

# Converting Colors

YIQ(227.6600, -19.7140,  
-6.1620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(227.6600, -19.7140,  
-6.1620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CDEDEF
RGB	205, 237, 239
RGB Percent	80%, 93%, 94%
CMY	0.1961, 0.0705, 0.0628
CMYK	0.14, 0.01, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	183°, 51%, 87%
HSV	183°, 14%, 94%
XYZ	71.0366, 79.7834, 93.3013
YIQ	227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

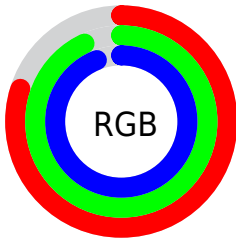
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	205, 221, 239
Decimal	13495791
CIE Lab	91.59, -9.99, -4.47
CIE LCh	92, 10.942, 204.104
Yxy	79.7834, 0.2910, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291685871 (0xFFCDEDEF)
YUV	227.6600, 5.5906, -19.8728
Hunter-Lab	89.3215, -14.3532, 0.5934

# Details

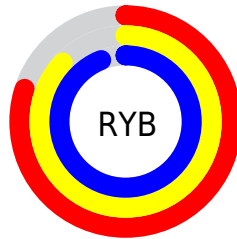
The YIQ color  $227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $216.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620$ , and the grayscale version is  $228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $171.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $219.8970, -33.7430, -10.7270$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $235.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970$ .

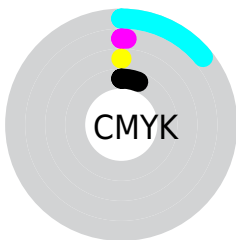
# Distribution



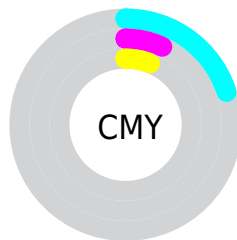
- Red (80%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620 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 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 227.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 227.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 199.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 171.9590,  
-19.1180, -5.9500

■ 145.2580,  
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 119.5570,  
-17.9260, -5.5260

■ 94.5570, -17.9260,  
-5.5260

■ 70.8560, -17.3300,  
-5.3140

■ 47.8560, -17.3300,

-5.3140

■ 26.2580, -18.5220,  
-5.7380

■ 8.1670, -7.8400,  
-1.0880

■ 227.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 227.6600,  
-19.7140, -6.1620

■ 219.8970,  
-33.7430, -10.7270

■ 235.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 211.5470,  
-47.4970, -14.7690

■ 243.7730, 8.0690,  
2.4450

■ 203.7840,  
-61.5260, -19.3340

■ 244.9580, 8.9860,  
2.3460

■ 195.4340,  
-75.2800, -23.3760

■ 246.1320, 8.4360,  
1.3000

■ 187.6710,  
-89.3090, -27.9410

■ 246.7190, 8.1610,  
0.7770

■ 180.2070,  
-102.7420, -32.2940

■ 247.3060, 7.8860,  
0.2540

■ 171.8570,  
-116.4960, -36.3360

■ 248.4800, 7.3360,  
-0.7920

■ 164.0940,  
-130.5250, -40.9010

■ 249.0670, 7.0610,  
-1.3150

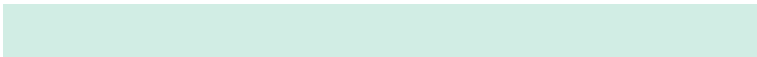
■ 159.3210,  
-138.5940, -43.3460

■ 249.6540, 6.7860,  
-1.8380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



227.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350



227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



228.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

# Triad

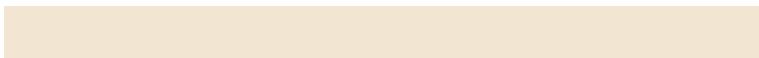
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



233.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



230.7210, 13.8470, -3.1530

# Complementary

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



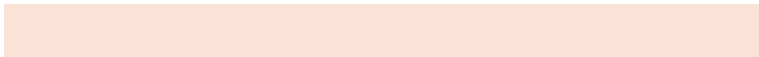
227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



216.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

# 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.



232.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680



227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



233.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230

# Square

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



227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



231.9920, -5.5490, 6.9550



232.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490



229.7090, 4.9530, -7.1670

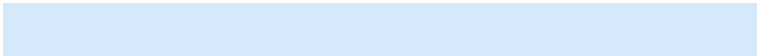


# Rectangle

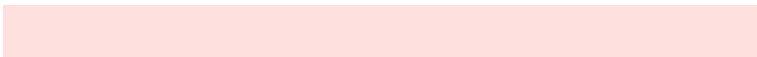
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



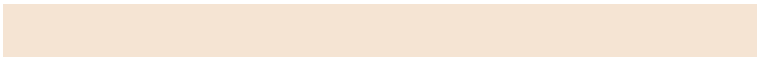
227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



229.3710, -17.1020, 1.5700



232.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490



231.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

# Sweetspot

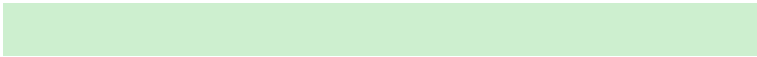
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



251.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



225.1860, -9.9920, -17.1600



125.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

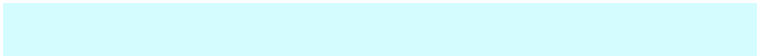


# Same Dimension

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



227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



240.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470



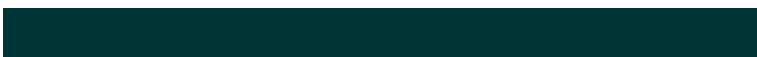
217.6810, -15.0390, 2.7290



115.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



122.5270, -106.6390, -33.2550



37.4950, -32.5510, -10.3030



# Inverse Universe

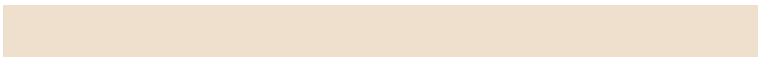
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



218.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



229.4170, 12.7880, 21.5560



226.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



74.7380, 54.1310, 92.8110

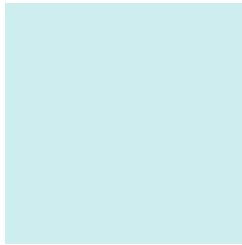


22.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620 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 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

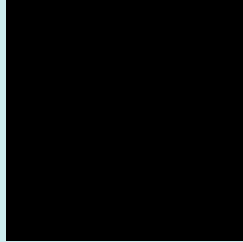
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620.



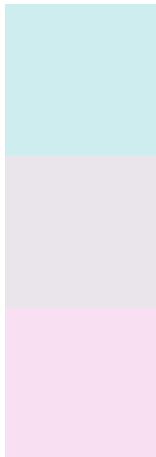
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 227.6600, -19.7140,

-6.1620.

# 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

227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

### Protanopia

230.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

### Deuteranopia

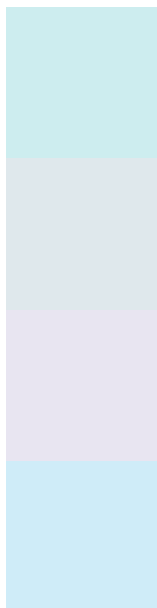
233.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860



## Tritanopia

228.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

## Protanomaly

229.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

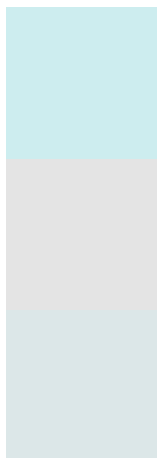
## Deuteranomaly

231.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680

## Tritanomaly

228.6970, -21.1360, -2.4160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

## Achromatopsia

228.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

227.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620 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(205, 237, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 237, 239)  
}
```

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(205, 237, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 237, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620 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(205, 237, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 237, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 237, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 237, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 237, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 237,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 227.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 237, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
237, 239) }
```

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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