

Converting Colors

YIQ(214.6190, -30.8050,
-30.9410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(214.6190, -30.8050,
-30.9410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F3C4
RGB	166, 243, 196
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 77%
CMY	0.3492, 0.0469, 0.2315
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.19, 0.05
HSL	143°, 76%, 80%
HSV	143°, 32%, 95%
XYZ	57.7361, 76.2061, 63.8777
YIQ	214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

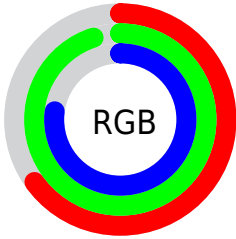
Format	Color
RYB	166, 221, 243
Decimal	10941380
CIELab	89.95, -33.25, 15.25
CIELCh	90, 36.580, 155.355
Yxy	76.2061, 0.2919, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289131460 (0xFFA6F3C4)
YUV	214.6190, -9.1792, -42.6389
Hunter-Lab	87.2961, -34.7116, 17.7227

Details

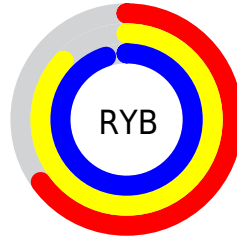
The YIQ color $214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FFCC$. A complement of this color would be $194.3810, 30.8050, 30.9410$, and the grayscale version is $215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $245.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060$, and $158.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $205.7330, -40.2940, -40.6940$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $223.5050, -21.3160, -21.1880$.

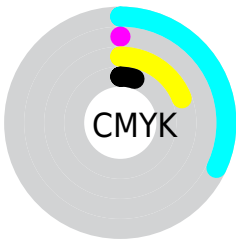
Distribution



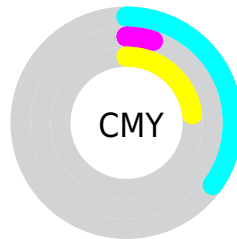
- Red (65%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 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 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 214.6190,
-30.8050, -30.9410

■ 214.6190,
-30.8050, -30.9410

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 186.1460,
-30.8510, -30.1070

■ 245.2040,
-18.4300, -7.4060

■ 158.5590,
-30.5760, -29.5840

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 132.0860,
-30.6220, -28.7500

■ 105.9010,
-31.5390, -28.6510

■ 79.5310, -33.3730,
-28.4530

■ 53.3780, -37.3160,
-28.5800

■ 37.3690, -23.9290,

-23.3930

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.6190,
-30.8050, -30.9410

■ 214.6190,
-30.8050, -30.9410

■ 205.7330,
-40.2940, -40.6940

■ 223.5050,
-21.3160, -21.1880

■ 196.5480,
-50.3790, -50.6590

■ 232.6900,
-11.2310, -11.2230

■ 187.6620,
-59.8680, -60.4120

■ 241.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 178.8900,
-69.6780, -69.8540

■ 247.9560, 3.3000,
6.2760

■ 169.7050,
-79.7630, -79.8190

■ 160.8190,
-89.2520, -89.5720

■ 153.4710,
-97.3200, -97.5440

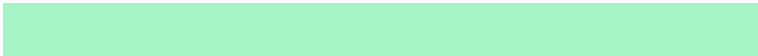
Harmonies

Analogous

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



219.5770, 4.5440, -27.2960



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



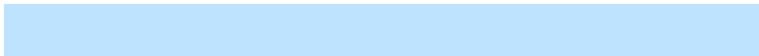
209.4210, -65.2380, -29.1580

Triad

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



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



219.1290, -31.0400, 0.8640



217.3110, 35.8530, 5.5250

Complementary

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



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



194.3810, 30.8050, 30.9410

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.



218.8390, 26.0390, 18.1910



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



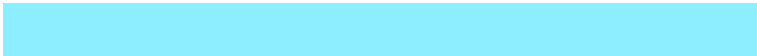
226.7360, 1.4640, 17.5280

Square

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



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



210.9350, -63.2690, -15.2770



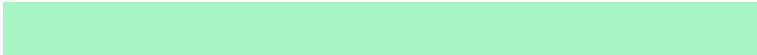
225.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



220.5590, 40.4860, -6.8580

Rectangle

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



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



207.2700, -80.6900, -24.4500



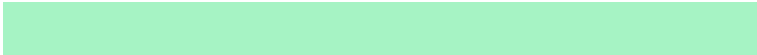
225.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



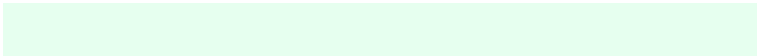
217.3910, 32.8720, 9.9920

Sweetspot

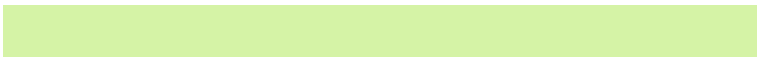
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



245.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760



225.2520, 6.8370, -30.3070



122.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



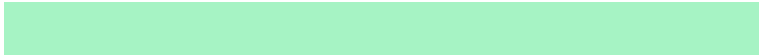
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



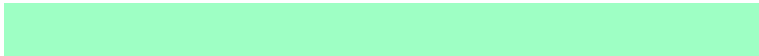
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



219.2710, -38.8730, -38.9130



218.9510, -43.0030, -19.1230



117.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



117.5040, -74.5830, -74.5750



37.2550, -23.6080, -23.7040

Inverse Universe

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



194.3810, 30.8050, 30.9410



193.7290, 38.8730, 38.9130



190.0490, 43.0030, 19.1230



114.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



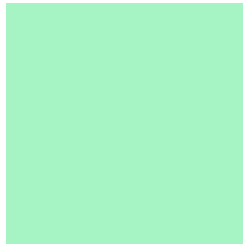
68.6100, 74.2620, 74.8860



21.7450, 23.6080, 23.7040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

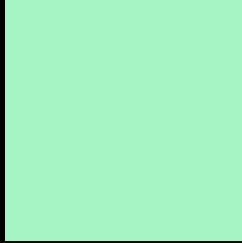
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 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 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410.



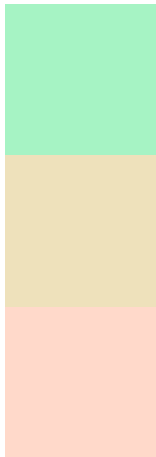
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410.

-30.9410.

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

214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410

Protanopia

224.5550, 19.9460, -9.0620

Deuteranopia

226.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910



Tritanopia

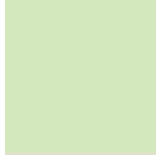
220.1230, -40.0710, -6.1750

Trichromacy



Original Color

214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



Protanomaly

221.2320, 1.5620, -17.3020



Deuteranomaly

222.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220



Tritanomaly

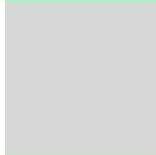
218.2940, -36.5390, -15.1230

Monochromacy



Original Color

214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410



Achromatopsia

215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

214.6900, -11.2310, -11.2230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 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(166, 243, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 243, 196)  
}
```

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(166, 243, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 243, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 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(166, 243, 196) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 243, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 243, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 243, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 243, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 243,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 214.6190, -30.8050, -30.9410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 243, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
243, 196) }
```

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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