

# Converting Colors

YIQ(230.5150, -44.4710,  
-14.5430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(230.5150, -44.4710,  
-14.5430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3FCFF
RGB	179, 252, 255
RGB Percent	70%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.2982, 0.0116, 0.0002
CMYK	0.30, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 85%
HSV	182°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	71.4430, 86.4356, 107.4876
YIQ	230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

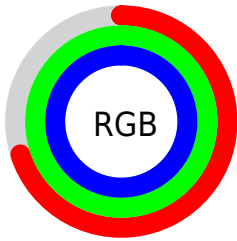
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	179, 216, 255
Decimal	11795711
CIELab	94.50, -21.67, -8.63
CIELCh	94, 23.325, 201.709
Yxy	86.4356, 0.2692, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289985791 (0xFFB3FCFF)
YUV	230.5150, 12.0711, -45.1787
Hunter-Lab	92.9708, -25.5313, -3.4682

# Details

The YIQ color  $230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $203.4850, 44.4710, 14.5430$ , and the grayscale version is  $230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $249.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160$ , and  $173.8140, -43.8750, -14.3310$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $222.1540, -59.6920, -19.5320$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $238.5770, -29.8460, -9.7660$ .

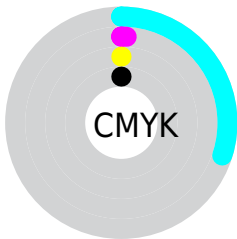
# Distribution



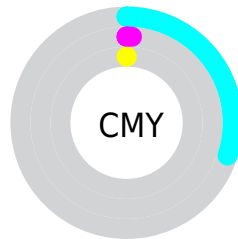
- Red (70%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 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 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



230.5150,  
-44.4710, -14.5430

230.5150,  
-44.4710, -14.5430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

201.8140,  
-43.8750, -14.3310

249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

173.8140,  
-43.8750, -14.3310

146.8140,  
-43.8750, -14.3310

119.9280,  
-44.1960, -14.0200

93.6180, -46.2590,  
-15.1790

64.1330, -55.1990,  
-18.3590

47.4230, -41.2160,

-12.9600

■ 31.3000, -27.5080,  
-8.0840

■ 17.7530, -15.5420,  
-4.6780

■ 230.5150,  
-44.4710, -14.5430

■ 230.5150,  
-44.4710, -14.5430

■ 222.1540,  
-59.6920, -19.5320

■ 238.5770,  
-29.8460, -9.7660

■ 214.0920,  
-74.3170, -24.3090

■ 246.9380,  
-14.6250, -4.7770

■ 205.7310,  
-89.5380, -29.2980

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 197.6690,  
-104.1630, -34.0750

■ 189.3080,  
-119.3840, -39.0640

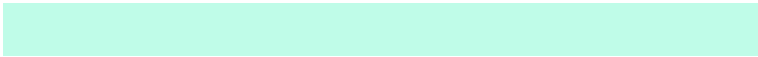
■ 181.2460,  
-134.0090, -43.8410

■ 172.8850,  
-149.2300, -48.8300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



231.4810, -29.9360, -19.1520



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



230.2490, -40.6660, -11.9140

# Triad

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



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



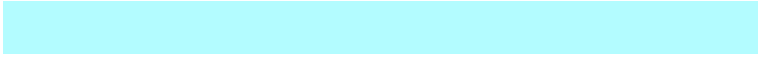
239.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210



237.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

# Complementary

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



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



203.4850, 44.4710, 14.5430

# Split Complementary

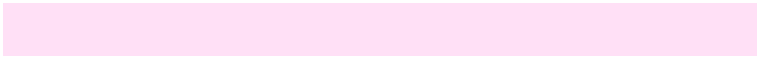
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



233.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



235.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140

# Square

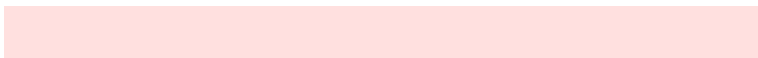
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



237.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



233.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610



236.5600, 12.3820, -15.1540

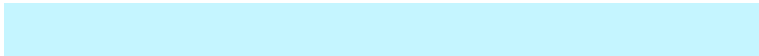


# Rectangle

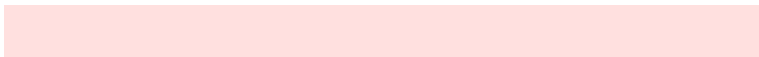
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



231.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660



233.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610



235.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

# Sweetspot

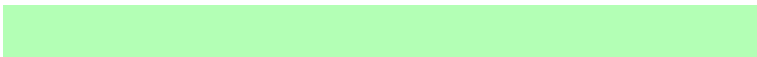
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



247.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530



223.8400, -21.5420, -39.1260



122.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570



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.



230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



225.1440, -53.7320, -17.4120



208.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



129.7820, -111.9110, -36.8310



43.1030, -37.3190, -11.9990



# Inverse Universe

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



210.0460, 21.8630, 38.8150



200.5400, 26.5840, 46.8720



225.2040, 34.2960, -4.8080



120.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



78.0850, 54.7720, 97.7160

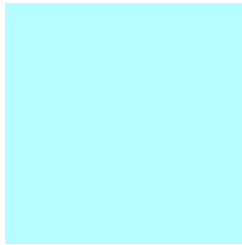


26.0900, 18.5630, 32.5390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

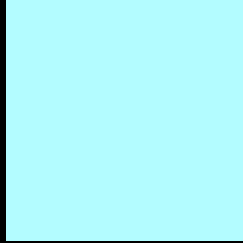
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

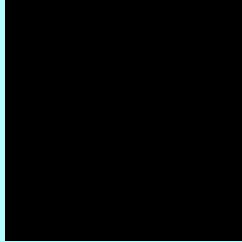
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430.



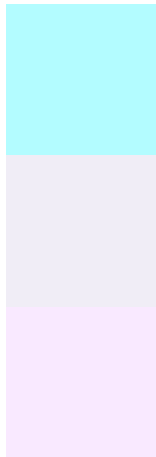
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430.

-14.5430.

# 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

230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430

### Protanopia

238.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

### Deuteranopia

240.2920, 2.4740, 10.2340



## Tritanopia

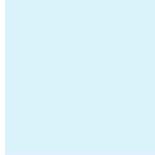
235.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630

# Trichromacy



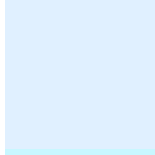
## Original Color

230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



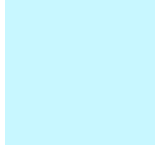
## Protanomaly

235.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



## Deuteranomaly

236.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



## Tritanomaly

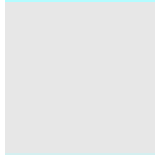
233.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

# Monochromacy



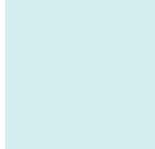
## Original Color

230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



## Achromatopsia

231.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

231.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 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(179, 252, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 252, 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(179, 252, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 252, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 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(179, 252, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 252, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 252, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 252, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 252, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 252,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 230.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 252, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
252, 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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