

Converting Colors

YIQ(216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(216.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4D4CE
RGB	228, 212, 206
RGB Percent	89%, 83%, 81%
CMY	0.1058, 0.1686, 0.1921
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.10, 0.11
HSL	16°, 29%, 85%
HSV	16°, 10%, 89%
XYZ	66.6816, 68.0359, 68.0184
YIQ	216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

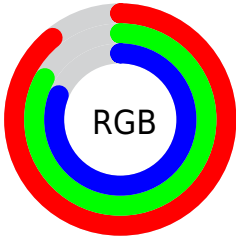
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 214, 206
Decimal	14996686
CIE Lab	86.02, 4.52, 4.93
CIE LCh	86, 6.693, 47.496
Yxy	68.0359, 0.3289, 0.3356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293186766 (0xFFE4D4CE)
YUV	216.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363
Hunter-Lab	82.4839, -0.0437, 8.8466

Details

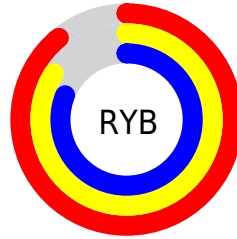
The YIQ color **216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260**, and the grayscale version is **216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **161.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

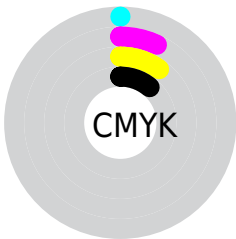
Distribution



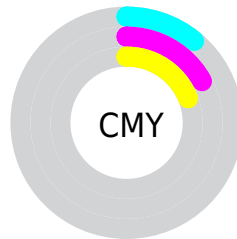
- Red (89%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 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 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 216.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 188.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

■ 161.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

■ 134.9150, 10.5450,
1.6250

■ 109.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 85.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

■ 62.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 40.1320, 8.4360,

1.3000

■ 19.7900, 9.3990,
0.3670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 216.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 203.4990, 23.5200,
3.2640

■ 228.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 191.4850, 35.3030,
4.4790

■ 240.7150,
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 178.9980, 47.0400,
6.5280

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 166.9840, 58.8230,
7.7430

■ 154.3830, 70.8810,
9.4810

■ 141.7820, 82.9390,
11.2190

■ 129.7680, 94.7220,
12.4340

■ 117.2810,
106.4590, 14.4830

■ 105.2670,
118.2420, 15.6980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



215.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130

Triad

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



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



213.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



215.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Complementary

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



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



217.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

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.



214.2640, -9.4910, 1.3010



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



213.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

Square

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



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



213.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400



213.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



216.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400

Rectangle

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



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



214.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840



213.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



215.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

Sweetspot

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



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



250.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



214.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



124.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



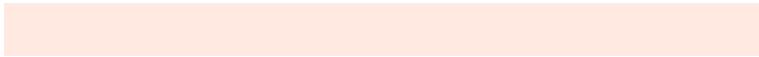
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



238.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



222.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



108.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



82.2840, 93.2090, 12.3210



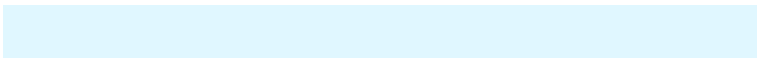
23.4670, 26.5460, 3.4900

Inverse Universe

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



217.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260



241.0350, -16.2760, -2.3880



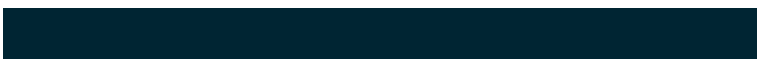
211.4430, -8.4370, 4.2270



109.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



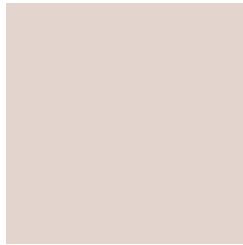
96.7160, -93.2090, -12.3210



27.5330, -26.5460, -3.4900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 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 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

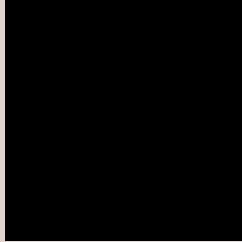
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260.



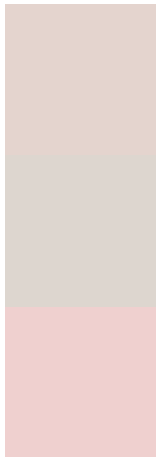
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.1000, 11.4620,

1.5260.

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

216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Protanopia

215.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930

Deuteranopia

217.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610



Tritanopia

217.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Trichromacy



Original Color

216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Protanomaly

215.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660

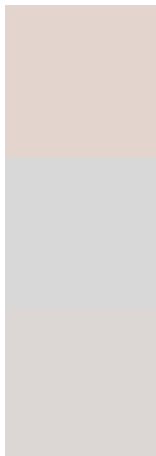
Deuteranomaly

216.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900

Tritanomaly

216.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280

Monochromacy



Original Color

216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

216.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 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(228, 212, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 212, 206)  
}
```

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(228, 212, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 212, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 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(228, 212, 206) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 212, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(228, 212, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 212, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 212, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 212,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 216.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 212, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
212, 206) }
```

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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