -55.4230

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 189.3820,  
-53.4480, -66.6320

■ 179.8550,  
-62.5700, -77.5300

■ 170.6270,  
-71.0960, -88.2160

■ 160.9860,  
-79.8970, -99.4250

■ 152.1710,  
-88.1480, -109.5880

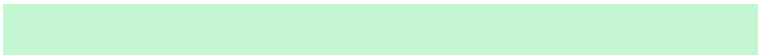
# Harmonies

## Analogous

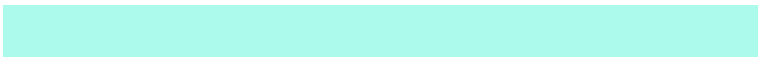
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



230.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



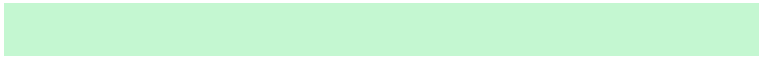
227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



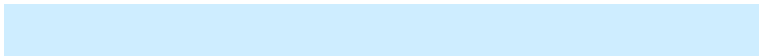
224.9680, -41.6730, -21.2010

# Triad

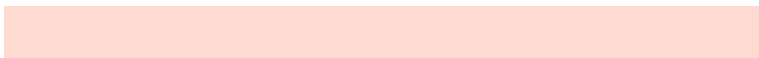
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



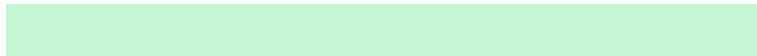
229.7830, -24.2540, -0.9740



228.0370, 24.9410, 5.0450

# Complementary

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



227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



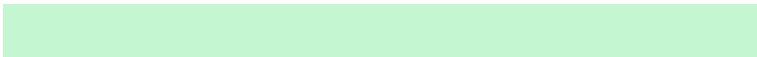
215.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300

# 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.



229.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770



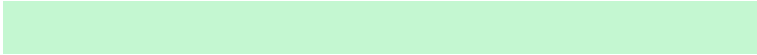
227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



234.6660, -1.5150, 10.9410

# Square

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



227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



224.9220, -44.0590, -10.9950



234.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050

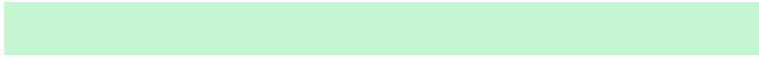


229.9800, 29.1150, -4.5250



# Rectangle

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



227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



223.6280, -52.2190, -17.2990



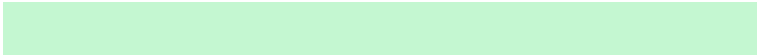
234.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050



228.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560

# Sweetspot

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



227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



249.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010



237.2990, 8.6230, -18.6170



124.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

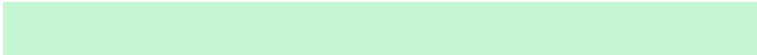


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

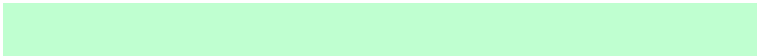


# Same Dimension

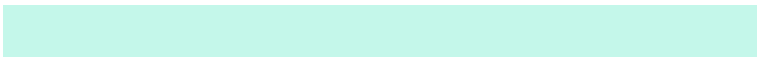
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



230.5060, -23.0570, -28.1850



230.2690, -26.2230, -14.8550



117.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



114.5400, -66.2370, -82.6610



36.3430, -21.0400, -26.1920



# Inverse Universe

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



215.5810, 18.1980, 22.6300



215.6080, 22.7360, 28.4960



212.7310, 26.2230, 14.8550



114.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



71.4600, 66.2370, 82.6610

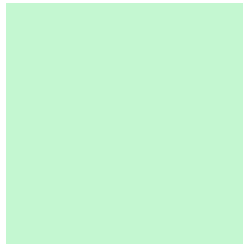


22.6570, 21.0400, 26.1920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

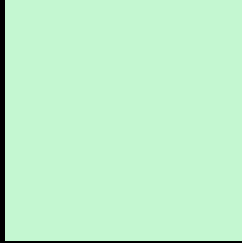
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

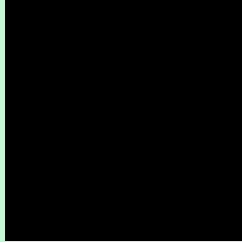
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

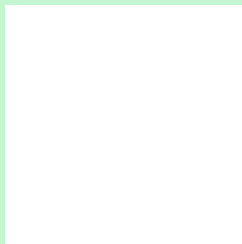
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300.



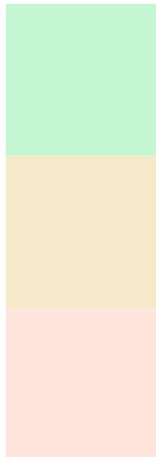
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300.

-22.6300.

# 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**

227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300

**Protanopia**

233.3530, 17.6990, -6.8850

**Deuteranopia**

235.7480, 18.3850, 2.7130



## Tritanopia

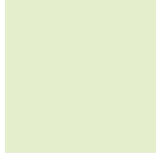
232.1530, -22.4200, -1.1720

# Trichromacy



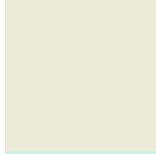
## Original Color

227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



## Protanomaly

231.2480, 4.6330, -12.3830



## Deuteranomaly

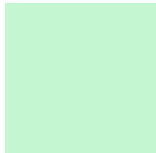
233.1220, 5.2280, -6.6440



## Tritanomaly

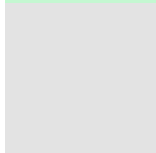
230.4810, -20.7680, -9.0880

# Monochromacy



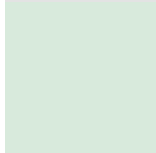
## Original Color

227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300



## Achromatopsia

227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

227.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 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(196, 247, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 247, 209)  
}
```

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(196, 247, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 247, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 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(196, 247, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 247, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 247, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 247, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 247, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 247,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 227.4190, -18.1980, -22.6300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 247, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
247, 209) }
```

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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