

# Converting Colors

YIQ(210.2890, 40.9460,  
-15.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(210.2890, 40.9460,  
-15.1980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0D18B
RGB	240, 209, 139
RGB Percent	94%, 82%, 55%
CMY	0.0588, 0.1804, 0.4547
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.42, 0.06
HSL	42°, 77%, 74%
HSV	42°, 42%, 94%
XYZ	63.3993, 65.9868, 33.8425
YIQ	210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

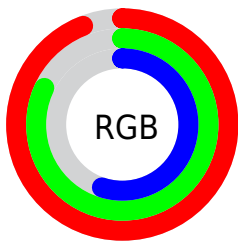
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	184, 240, 139
Decimal	15782283
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.99, 1.57, 38.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 38.675, 87.674
Yxy	65.9868, 0.3884, 0.4043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293972363 (0xFFFF0D18B)
YUV	210.2890, -35.1455, 26.0565
Hunter-Lab	81.2322, -2.8426, 32.1615

# Details

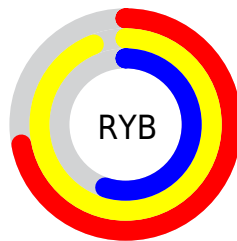
The YIQ color **210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **168.7110, -40.9460, 15.1980**, and the grayscale version is **211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247.9320, 19.9020, -19.2820**, and **155.4350, 37.5990, -15.1130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203.4440, 50.5750, -19.0010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217.1340, 31.3170, -11.3950**.

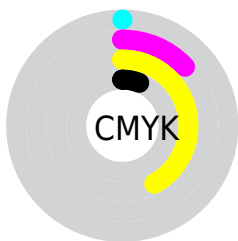
# Distribution



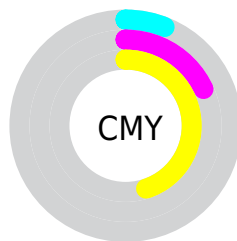
- Red (94%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980 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 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



210.2890, 40.9460,  
-15.1980

210.2890, 40.9460,  
-15.1980

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

182.2180, 39.7080,  
-14.7880

247.9320, 19.9020,  
-19.2820

155.4350, 37.5990,  
-15.1130

251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

128.9510, 36.0860,  
-15.2260

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

103.4670, 34.5730,  
-15.3390

78.4560, 33.1060,  
-16.2860

55.8840, 29.0250,  
-13.9110

36.0820, 19.9000,

-8.2280

■ 16.2800, 10.7750,  
-2.5450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.2890, 40.9460,  
-15.1980

■ 210.2890, 40.9460,  
-15.1980

■ 203.4440, 50.5750,  
-19.0010

■ 217.1340, 31.3170,  
-11.3950

■ 196.0120, 60.4790,  
-22.2810

■ 224.5660, 21.4130,  
-8.1150

■ 189.1670, 70.1080,  
-26.0840

■ 231.4110, 11.7840,  
-4.3120

■ 181.7350, 80.0120,  
-29.3640

■ 238.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

■ 174.8900, 89.6410,  
-33.1670

■ 245.2320, -6.4650,  
1.5270

■ 169.2020, 97.3900,  
-35.9380

■ 249.3410, -8.3900,  
-2.1340

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



209.2120, 49.0130, -1.6990



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



206.2960, 12.7050, -26.5190

# Triad

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



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



189.2410, -90.9140, -26.3860



217.6770, 18.2880, 32.0160

# Complementary

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



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



168.7110, -40.9460, 15.1980

# 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.



212.5050, -11.0070, 17.7690



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



193.1270, -81.4250, -16.6330

# Square

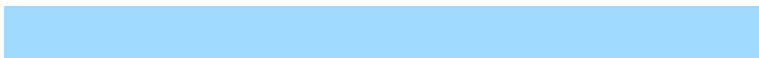
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



194.5800, -61.4320, -32.0560



203.6910, -47.3620, -0.6900



209.5780, 31.4480, 24.7920



# Rectangle

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



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



203.1560, -10.4480, -30.9280



203.6910, -47.3620, -0.6900



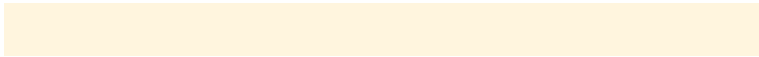
216.4910, 9.9440, 29.0480

# Sweetspot

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



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



245.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



172.8470, 49.9240, 31.3640



121.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



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.



210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980



217.6290, 51.4920, -19.1000



223.1040, 21.6930, -35.2270



116.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400



129.5650, 74.7390, -27.4130



39.6370, 22.6510, -8.5250



# Inverse Universe

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



168.7110, -40.9460, 15.1980



165.3710, -51.4920, 19.1000



156.1950, -21.0970, 35.4390



111.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



53.8480, -74.4640, 27.9360



16.3630, -22.6510, 8.5250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980 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 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980 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 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 210.2890, 40.9460,

-15.1980.

# 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

210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980

### Protanopia

209.1740, 33.8400, -18.5760

### Deuteranopia

211.3660, 51.2150, -8.5690



## Tritanopia

215.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980

## Protanomaly

209.7830, 36.4990, -17.2050

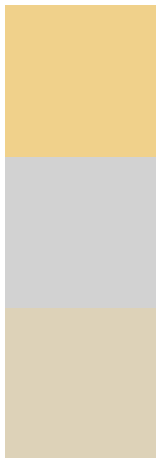
## Deuteranomaly

211.0450, 47.6850, -10.6750

## Tritanomaly

213.7340, 30.1680, 3.9280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980

## Achromatopsia

210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

210.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980 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(240, 209, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 209, 139)  
}
```

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(240, 209, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 209, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980 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(240, 209, 139) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 209, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 209, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 209, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 209, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 209,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 210.2890, 40.9460, -15.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 209, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
209, 139) }
```

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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