

# Converting Colors

YIQ(214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(214.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD092
RGB	255, 208, 146
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 57%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1844, 0.4272
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.43, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 79%
HSV	34°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	68.9841, 68.4392, 36.7932
YIQ	214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

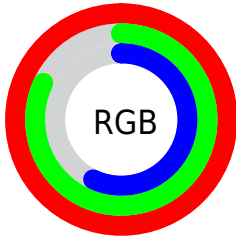
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 255, 146
Decimal	16765074
CIE Lab	86.23, 8.71, 36.95
CIE LCh	86, 37.959, 76.734
Yxy	68.4392, 0.3960, 0.3928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955154 (0xFFFFD092)
YUV	214.9850, -34.0096, 35.0932
Hunter-Lab	82.7280, 4.0710, 31.5405

# Details

The YIQ color **214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **186.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180**, and the grayscale version is **215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248.8440, 17.3340, -16.7940**, and **159.7180, 44.2920, -9.7560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205.6780, 58.9640, -11.3400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224.4060, 36.5430, -6.9850**.

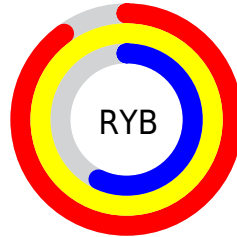
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

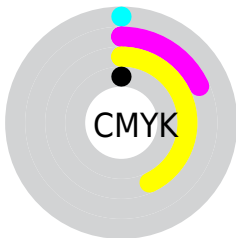
Blue (57%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (57%)

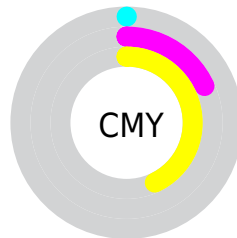


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 214.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180


 214.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 186.6150, 46.0800,  
-9.1200


 248.8440, 17.3340,  
-16.7940


 159.8320, 43.9710,  
-9.4450

 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

 133.3480, 42.4580,  
-9.5580

 107.5650, 40.3490,  
-9.8830

 82.7820, 38.2400,  
-10.2080

 58.5860, 35.8560,  
-11.0560

 38.7840, 26.7310,

-5.3730

■ 18.9820, 17.6060,  
0.3100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 214.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

■ 214.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

■ 205.6780, 58.9640,  
-11.3400

■ 224.4060, 36.5430,  
-6.9850

■ 196.2570, 70.3350,  
-13.6730

■ 233.7130, 25.4930,  
-4.9630

■ 186.9500, 81.3850,  
-15.6950

■ 243.1340, 14.1220,  
-2.6300

■ 177.5290, 92.7560,  
-18.0280

■ 252.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 168.2220, 255.0000, -0.0000,  
103.8060, -20.0500 -0.0000

■ 161.3600,  
112.1050, -21.7750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



210.1070, 45.1150, 2.8670



214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



211.5640, 23.7540, -23.0140

# Triad

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



214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



194.9340, -79.8640, -28.4080



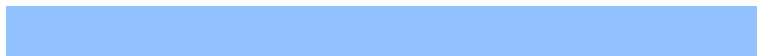
219.1380, 9.4400, 27.1680

# Complementary

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



214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



186.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180

# 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.



212.7160, -22.1470, 10.4050



214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



195.4530, -85.4590, -20.6190

# Square

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



214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



200.8930, -46.2560, -31.7600



203.3150, -58.2270, -7.5310



214.3370, 24.9370, 27.1530



# Rectangle

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



214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



208.2670, 2.4810, -28.4550



203.3150, -58.2270, -7.5310



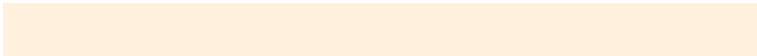
217.8870, -0.2790, 21.5850

# Sweetspot

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



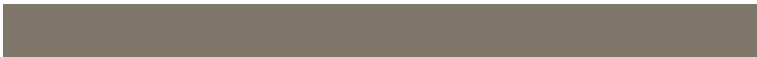
214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



243.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410



183.9490, 49.8770, 37.7250



120.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240



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.



214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180



207.3080, 57.1300, -11.1420



240.4810, 30.8170, -35.3830



122.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



121.0920, 83.8610, -16.5150



40.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600

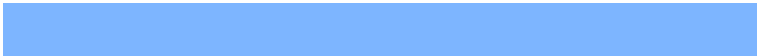


# Inverse Universe

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



186.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180



172.6920, -57.1300, 11.1420



160.5190, -30.8170, 35.3830



119.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



70.4950, -84.1360, 15.9920



23.7320, -28.2440, 5.2600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

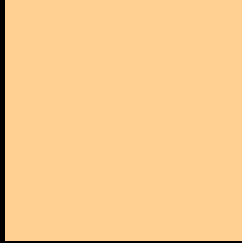
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

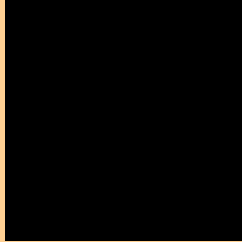
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180.

-9.3180.

# 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

214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

### Protanopia

213.4450, 31.6390, -17.2330

### Deuteranopia

215.3100, 45.6210, -6.3070



## Tritanopia

219.3290, 27.4150, 15.2790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

## Protanomaly

213.9620, 37.5530, -14.2790

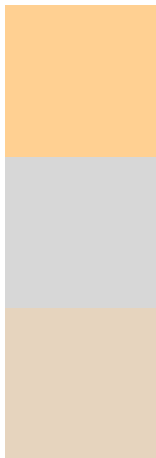
## Deuteranomaly

214.9680, 46.5840, -7.2400

## Tritanomaly

217.6530, 34.8900, 6.4580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180

## Achromatopsia

215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

214.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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, 208, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 208, 146)  
}
```

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, 208, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 208, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 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, 208, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 208, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 208, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 208, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 208, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 208,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 214.9850, 47.9140, -9.3180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 208, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
208, 146) }
```

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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