

Converting Colors

YIQ(230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(230.2030, -7.5210,
9.6550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5E2FF
RGB	229, 226, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.1019, 0.1137, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	246°, 100%, 94%
HSV	246°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	77.5590, 78.2703, 105.6164
YIQ	230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

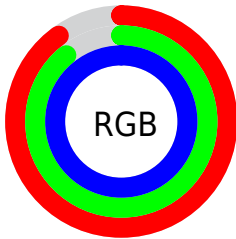
Format	Color
R _Y B	229, 226, 255
Decimal	15065855
CIE Lab	90.90, 6.45, -13.66
CIE LCh	91, 15.108, 295.253
Yxy	78.2703, 0.2967, 0.2994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293255935 (0xFFE5E2FF)
YUV	230.2030, 12.2249, -1.0550
Hunter-Lab	88.4705, 1.6614, -8.8512

Details

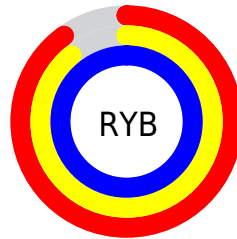
The YIQ color $230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be $250.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550$, and the grayscale version is $230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $174.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $208.6510, -14.3540, 17.8540$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $252.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330$.

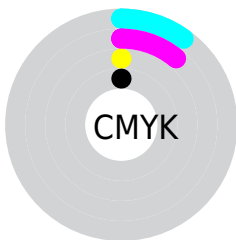
Distribution



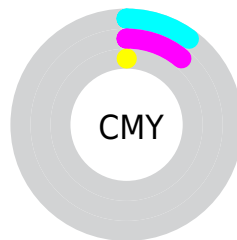
- Red (90%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550 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 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 230.2030, -7.5210,
9.6550

■ 230.2030, -7.5210,
9.6550

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 202.0890, -7.2000,
9.3440

■ 174.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 147.9750, -6.8790,
9.0330

■ 122.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 97.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 73.3340, -6.5120,
7.8880

■ 50.8070, -6.4660,

7.0540

■ 29.6930, -6.1450,
6.7430

■ 4.2740, -6.2830,
9.2450

■ 230.2030, -7.5210,
9.6550

■ 230.2030, -7.5210,
9.6550

■ 208.6510,
-14.3540, 17.8540

■ 252.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 186.5120,
-20.9120, 26.5760

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 164.9600,
-27.7450, 34.7750

■ 143.1200,
-33.7070, 43.7090

■ 121.5680,
-40.5400, 51.9080

■ 99.4290, -47.0980,
60.6300

■ 77.8770, -53.9310,
68.8290

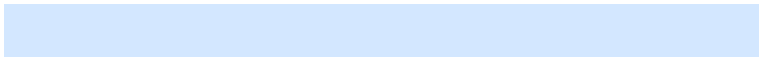
■ 55.7380, -60.4890,
77.5510

■ 36.8440, -66.3590,
84.8170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227.7560, -19.6240, 3.2240



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



231.9120, 6.6000, 12.5520

Triad

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



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



230.6300, 24.5290, 1.4970



224.0850, -19.7130, -11.6890

Complementary

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



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



250.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550

Split Complementary

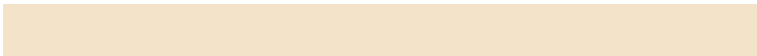
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



225.2020, -6.9210, -12.2410



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



228.7060, 18.2030, -5.0050

Square

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



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



230.1230, 21.8230, 6.4870



227.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



224.0010, -28.1040, -8.2960

Rectangle

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



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



232.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950



227.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



224.4120, -16.3200, -12.6080

Sweetspot

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



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



248.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



244.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790



122.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



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.



230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



224.3000, -9.1720, 12.0440



234.3890, 0.8230, 12.6230



116.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



27.7540, -49.3910, 63.6410



9.3890, -16.3720, 21.3880

Inverse Universe

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



237.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



233.4120, 11.1840, 17.5840



246.6110, -0.8230, -12.6230



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



76.6030, 58.9450, 93.6730



25.6340, 19.8470, 31.2950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

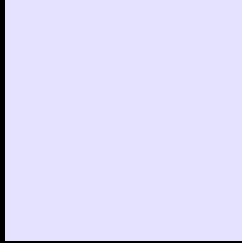
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

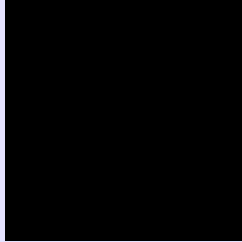
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550.

9.6550.

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

230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550

Protanopia

229.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Deuteranopia

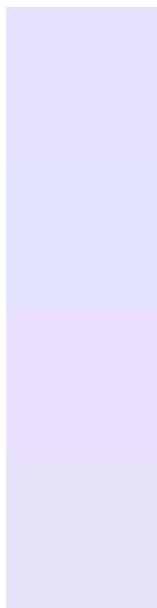
231.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320



Tritanopia

229.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Trichromacy



Original Color

230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550

Protanomaly

229.8930, -9.5840, 8.4960

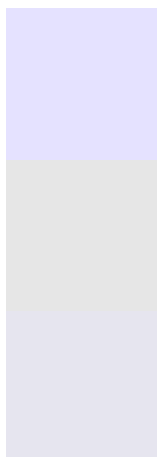
Deuteranomaly

230.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730

Tritanomaly

229.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540

Monochromacy



Original Color

230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550

Achromatopsia

230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

230.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550 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, 226, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 226, 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(229, 226, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 226, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550 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, 226, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 226, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 226, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226, 255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 230.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 226, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
226, 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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