

# Converting Colors

YIQ(237.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(237.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DEFCC8
RGB	222, 252, 200
RGB Percent	87%, 99%, 78%
CMY	0.1295, 0.0117, 0.2156
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.21, 0.01
HSL	95°, 90%, 89%
HSV	95°, 21%, 99%
XYZ	75.3568, 89.3246, 67.9188
YIQ	237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

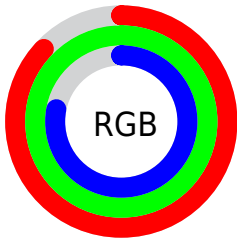
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 252, 230
Decimal	14613704
CIE Lab	95.72, -18.76, 21.73
CIE LCh	96, 28.709, 130.815
Yxy	89.3246, 0.3240, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292803784 (0xFFDEFCC8)
YUV	237.1020, -18.2913, -13.2445
Hunter-Lab	94.5117, -23.0725, 23.5507

# Details

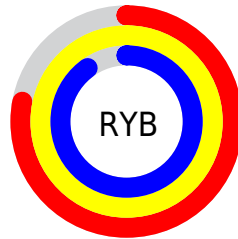
The YIQ color  $237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $214.8980, 1.1880, 22.5320$ , and the grayscale version is  $237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $180.7430, -1.5550, -21.3870$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $229.7670, -2.1030, -33.4870$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $244.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770$ .

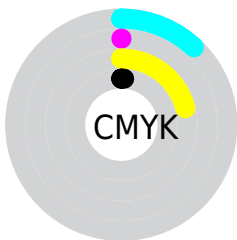
# Distribution



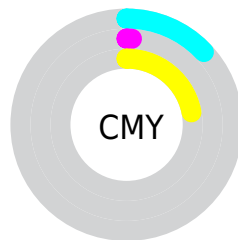
- Red (87%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320 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 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 237.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320

■ 237.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 208.6290, -1.2340,  
-21.6980

■ 180.7430, -1.5550,  
-21.3870

■ 154.1560, -1.2800,  
-20.8640

■ 128.2700, -1.6010,  
-20.5530

■ 102.7970, -1.6470,  
-19.7190

■ 78.3240, -1.6930,  
-18.8850

■ 55.4380, -2.0140,

-18.5740

■ 32.6230, -1.0970,  
-18.6730

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

■ 237.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320

■ 237.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320

■ 229.7670, -2.1030,  
-33.4870

■ 244.4370, -0.2730,  
-11.5770

■ 222.7310, -2.4220,  
-44.2300

■ 251.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 215.2820, -3.0160,  
-55.4960

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 208.2460, -3.3350,  
-66.2390

■ 200.9110, -4.2500,  
-77.1940

■ 193.8750, -4.5690,  
-87.9370

■ 186.5400, -5.4840,  
-98.8920

■ 179.6180, -6.1240,  
-109.3240

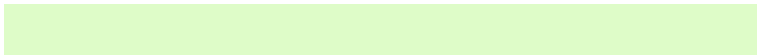
# Harmonies

## Analogous

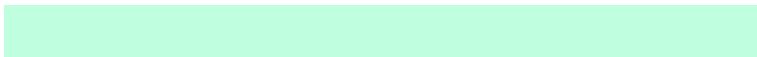
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



240.3070, 23.3400, -15.5080



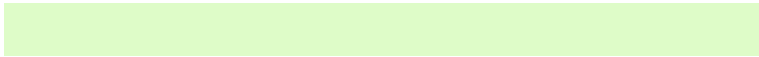
237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



232.3300, -28.1930, -23.2090

# Triad

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



237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



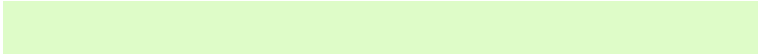
231.7330, -39.1530, -11.8010



233.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940

# Complementary

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



237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



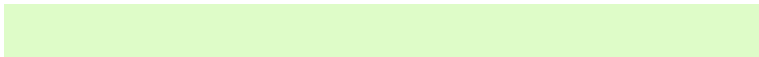
214.8980, 1.1880, 22.5320

# Split Complementary

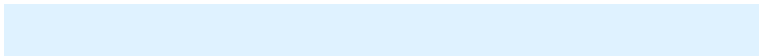
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237.3900, 8.2500, 15.6900



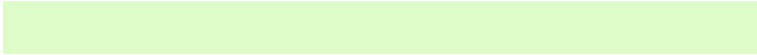
237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



237.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

# Square

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



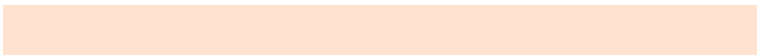
237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



228.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680



241.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290

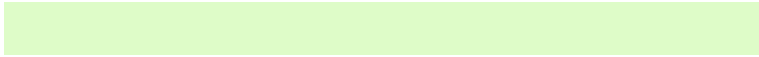


233.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270



# Rectangle

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



237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



229.5980, -43.5070, -21.0030



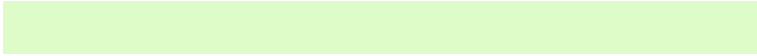
241.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



234.8480, 12.6520, 13.0040

# Sweetspot

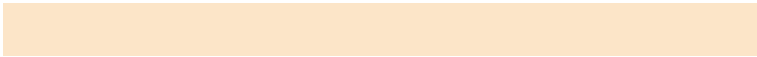
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



250.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



232.5710, 23.0170, -4.1430



125.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

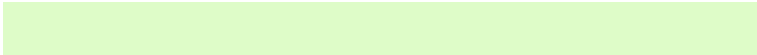


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

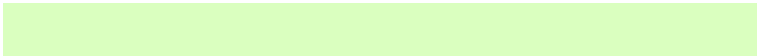


# Same Dimension

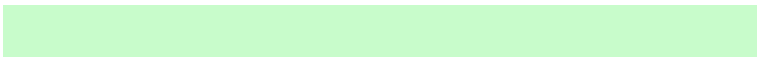
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



236.6410, -1.5080, -27.7480



230.8660, -15.2630, -26.2630



121.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



134.8630, -4.2950, -81.8870



43.5810, -1.2790, -26.3910



# Inverse Universe

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



214.8980, 1.1880, 22.5320



209.3590, 1.5080, 27.7480



221.1340, 15.2630, 26.2630



115.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



54.1370, 4.2950, 81.8870

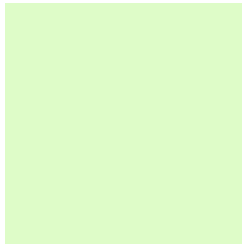


17.4190, 1.2790, 26.3910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320 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 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

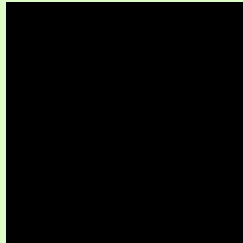
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

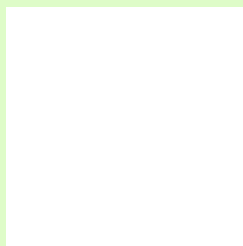
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320.



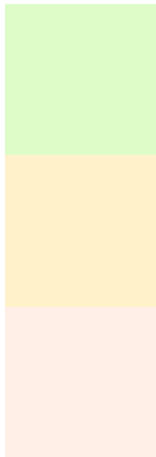
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 237.1020, -1.1880,

-22.5320.

# 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

237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320

### Protanopia

241.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730

### Deuteranopia

242.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040



## Tritanopia

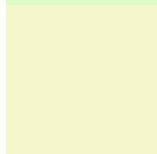
242.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480

# Trichromacy



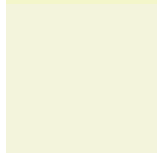
## Original Color

237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



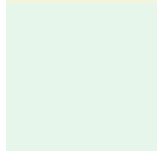
## Protanomaly

240.0870, 12.3360, -14.3200



## Deuteranomaly

240.9650, 7.1080, -7.6760



## Tritanomaly

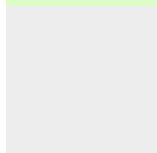
240.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010

# Monochromacy



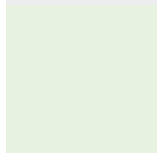
## Original Color

237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320



## Achromatopsia

237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

236.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320 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(222, 252, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 252, 200)  
}
```

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(222, 252, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 252, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320 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(222, 252, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 252, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 252, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 252, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 252, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 252,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 237.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 252, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
252, 200) }
```

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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