

Converting Colors

YIQ(230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(230.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3E3FF
RGB	227, 227, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.1098, 0.1098, 0.0001
CMYK	0.11, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 95%
HSV	240°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	77.1967, 78.4889, 105.6766
YIQ	230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

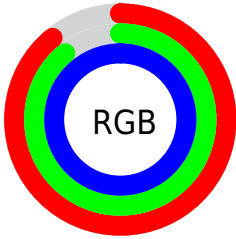
Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 227, 255
Decimal	14935039
CIE Lab	91.00, 5.29, -13.53
CIE LCh	91, 14.527, 291.346
Yxy	78.4889, 0.2954, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293125119 (0xFFE3E3FF)
YUV	230.1920, 12.2303, -2.7994
Hunter-Lab	88.5940, 0.4973, -8.7065

Details

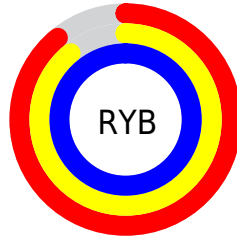
The YIQ color $230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be $251.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080$, and the grayscale version is $230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $174.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $208.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $253.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220$.

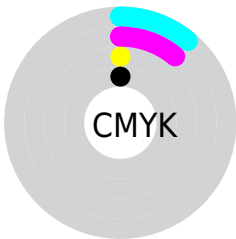
Distribution



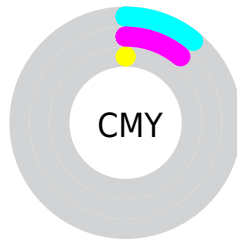
- Red (89%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 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 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 230.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 230.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 202.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 174.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 147.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 122.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 97.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 73.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 50.7960, -7.9330,

6.1070

■ 29.6820, -7.6120,
5.7960

■ 4.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980

■ 230.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 230.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 208.0420,
-17.0130, 16.4830

■ 253.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 185.0060,
-25.3590, 24.5690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 162.8560,
-33.3840, 32.3440

■ 139.8200,
-41.7300, 40.4300

■ 117.6700,
-49.7550, 48.2050

■ 94.6340, -58.1010,
56.2910

■ 72.4840, -66.1260,
64.0660

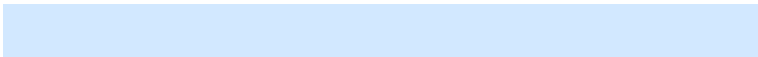
■ 49.4480, -74.4720,
72.1520

■ 29.0700, -81.8550,
79.3050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228.0440, -20.4950, 2.4890



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



232.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160

Triad

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



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



230.8580, 23.8870, 2.1190



224.8680, -17.6040, -11.3640

Complementary

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



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



251.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

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.



226.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



229.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590

Square

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



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



230.4650, 20.8600, 7.4200



227.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200



224.3710, -26.2700, -8.4940

Rectangle

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



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



232.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



227.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200



225.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830

Sweetspot

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



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



247.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



246.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



122.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



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.



230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



225.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630



234.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



21.7740, -61.3110, 59.4010



7.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

Inverse Universe

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



238.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



235.6290, 9.0750, 17.2590



247.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.8830, 52.5250, 99.8930



26.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

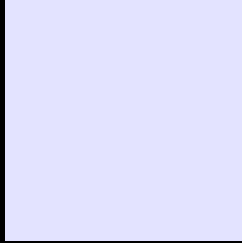
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

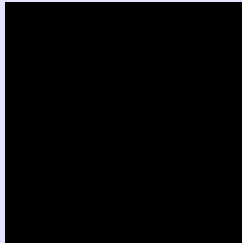
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080.



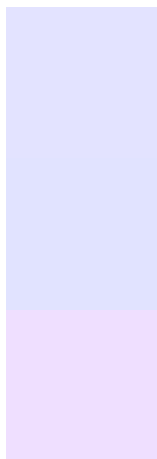
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.1920, -8.9880,

8.7080.

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

230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Protanopia

229.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Deuteranopia

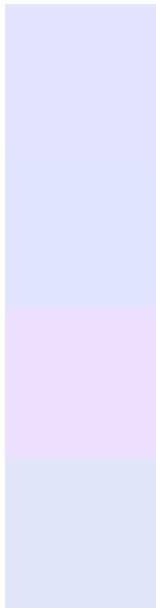
231.4320, -0.7360, 13.3440



Tritanopia

229.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Trichromacy



Original Color

230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Protanomaly

229.8930, -9.5840, 8.4960

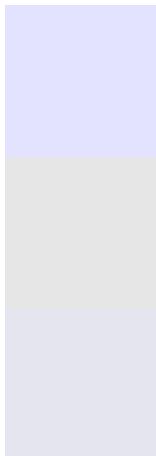
Deuteranomaly

230.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730

Tritanomaly

229.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070

Monochromacy



Original Color

230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Achromatopsia

230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

230.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 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(227, 227, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 227, 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(227, 227, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 227, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 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(227, 227, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 227, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 227, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 227, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 230.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 227, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
227, 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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