

Converting Colors

YIQ(230.7230, -42.3610,
-19.7450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(230.7230, -42.3610,
-19.7450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2FFF4
RGB	178, 255, 244
RGB Percent	70%, 100%, 96%
CMY	0.3021, 0.0000, 0.0433
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	171°, 100%, 85%
HSV	171°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	70.4319, 87.5084, 98.7342
YIQ	230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

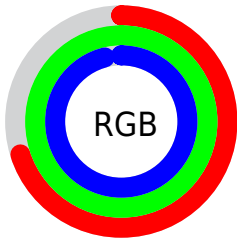
Format	Color
RYB	178, 219, 255
Decimal	11730932
CIELab	94.95, -25.79, -2.28
CIELCh	95, 25.889, 185.059
Yxy	87.5084, 0.2744, 0.3409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289921012 (0xFFB2FFF4)
YUV	230.7230, 6.5456, -46.2381
Hunter-Lab	93.5459, -29.3105, 2.9038

Details

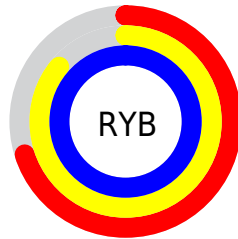
The YIQ color **230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **202.2770, 42.3610, 19.7450**, and the grayscale version is **231.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280**, and **174.4350, -41.4900, -19.0100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222.4930, -56.5730, -26.5010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **238.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010**.

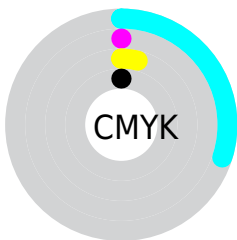
Distribution



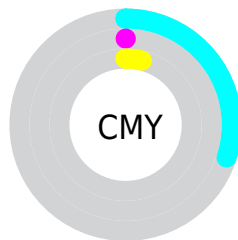
- Red (70%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 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 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

230.7230,
-42.3610, -19.7450

230.7230,
-42.3610, -19.7450

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

202.1360,
-42.0860, -19.2220

249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

174.1360,
-42.0860, -19.2220

147.1360,
-42.0860, -19.2220

120.2500,
-42.4070, -18.9110

93.3530, -44.1950,
-19.5470

64.2810, -52.8600,
-22.2040

47.5710, -38.8770,

-16.8050

■ 31.5620, -25.4900,
-11.6180

■ 17.5420, -13.5700,
-7.3780

■ 230.7230,
-42.3610, -19.7450

■ 230.7230,
-42.3610, -19.7450

■ 222.4930,
-56.5730, -26.5010

■ 238.6540,
-28.7450, -13.2010

■ 214.6760,
-70.5100, -32.7340

■ 246.7700,
-14.2120, -6.7560

■ 206.4460,
-84.7220, -39.4900

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 198.5150,
-98.3380, -46.0340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 190.3990,
-112.8710, -52.4790

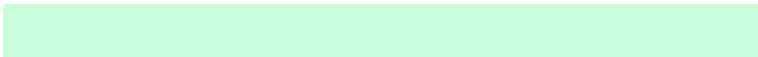
■ 182.4680,
-126.4870, -59.0230

■ 174.5370,
-140.1030, -65.5670

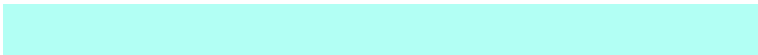
Harmonies

Analogous

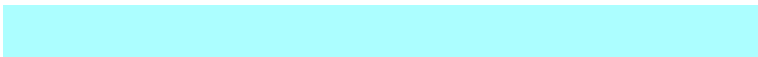
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



232.9780, -21.2700, -22.0220



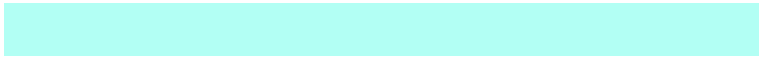
230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



229.5960, -49.1930, -17.0730

Triad

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



230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



240.5910, 3.0700, 10.4460



234.7730, 25.2640, -6.3200

Complementary

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



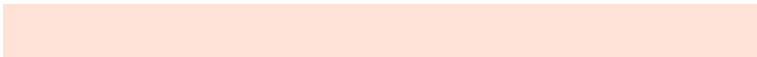
230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



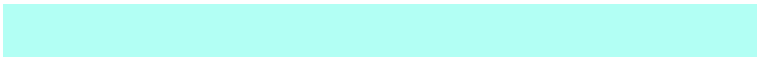
202.2770, 42.3610, 19.7450

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.



232.6020, 21.7320, 2.6280



230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



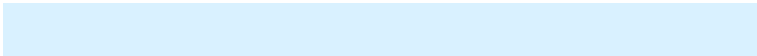
237.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670

Square

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



230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



235.4200, -18.7980, -0.7340



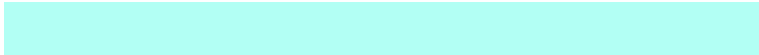
234.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



238.8990, 24.6690, -12.0590

Rectangle

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



230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



230.2270, -43.6000, -13.8080



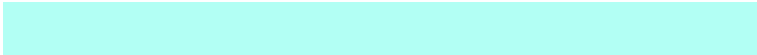
234.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



233.4680, 24.8050, -3.5070

Sweetspot

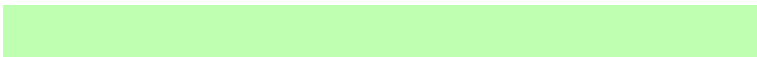
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



247.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090



226.7870, -14.0230, -37.7270



123.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

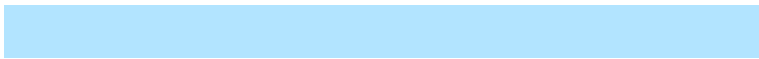
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



226.0100, -50.6590, -23.5470



216.1280, -38.4670, -2.2030



123.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



130.8130, -105.1690, -48.8890



43.8380, -35.2550, -16.3670

Inverse Universe

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



202.2770, 42.3610, 19.7450



191.9900, 50.6590, 23.5470



216.8720, 38.4670, 2.2030



119.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



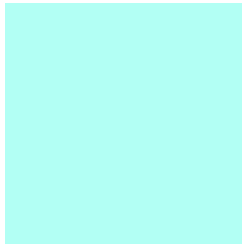
60.1870, 105.1690, 48.8890



20.1620, 35.2550, 16.3670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

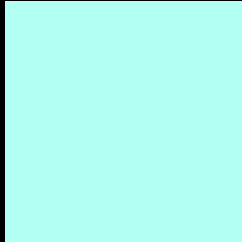
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

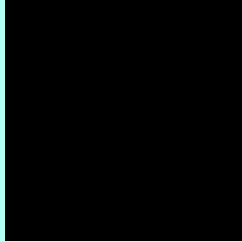
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

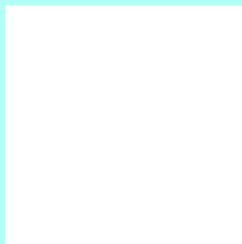
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450.



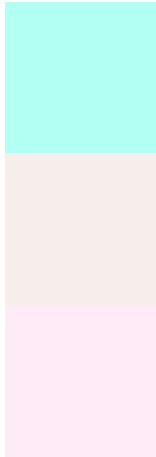
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450.

-19.7450.

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

230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450

Protanopia

239.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400

Deuteranopia

241.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



Tritanopia

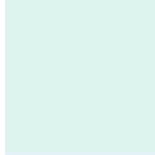
237.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380

Trichromacy



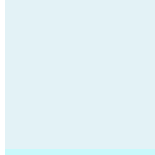
Original Color

230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



Protanomaly

236.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420



Deuteranomaly

237.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



Tritanomaly

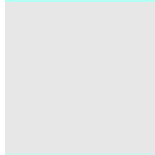
235.1750, -28.6540, -9.3420

Monochromacy



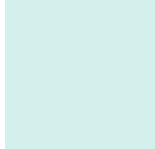
Original Color

230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



Achromatopsia

231.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

231.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 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(178, 255, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 255, 244)  
}
```

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(178, 255, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 255, 244) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 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(178, 255, 244) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 255, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 255, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 255, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255,  
244) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 230.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 255, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
255, 244) }
```

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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