

Converting Colors

YIQ(230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(230.4910, -8.3920,
8.9200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E3FF
RGB	228, 227, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1098, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	242°, 100%, 95%
HSV	242°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	77.5132, 78.6519, 105.6919
YIQ	230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

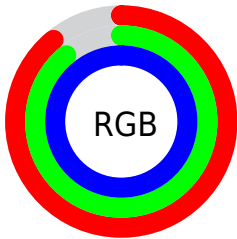
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 227, 255
Decimal	15000575
CIE Lab	91.08, 5.61, -13.41
CIE LCh	91, 14.536, 292.682
Yxy	78.6519, 0.2960, 0.3004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293190655 (0xFFE4E3FF)
YUV	230.4910, 12.0829, -2.1846
Hunter-Lab	88.6859, 0.8122, -8.5790

Details

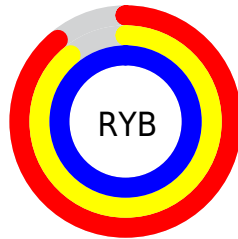
The YIQ color $230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be $251.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200$, and the grayscale version is $230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

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 $208.3410, -16.4170, 16.6950$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $253.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220$.

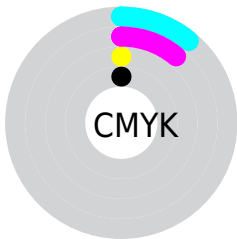
Distribution



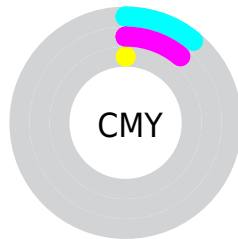
- Red (89%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- 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 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 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 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

230.4910, -8.3920,
8.9200

230.4910, -8.3920,
8.9200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

202.3770, -8.0710,
8.6090

174.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

148.2630, -7.7500,
8.2980

122.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

97.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

73.6220, -7.3830,
7.1530

51.0950, -7.3370,

6.3190

■ 29.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 4.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100

■ 230.4910, -8.3920,
8.9200

■ 230.4910, -8.3920,
8.9200

■ 208.3410,
-16.4170, 16.6950

■ 253.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 185.9030,
-23.5710, 25.2050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 163.7530,
-31.5960, 32.9800

■ 141.3150,
-38.7500, 41.4900

■ 119.1650,
-46.7750, 49.2650

■ 96.4280, -54.5250,
57.5630

■ 74.5770, -61.9540,
65.5500

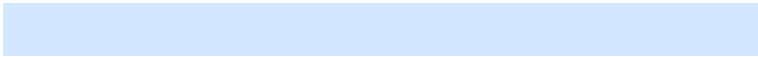
■ 51.8400, -69.7040,
73.8480

■ 31.7610, -76.4910,
81.2130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228.3430, -19.8990, 2.7010



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



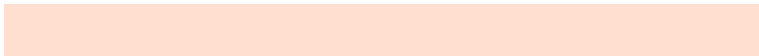
232.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170

Triad

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



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



230.8580, 23.8870, 2.1190



225.1560, -18.4750, -12.0990

Complementary

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



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



251.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200

Split Complementary

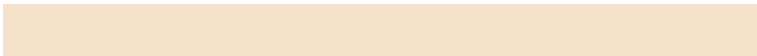
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



226.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



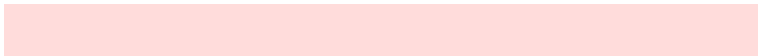
229.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

Square

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



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



230.3510, 21.1810, 7.1090



227.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



225.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060

Rectangle

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



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



232.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



227.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



225.3090, -14.5320, -11.9720

Sweetspot

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



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



248.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



246.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



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.



230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



226.0610, -9.9970, 10.4750



234.6770, -0.0480, 11.8880



116.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



23.8670, -57.1390, 60.8850



7.8940, -19.3520, 20.3280

Inverse Universe

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



238.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



235.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480



247.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.0850, 54.7720, 97.7160



26.0900, 18.5630, 32.5390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

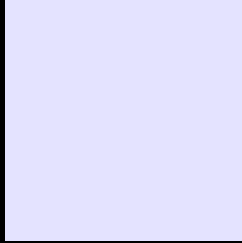
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

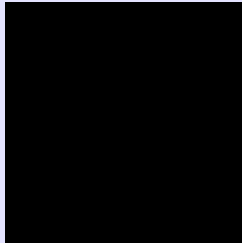
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200.



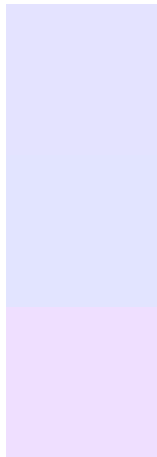
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.4910, -8.3920,

8.9200.

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

230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

Protanopia

230.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730

Deuteranopia

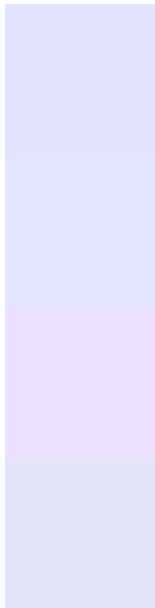
231.4320, -0.7360, 13.3440



Tritanopia

229.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Trichromacy



Original Color

230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

Protanomaly

230.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850

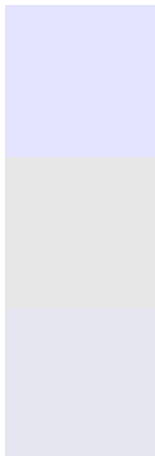
Deuteranomaly

230.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730

Tritanomaly

230.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

Monochromacy



Original Color

230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200

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 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 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(228, 227, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 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(228, 227, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 227, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 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(228, 227, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 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(228, 227, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 227, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 230.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 227, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
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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