

# Converting Colors

YIQ(216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410)</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(216.2050, 41.7230,  
-1.7410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCEA7
RGB	255, 206, 167
RGB Percent	100%, 81%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1922, 0.3449
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 83%
HSV	27°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	70.2860, 68.1845, 46.0399
YIQ	216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

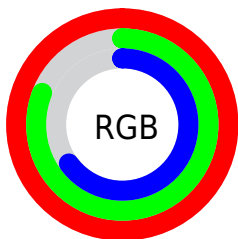
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 237, 167
Decimal	16764583
CIE Lab	86.10, 12.07, 25.92
CIE LCh	86, 28.590, 65.034
Yxy	68.1845, 0.3809, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954663 (0xFFFFCEA7)
YUV	216.2050, -24.2581, 34.0232
Hunter-Lab	82.5739, 7.4329, 24.7440

# Details

The YIQ color  $216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $205.7950, -41.7230, 1.7410$ , and the grayscale version is  $216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $251.2380, 10.5930, -10.2630$ , and  $161.2370, 38.6970, -1.9670$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $205.1370, 53.5980, -2.1940$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $227.3870, 29.5270, -0.9770$ .

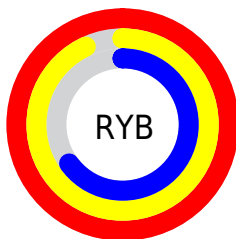
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (81%)

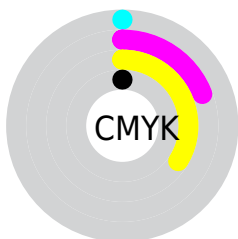
Blue (65%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (65%)

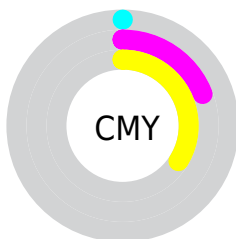


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)


Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410 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 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 216.2050, 41.7230,  
-1.7410

 216.2050, 41.7230,  
-1.7410


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 188.1340, 40.4850,  
-1.3310


 251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630


 161.2370, 38.6970,  
-1.9670

 254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

 134.7530, 37.1840,  
-2.0800

 108.9700, 35.0750,  
-2.4050

 84.3010, 32.6450,  
-2.4190

 60.5180, 30.5360,  
-2.7440

 37.9200, 29.3440,

-3.1680

■ 18.7050, 19.9440,  
1.9920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 216.2050, 41.7230,  
-1.7410

■ 216.2050, 41.7230,  
-1.7410

■ 205.1370, 53.5980,  
-2.1940

■ 227.3870, 29.5270,  
-0.9770

■ 193.9550, 65.7940,  
-2.9580

■ 238.4550, 17.6520,  
-0.5240

■ 182.3000, 77.9440,  
-2.8880

■ 250.2240, 5.1810,  
-0.2830

■ 171.1180, 90.1400,  
-3.6520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 160.0500,  
102.0150, -4.1050

■ 148.8680,  
114.2110, -4.8690

■ 142.5760,  
120.9050, -5.0390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



214.2620, 37.5490, 7.8290



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



213.6280, 26.8700, -13.4020

# Triad

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



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



203.9180, -47.4040, -21.9640



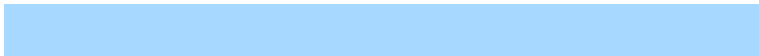
218.1530, -4.0840, 18.9560

# Complementary

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



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



205.7950, -41.7230, 1.7410

# 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.



212.3730, -28.6110, 6.4050



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



203.3160, -59.9680, -14.5280

# Square

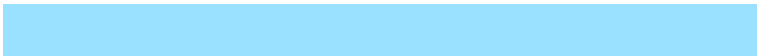
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



207.1410, -23.2870, -24.0150



206.6040, -51.6710, -5.1990



220.0050, 19.9400, 24.1000



# Rectangle

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



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



211.7400, 11.6950, -19.2250



206.6040, -51.6710, -5.1990



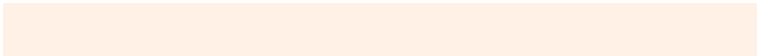
216.3260, -12.0610, 14.8430

# Sweetspot

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



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



243.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



199.0120, 36.3980, 34.2060



120.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



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.



216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



208.9840, 49.6550, -2.3210



241.4460, 29.8980, -24.2300



121.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



107.0040, 90.4610, -3.9630

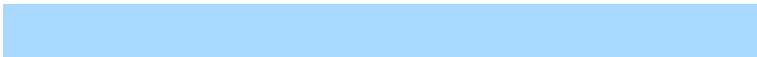


35.5720, 30.4440, -1.0760



# Inverse Universe

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



205.7950, -41.7230, 1.7410



196.6030, -49.9300, 1.7980



180.5540, -29.8980, 24.2300



120.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



84.5830, -90.7360, 3.4400



28.4280, -30.4440, 1.0760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

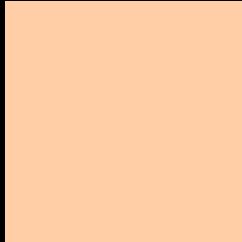
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

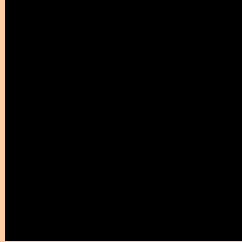
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.2050, 41.7230,

-1.7410.

# 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

216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410

### Protanopia

214.1700, 22.4680, -10.7160

### Deuteranopia

216.1940, 40.2560, -2.6880



## Tritanopia

219.3290, 27.4150, 15.2790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410

## Protanomaly

214.9860, 28.9780, -7.5500

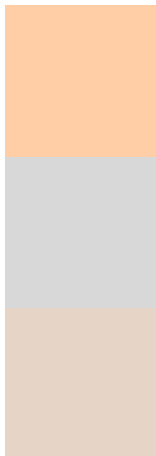
## Deuteranomaly

216.4930, 40.8520, -2.4760

## Tritanomaly

217.9780, 32.5970, 9.4690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410

## Achromatopsia

216.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

215.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410 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, 206, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 206, 167)  
}
```

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, 206, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 206, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410 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, 206, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 206, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 206, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 206, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 206, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 206,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 216.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 206, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
206, 167) }
```

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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