

# Converting Colors

YIQ(230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(230.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2EBDF
RGB	226, 235, 223
RGB Percent	89%, 92%, 87%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0784, 0.1255
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.05, 0.08
HSL	105°, 23%, 90%
HSV	105°, 5%, 92%
XYZ	74.3905, 80.9141, 81.5098
YIQ	230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

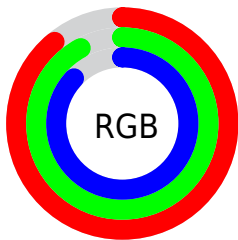
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 235, 232
Decimal	14871519
CIE Lab	92.09, -5.14, 4.77
CIE LCh	92, 7.010, 137.128
Yxy	80.9141, 0.3141, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293061599 (0xFFE2EBDF)
YUV	230.9410, -3.9149, -4.3333
Hunter-Lab	89.9523, -9.7970, 9.2413

# Details

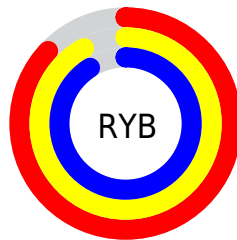
The YIQ color  $230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $227.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400$ , and the grayscale version is  $231.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $175.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $222.9370, -4.8570, -16.6090$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $239.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400$ .

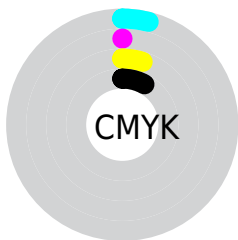
# Distribution



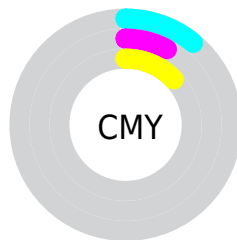
- Red (89%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 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 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 230.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 230.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 202.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 175.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 148.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 123.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 98.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

■ 74.4680, -1.5580,  
-4.8060

■ 51.8810, -1.2830,

-4.2830

■ 30.8810, -1.2830,  
-4.2830

■ 6.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

■ 230.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 230.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 222.9370, -4.8570,  
-16.6090

■ 239.0590, 1.5120,  
5.6400

■ 215.1180, -7.2850,  
-27.6770

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

■ 207.0000,  
-10.3090, -38.9570

■ 198.9960,  
-13.6540, -49.9260

■ 191.1770,  
-16.0820, -60.9940

■ 183.1730,  
-19.4270, -71.9630

■ 175.0550,  
-22.4510, -83.2430

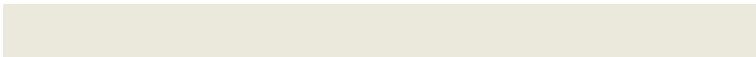
■ 167.3500,  
-25.2000, -94.0000

■ 159.2320,  
-28.2240, -105.2800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

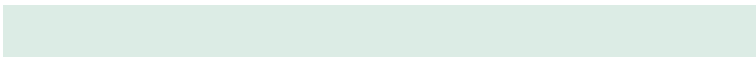
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



231.7030, 5.0900, -4.1420



230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



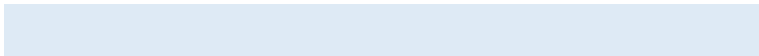
230.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

# Triad

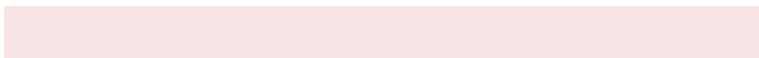
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



231.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



233.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390

# Complementary

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



230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



227.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400

# 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.



233.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810



230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



232.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

# Square

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



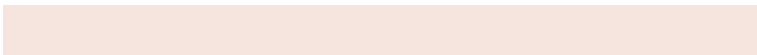
230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



231.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



233.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



233.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



# Rectangle

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



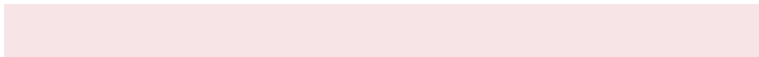
230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



230.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500



233.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



234.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610

# Sweetspot

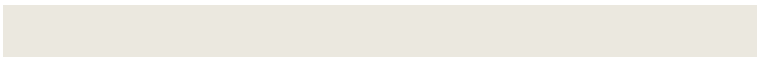
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



253.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



231.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630



127.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

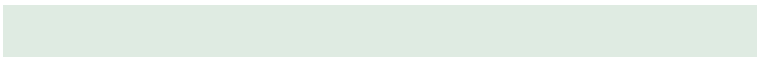
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



250.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970



230.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



114.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



119.7020, -22.9550, -85.1230



35.5850, -7.1020, -25.4860



# Inverse Universe

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



227.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



244.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



227.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



111.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



61.2980, 22.9550, 85.1230

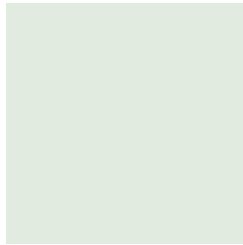


18.1160, 6.5060, 25.2740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

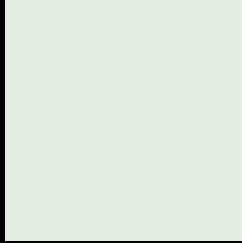
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

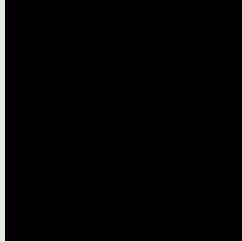
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

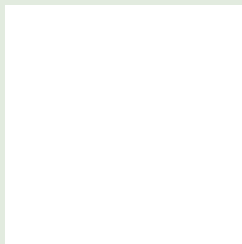
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400.



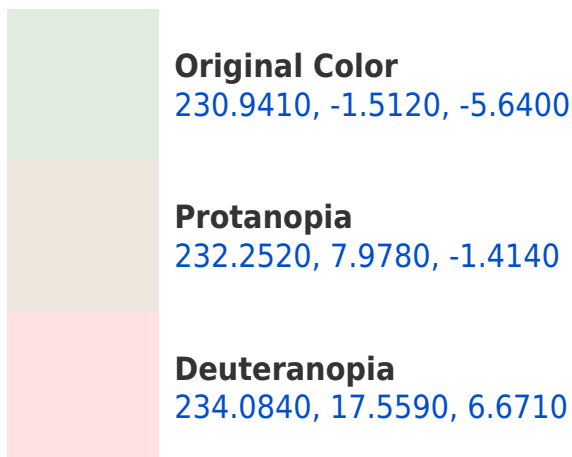
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400.

-5.6400.

# 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

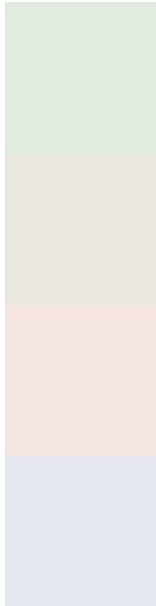




## Tritanopia

232.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

## Protanomaly

231.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

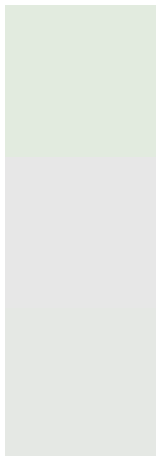
## Deuteranomaly

233.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360

## Tritanomaly

232.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

## Achromatopsia

231.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

230.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 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(226, 235, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 235, 223)  
}
```

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(226, 235, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 235, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 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(226, 235, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 235, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 235, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 235, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 235, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 235,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 230.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 235, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
235, 223) }
```

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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