

# Converting Colors

YIQ(229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(229.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5E6E6
RGB	229, 230, 230
RGB Percent	90%, 90%, 90%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0980, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	180°, 2%, 90%
HSV	180°, 0%, 90%
XYZ	74.8927, 78.9649, 86.1570
YIQ	229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

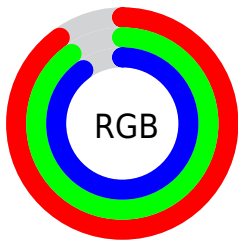
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 230, 230
Decimal	15066854
CIE Lab	91.22, -0.33, -0.13
CIE LCh	91, 0.355, 201.025
Yxy	78.9649, 0.3120, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293256934 (0xFFE5E6E6)
YUV	229.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148
Hunter-Lab	88.8622, -5.0698, 4.7185

# Details

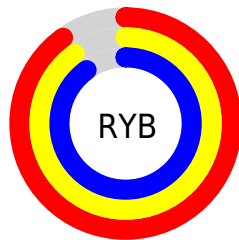
The YIQ color  $229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $229.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120$ , and the grayscale version is  $230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $174.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $222.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $236.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640$ .

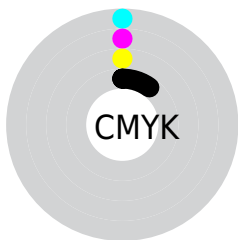
# Distribution



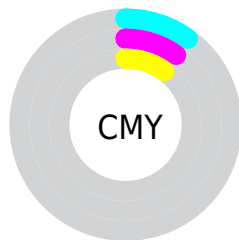
- Red (90%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120 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 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 229.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 229.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 201.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 174.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 147.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 121.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 97.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 73.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 50.7010, -0.5960,

-0.2120

■ 29.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 4.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 229.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 229.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 222.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 236.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

■ 215.9470,  
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 237.4750, 14.9000,  
5.3000

■ 209.0700,  
-41.7200, -14.8400

■ 237.5890, 14.5790,  
5.6110

■ 202.1930,  
-55.4280, -19.7160

■ 195.2020,  
-68.8150, -24.9030

■ 188.3250,  
-82.5230, -29.7790

■ 181.4480,  
-96.2310, -34.6550

■ 174.5710,  
-109.9390, -39.5310

■ 167.6940,  
-123.6470, -44.4070

# Harmonies

# Triad

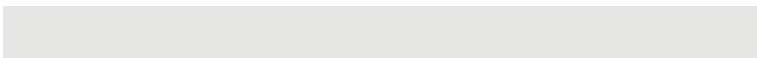
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



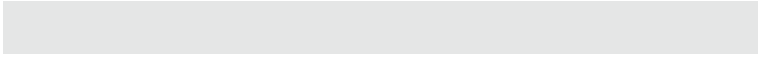
230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



229.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

# Complementary

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



229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



229.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# 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.



229.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



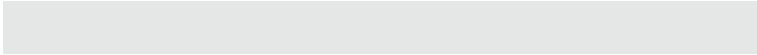
229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Square

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



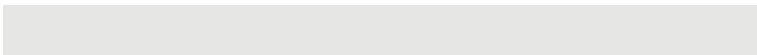
229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



230.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



229.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

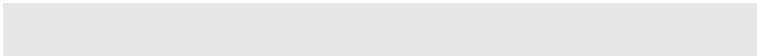


# Rectangle

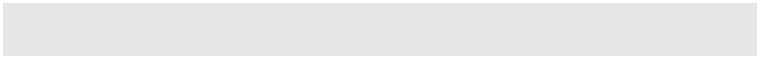
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



230.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



229.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

# Sweetspot

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



229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



229.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



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.



229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



254.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



114.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



125.3650, -106.3630, -38.2590



35.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120

# Inverse Universe

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



229.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



252.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



114.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



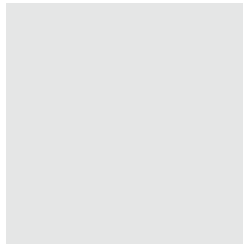
53.6350, 106.3630, 38.2590



15.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

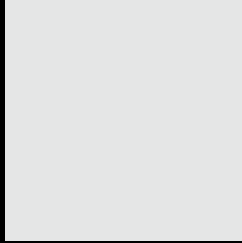
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

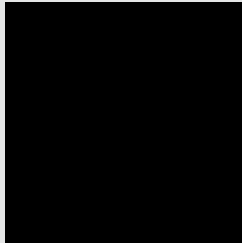
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

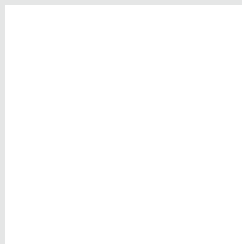
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 229.7010, -0.5960,

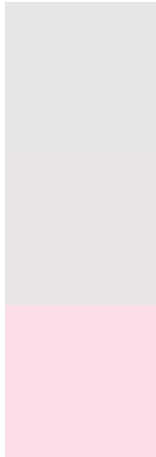
-0.2120.



# 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

229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

### Protanopia

230.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

### Deuteranopia

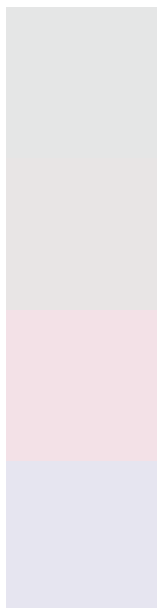
231.6970, 14.3950, 8.9470



## Tritanopia

230.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

## Protanomaly

229.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

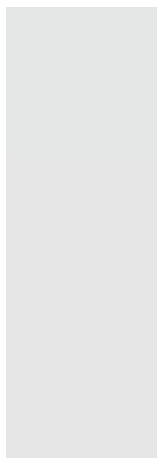
## Deuteranomaly

231.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

## Tritanomaly

230.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

## Achromatopsia

230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120 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, 230, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 230, 230)  
}
```

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, 230, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 230, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120 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, 230, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 230, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 230, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 230, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 230, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 230,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 229.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 230, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
230, 230) }
```

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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