

# Converting Colors

YIQ(231.4160, -12.9750,  
-1.6390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(231.4160, -12.9750,  
-1.6390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAECF3
RGB	218, 236, 243
RGB Percent	85%, 93%, 95%
CMY	0.1451, 0.0745, 0.0471
CMYK	0.10, 0.03, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	197°, 51%, 90%
HSV	197°, 10%, 95%
XYZ	75.0836, 81.3694, 96.5311
YIQ	231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

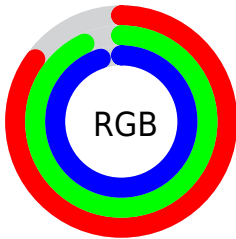
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 228, 243
Decimal	14347507
CIE Lab	92.30, -4.58, -5.41
CIE LCh	92, 7.094, 229.758
Yxy	81.3694, 0.2968, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292537587 (0xFFDAECF3)
YUV	231.4160, 5.7109, -11.7658
Hunter-Lab	90.2050, -9.2813, -0.3045

# Details

The YIQ color  $231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $229.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390$ , 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  $175.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $220.1310, -25.3540, -3.0660$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $242.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120$ .

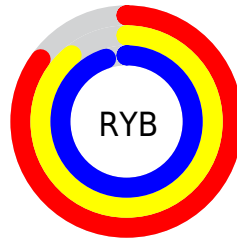
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (93%)

Blue (95%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (95%)

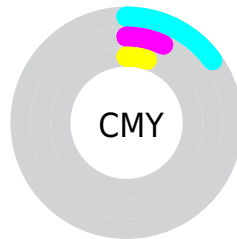


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390 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 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 231.4160,  
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 231.4160,  
-12.9750, -1.6390

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 203.4160,  
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 175.7150,  
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 149.0140,  
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 123.6010,  
-12.0580, -1.7380

■ 98.0140, -11.7830,  
-1.2150

■ 74.1990, -10.8660,  
-1.3140

■ 52.0850, -10.5450,

-1.6250

■ 30.0850, -10.5450,  
-1.6250

■ 9.2100, -9.3990,  
-0.3670

■ 231.4160,  
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 231.4160,  
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 220.1310,  
-25.3540, -3.0660

■ 242.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 208.5470,  
-38.3290, -4.7050

■ 250.6970, 5.2270,  
-1.1170

■ 197.8490,  
-50.9830, -6.6550

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

■ 186.5640,  
-63.3620, -8.0820

■ 174.9800,  
-76.3370, -9.7210

■ 163.6950,  
-88.7160, -11.1480

■ 152.9970,  
-101.3700, -13.0980

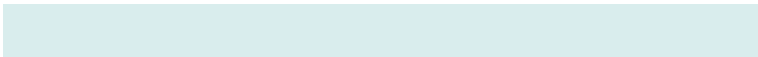
■ 141.7120,  
-113.7490, -14.5250

■ 130.4270,  
-126.1280, -15.9520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



231.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400



231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



232.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120

# Triad

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



231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



234.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700



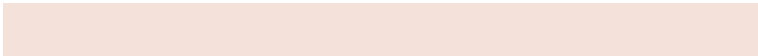
232.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

# Complementary

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



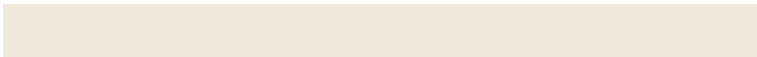
231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



229.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390

# Split Complementary

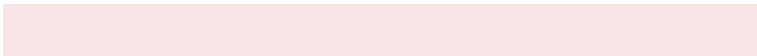
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



233.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240



231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



234.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280

# Square

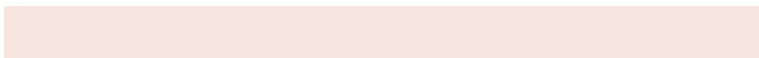
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



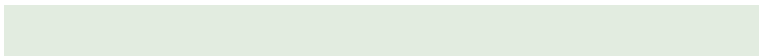
231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



234.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520



233.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



231.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



# Rectangle

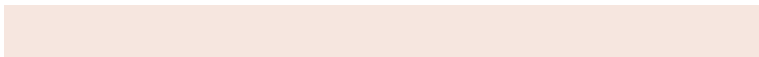
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



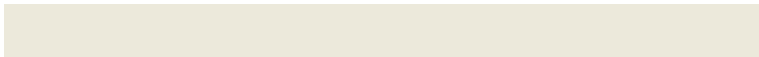
231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



233.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



233.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



232.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

# Sweetspot

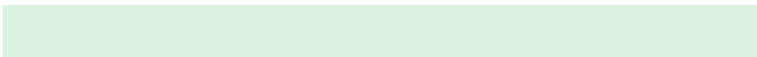
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



251.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



233.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980



125.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

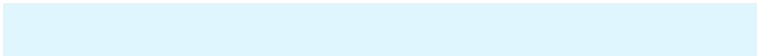


# Same Dimension

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



231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390



240.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650



224.3720, -9.6750, 4.6370



116.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



99.8620, -96.5560, -12.2360



31.3800, -30.4890, -3.6170



# Inverse Universe

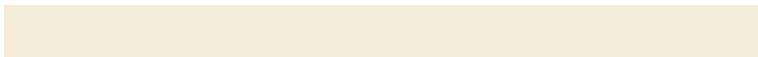
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



227.5270, 9.1220, 10.8980



235.7770, 11.4140, 13.4140



236.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370



114.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



70.8900, 67.8420, 81.1060

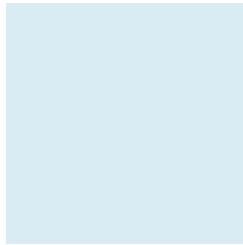


22.4290, 21.6820, 25.5700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

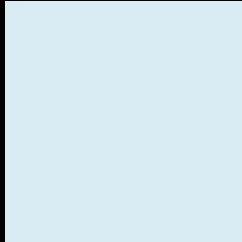
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

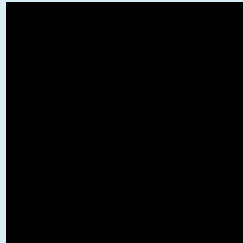
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

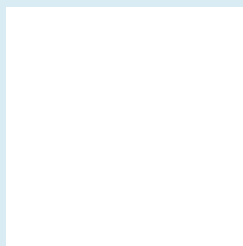
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390.



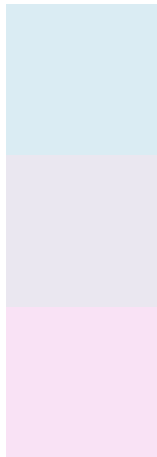
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 231.4160, -12.9750,

-1.6390.

# 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**

231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

**Protanopia**

232.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

**Deuteranopia**

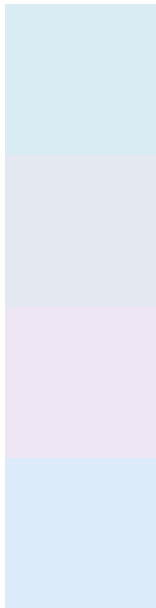
235.0430, 7.6090, 10.7850



## Tritanopia

231.9800, -14.4430, 2.9410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

## Protanomaly

232.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

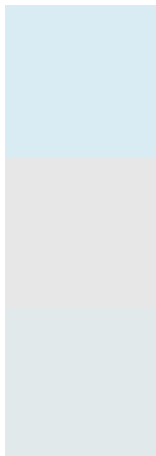
## Deuteranomaly

233.9880, 0.2740, 6.0500

## Tritanomaly

231.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

## Achromatopsia

231.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

231.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390 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(218, 236, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 236, 243)  
}
```

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(218, 236, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 236, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390 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(218, 236, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 236, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 236, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 236, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 236, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 236,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 231.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 236, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
236, 243) }
```

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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