

# Converting Colors

YIQ(214.9880, -0.8670,  
-22.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(214.9880, -0.8670,  
-22.8430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8E6B1
RGB	200, 230, 177
RGB Percent	78%, 90%, 69%
CMY	0.2158, 0.0980, 0.3058
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.23, 0.10
HSL	94°, 51%, 80%
HSV	94°, 23%, 90%
XYZ	60.0494, 72.0510, 52.3423
YIQ	214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

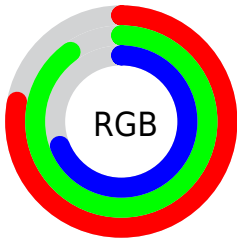
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	177, 230, 207
Decimal	13166257
CIELab	87.99, -19.21, 22.63
CIElCh	88, 29.681, 130.334
Yxy	72.0510, 0.3256, 0.3906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291356337 (0xFFC8E6B1)
YUV	214.9880, -18.7281, -13.1445
Hunter-Lab	84.8828, -22.2673, 22.8573

# Details

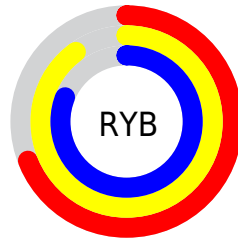
The YIQ color  $214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $192.0120, 0.8670, 22.8430$ , and the grayscale version is  $215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $252.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420$ , and  $159.9280, -0.6380, -21.4860$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $208.4790, -1.2320, -32.7520$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $221.4970, -0.5020, -12.9340$ .

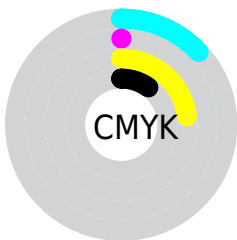
# Distribution



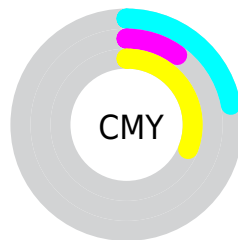
- Red (78%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430 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 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 214.9880, -0.8670,  
-22.8430

 214.9880, -0.8670,  
-22.8430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 187.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320


 252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

 159.9280, -0.6380,  
-21.4860

 133.7430, -1.5550,  
-21.3870

 108.2700, -1.6010,  
-20.5530

 83.7970, -1.6470,  
-19.7190

 60.0250, -2.2890,  
-19.0970

 37.2100, -1.3720,

-19.1960

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 214.9880, -0.8670,  
-22.8430

■ 214.9880, -0.8670,  
-22.8430

■ 208.4790, -1.2320,  
-32.7520

■ 221.4970, -0.5020,  
-12.9340

■ 201.9700, -1.5970,  
-42.6610

■ 228.0060, -0.1370,  
-3.0250

■ 195.4610, -1.9620,  
-52.5700

■ 234.5150, 0.2280,  
6.8840

■ 188.9520, -2.3270,  
-62.4790

■ 239.4280, 5.0870,  
12.4390

■ 182.4430, -2.6920,  
-72.3880

■ 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

■ 175.9340, -3.0570,  
-82.2970

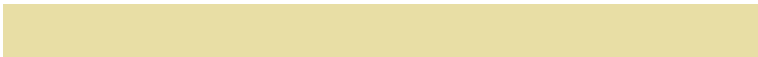
■ 169.4250, -3.4220,  
-92.2060

■ 164.9100, -3.6500,  
-99.0900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



218.4920, 24.2570, -15.6070



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



211.0910, -29.0180, -24.7780

# Triad

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



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



211.9310, -48.2780, -6.1180



217.8130, 28.9280, 15.3920

# Complementary

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



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



192.0120, 0.8670, 22.8430

# 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.



222.7660, 19.1150, 22.5310



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



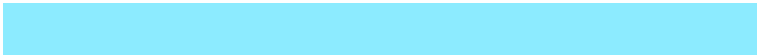
218.0100, -23.1550, 6.6450

# Square

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



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



208.8750, -63.0400, -13.9200



223.2030, 1.6470, 19.7190



217.0830, 36.4950, 4.9030



# Rectangle

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



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



209.0490, -46.3950, -23.7310



223.2030, 1.6470, 19.7190



218.8390, 26.0390, 18.1910

# Sweetspot

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



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



249.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



210.4570, 23.3380, -4.4540



124.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

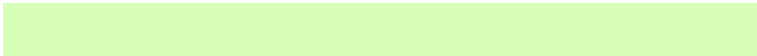


# Same Dimension

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



214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



234.9460, -1.0490, -30.5610



208.5670, -15.8590, -26.4750



111.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



128.0960, -3.3330, -77.2930



36.5150, -0.9130, -22.0090



# Inverse Universe

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



192.0120, 0.8670, 22.8430



204.0540, 1.0490, 30.5610



198.4330, 15.8590, 26.4750



106.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



50.6050, 2.7370, 77.0810



14.4850, 0.9130, 22.0090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

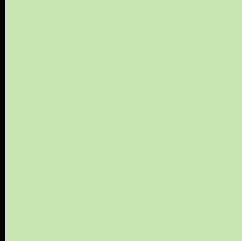
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

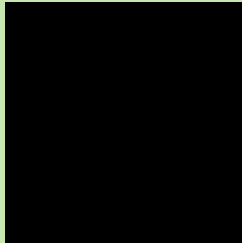
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**YIQ 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430.



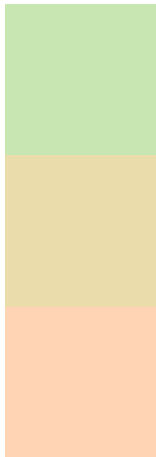
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 214.9880, -0.8670,

-22.8430.

# 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

214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430

### Protanopia

219.0130, 24.3480, -11.7480

### Deuteranopia

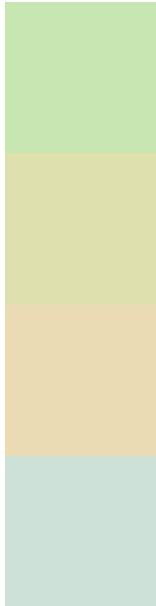
221.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



## **Tritanopia**

220.0510, -13.2050, 2.5310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430

## Protanomaly

217.7020, 14.8580, -15.9740

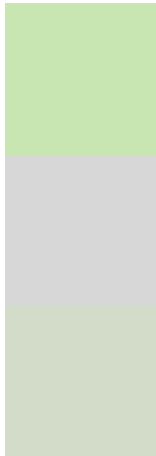
## Deuteranomaly

219.3380, 22.0550, -8.7370

## Tritanomaly

218.2930, -8.4350, -6.8270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430

## Achromatopsia

215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

214.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430 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(200, 230, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 230, 177)  
}
```

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(200, 230, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 230, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430 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(200, 230, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 230, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 230, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 230, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 230, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 230,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 214.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 230, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
230, 177) }
```

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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