

# Converting Colors

YIQ(210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(210.0270, 48.0960,  
-1.6000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC69A
RGB	255, 198, 154
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2236, 0.3958
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 80%
HSV	26°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	67.2661, 63.9722, 39.3995
YIQ	210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

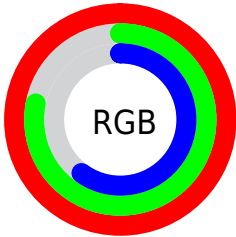
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 232, 154
Decimal	16762522
CIE Lab	83.95, 14.75, 29.81
CIE LCh	84, 33.261, 63.671
Yxy	63.9722, 0.3942, 0.3749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952602 (0xFFFFC69A)
YUV	210.0270, -27.6213, 39.4413
Hunter-Lab	79.9826, 10.1506, 26.7815

# Details

The YIQ color **210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **198.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000**, and the grayscale version is **210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249.7560, 14.7660, -14.3060**, and **154.7600, 44.4740, -2.0380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198.9590, 59.9710, -2.0530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221.2090, 35.9000, -0.8360**.

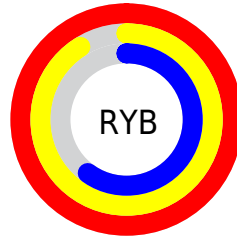
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (78%)

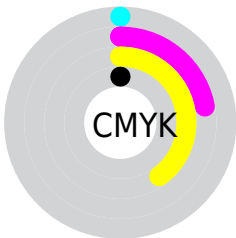
Blue (60%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (60%)

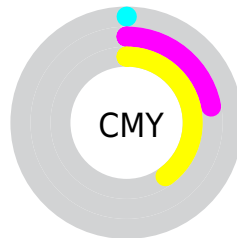


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000 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 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 210.0270, 48.0960,  
-1.6000


 210.0270, 48.0960,  
-1.6000


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 182.2440, 45.9870,  
-1.9250


 249.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060


 154.8740, 44.1530,  
-1.7270

 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

 128.3900, 42.6400,  
-1.8400

 103.3080, 39.9350,  
-2.3770

 78.5250, 37.8260,  
-2.7020

 54.7420, 35.7170,  
-3.0270

 33.5010, 29.2060,

-0.6660

■ 12.2370, 21.5020,  
6.7980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.0270, 48.0960,  
-1.6000

■ 210.0270, 48.0960,  
-1.6000

■ 198.9590, 59.9710,  
-2.0530

■ 221.2090, 35.9000,  
-0.8360

■ 187.1900, 72.4420,  
-2.2940

■ 232.8640, 23.7500,  
-0.9060

■ 176.1220, 84.3170,  
-2.7470

■ 244.0460, 11.5540,  
-0.1420

■ 164.3530, 96.7880,  
-2.9880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 153.2850,  
108.6630, -3.4410

■ 142.1030,  
120.8590, -4.2050

■ 141.4020,  
121.4550, -3.9930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



207.2520, 43.5090, 9.9490



210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



207.6130, 31.2260, -15.2540

# Triad

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



210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



194.7920, -55.9770, -26.2890



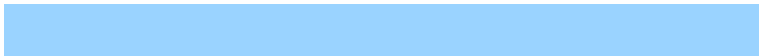
211.9510, -6.3310, 21.1330

# Complementary

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



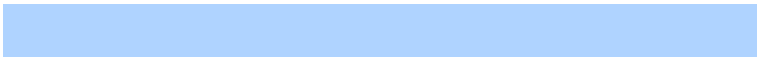
210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



198.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000

# 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.



205.2520, -35.5800, 6.0520



210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



192.9660, -73.7220, -18.5700

# Square

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



210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



199.3640, -25.5330, -27.3650



197.6780, -63.6830, -7.7710



214.3090, 22.1400, 28.2840



# Rectangle

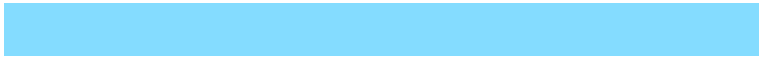
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



205.0130, 15.1800, -21.8120



197.6780, -63.6830, -7.7710



210.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730

# Sweetspot

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



210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



241.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



190.6970, 41.8990, 39.1390



119.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



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.



210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000



200.5890, 58.1370, -1.8550



239.3770, 34.3460, -27.7500



121.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



105.8300, 91.0110, -2.9170



35.5720, 30.4440, -1.0760



# Inverse Universe

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



198.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



187.4110, -58.1370, 1.8550



169.6230, -34.3460, 27.7500



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



85.1700, -91.0110, 2.9170



28.4280, -30.4440, 1.0760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

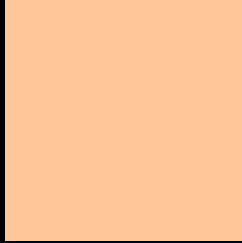
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

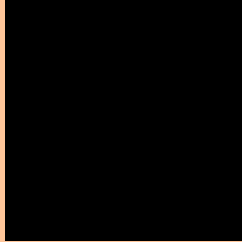
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.0270, 48.0960,

-1.6000.

# 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

210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000

### Protanopia

207.7850, 24.9900, -12.3700

### Deuteranopia

209.5810, 43.4200, -4.9640



## Tritanopia

213.0200, 32.7790, 17.1870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000

## Protanomaly

208.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680

## Deuteranomaly

209.8910, 45.4830, -3.8050

## Tritanomaly

212.0280, 38.3280, 10.2320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000

## Achromatopsia

210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

210.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000 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(255, 198, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 198, 154)  
}
```

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(255, 198, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 198, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000 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(255, 198, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 198, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 198, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 198, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 198, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 198,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 210.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 198, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
198, 154) }
```

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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