

Converting Colors

YIQ(215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(215.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D9D9
RGB	212, 217, 217
RGB Percent	83%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1490, 0.1490
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	180°, 6%, 84%
HSV	180°, 2%, 85%
XYZ	64.4879, 68.6330, 75.4922
YIQ	215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

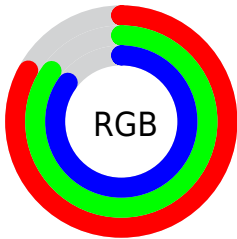
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 215, 217
Decimal	13949401
CIE Lab	86.32, -1.69, -0.60
CIE LCh	86, 1.790, 199.519
Yxy	68.6330, 0.3091, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292139481 (0xFFD4D9D9)
YUV	215.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739
Hunter-Lab	82.8450, -6.0316, 3.9637

Details

The YIQ color **215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600**, and the grayscale version is **215.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **160.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040**.

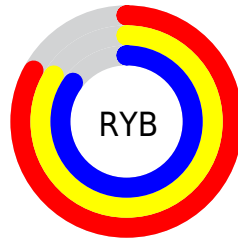
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (85%)

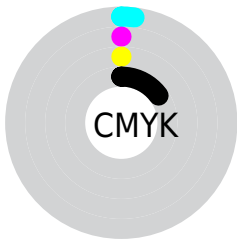
Blue (85%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (85%)

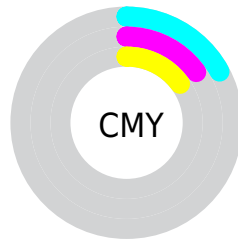


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 215.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 215.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 187.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 160.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 134.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 109.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 84.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 61.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 39.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 19.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 215.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 208.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 222.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 202.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 228.3620, 22.6480,
8.0560

■ 196.0700,
-41.7200, -14.8400

■ 189.4920,
-54.8320, -19.5040

■ 182.9140,
-67.9440, -24.1680

■ 176.6350,
-80.4600, -28.6200

■ 170.0570,
-93.5720, -33.2840

■ 163.4790,
-106.6840, -37.9480

■ 157.2000,
-119.2000, -42.4000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



215.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

Triad

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



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



216.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



216.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Complementary

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



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



213.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

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.



215.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



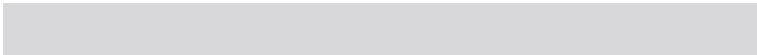
216.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

Square

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



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



216.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



216.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



215.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Rectangle

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



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



215.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



216.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



215.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Sweetspot

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



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



254.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



214.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



127.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



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.



215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



252.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



214.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



108.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



121.2730, -103.1080, -36.6760



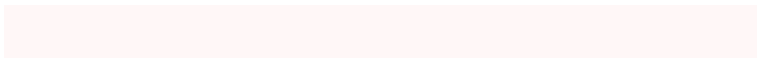
32.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520

Inverse Universe

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



213.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



249.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



214.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



106.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



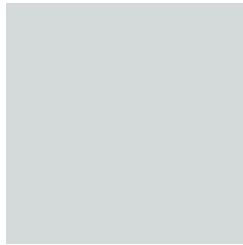
51.7270, 103.1080, 36.6760



13.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

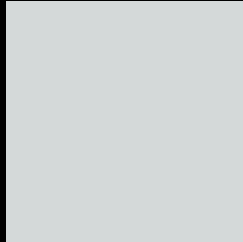
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

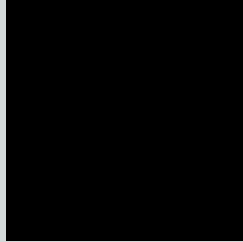
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

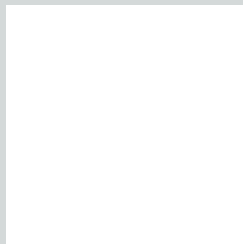
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600.



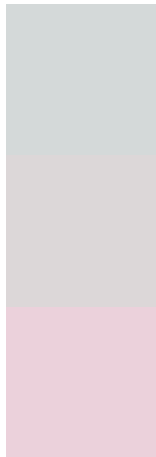
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 215.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600.

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

215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Protanopia

216.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Deuteranopia

217.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220



Tritanopia

216.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Trichromacy



Original Color

215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Protanomaly

216.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

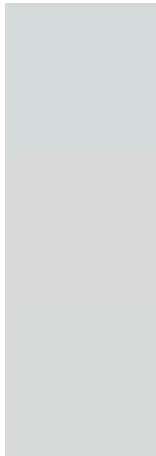
Deuteranomaly

217.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

Tritanomaly

216.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850

Monochromacy



Original Color

215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

215.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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(212, 217, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 217, 217)  
}
```

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(212, 217, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 217, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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(212, 217, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 217, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 217, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 217, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 217, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 217,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 215.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 217, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
217, 217) }
```

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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