

Converting Colors

YIQ(229.9730, -30.9010,
-7.1650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(229.9730, -30.9010,
-7.1650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4F3FC
RGB	196, 243, 252
RGB Percent	77%, 95%, 99%
CMY	0.2315, 0.0470, 0.0119
CMYK	0.22, 0.04, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	190°, 90%, 88%
HSV	190°, 22%, 99%
XYZ	72.3799, 82.8713, 104.2489
YIQ	229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

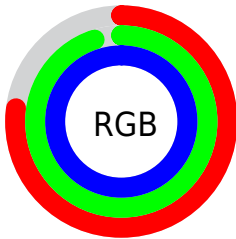
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 222, 252
Decimal	12907516
CIE _{Lab}	92.96, -13.05, -9.26
CIE _{LCh}	93, 16.006, 215.360
Yxy	82.8713, 0.2789, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291097596 (0xFFC4F3FC)
YUV	229.9730, 10.8593, -29.7943
Hunter-Lab	91.0337, -17.3856, -4.1735

Details

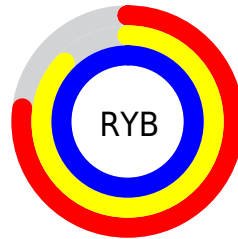
The YIQ color $229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFFFF$. A complement of this color would be $218.0270, 30.9010, 7.1650$, and the grayscale version is $230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $254.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240$, and $174.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $220.1500, -44.7010, -10.3730$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $239.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570$.

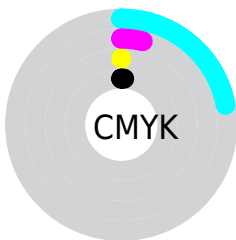
Distribution



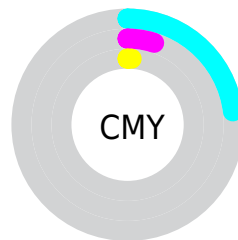
- Red (77%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650 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 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 229.9730,
-30.9010, -7.1650

■ 229.9730,
-30.9010, -7.1650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 201.8590,
-30.5800, -7.4760

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 174.1580,
-29.9840, -7.2640

■ 147.4570,
-29.3880, -7.0520

■ 121.4570,
-29.3880, -7.0520

■ 95.7560, -28.7920,
-6.8400

■ 71.4570, -29.3880,
-7.0520

■ 46.5490, -32.6430,

-8.6350

■ 28.1370, -25.4910,
-6.0910

■ 14.0030, -13.2500,
-2.1620

■ 229.9730,
-30.9010, -7.1650

■ 229.9730,
-30.9010, -7.1650

■ 220.1500,
-44.7010, -10.3730

■ 239.7960,
-17.1010, -3.9570

■ 210.3270,
-58.5010, -13.5810

■ 249.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

■ 200.2050,
-72.8970, -17.0010

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 190.3820,
-86.6970, -20.2090

■ 180.5590,
-100.4970, -23.4170

■ 170.7360,
-114.2970, -26.6250

■ 160.9130,
-128.0970, -29.8330

■ 153.1720,
-139.1920, -32.5040

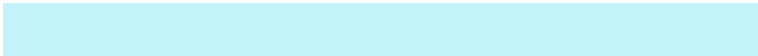
Harmonies

Analogous

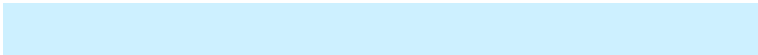
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



229.4480, -25.1690, -11.9290



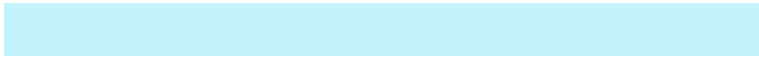
229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



231.2450, -25.6750, -2.7550

Triad

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



229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



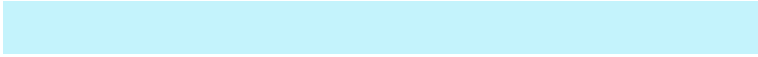
237.1790, 10.2220, 12.9900



234.4560, 15.9110, -7.5210

Complementary

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



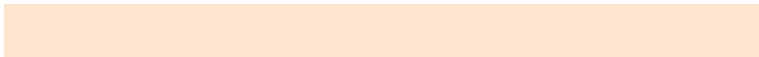
229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



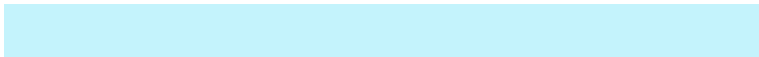
218.0270, 30.9010, 7.1650

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.



234.8530, 22.2830, -1.8530



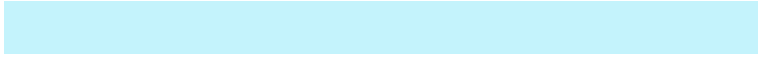
229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



234.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600

Square

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



229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



236.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070



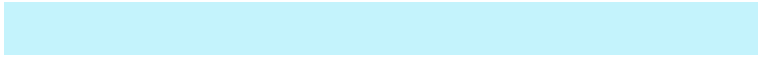
233.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



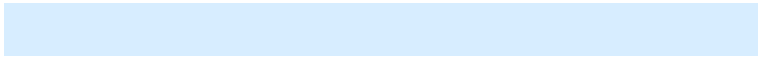
231.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740

Rectangle

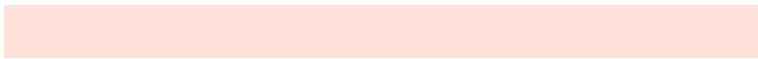
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



232.4740, -18.8900, 0.9340



233.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



234.7770, 19.4410, -5.4150

Sweetspot

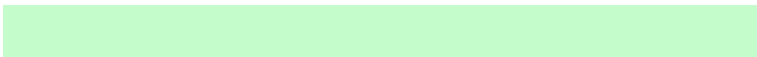
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



247.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



229.7840, -17.9680, -26.8000



123.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860



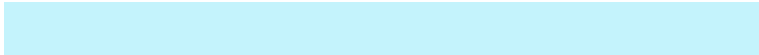
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



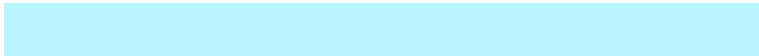
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650



227.9120, -38.0990, -8.8750



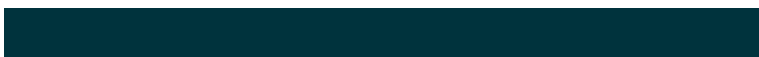
214.1240, -23.4760, 6.9560



119.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



114.8790, -104.3940, -24.3780



36.8910, -33.6060, -7.7020

Inverse Universe

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



218.1020, 18.2890, 26.4890



213.2430, 22.5060, 32.6660



233.8760, 23.4760, -6.9560



117.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



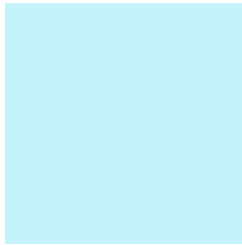
74.6370, 61.6050, 89.5170



24.0530, 19.9850, 28.7930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

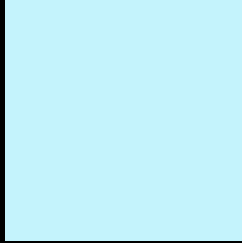
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

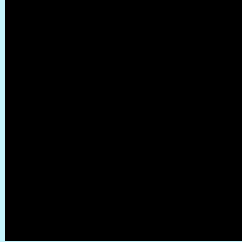
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650.



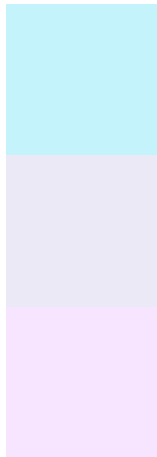
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650.

-7.1650.

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

229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Protanopia

235.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Deuteranopia

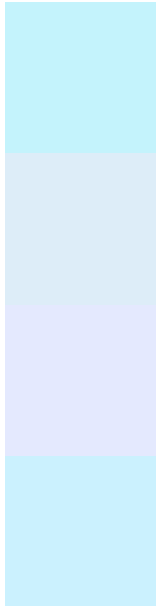
236.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250



Tritanopia

231.8430, -24.4830, -2.3310

Trichromacy



Original Color

229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Protanomaly

233.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290

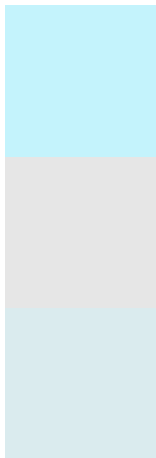
Deuteranomaly

233.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

Tritanomaly

231.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130

Monochromacy



Original Color

229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Achromatopsia

230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

230.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650 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, 243, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 243, 252)  
}
```

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, 243, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 243, 252) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650 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, 243, 252) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 243, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 243, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 243, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 243, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 243,  
252) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 229.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 243, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
243, 252) }
```

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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