

# Converting Colors

YIQ(216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(216.7100, 3.2120,  
-14.1640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3E1BD
RGB	211, 225, 189
RGB Percent	83%, 88%, 74%
CMY	0.1726, 0.1176, 0.2588
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.16, 0.12
HSL	83°, 38%, 81%
HSV	83°, 16%, 88%
XYZ	62.9731, 71.3749, 58.6077
YIQ	216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

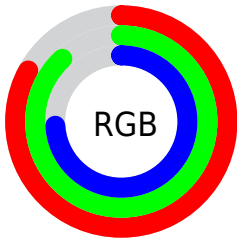
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	189, 225, 203
Decimal	13885885
CIE Lab	87.67, -10.95, 16.05
CIE LCh	88, 19.427, 124.314
Yxy	71.3749, 0.3264, 0.3699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292075965 (0xFFD3E1BD)
YUV	216.7100, -13.6610, -5.0077
Hunter-Lab	84.4837, -14.7947, 18.0081

# Details

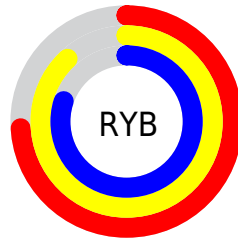
The YIQ color  $216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCC99$ . A complement of this color would be  $197.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640$ , and the grayscale version is  $217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $253.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100$ , and  $161.9380, 2.5700, -13.5420$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $211.5110, 4.9100, -22.9140$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $222.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030$ .

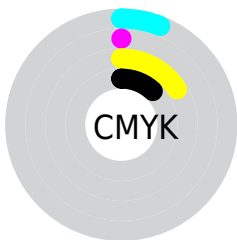
# Distribution



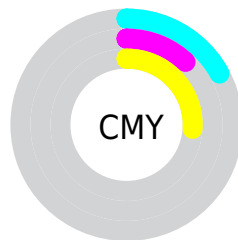
- Red (83%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640 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 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 216.7100, 3.2120,  
-14.1640

■ 216.7100, 3.2120,  
-14.1640

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 188.8240, 2.8910,  
-13.8530

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 161.9380, 2.5700,  
-13.5420

■ 135.3510, 2.8450,  
-13.0190

■ 110.4650, 2.5240,  
-12.7080

■ 85.5790, 2.2030,  
-12.3970

■ 62.1060, 2.1570,  
-11.5630

■ 40.2200, 1.8360,

-11.2520

■ 20.0350, 0.9190,  
-11.1530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 216.7100, 3.2120,  
-14.1640

■ 216.7100, 3.2120,  
-14.1640

■ 211.5110, 4.9100,  
-22.9140

■ 222.0230, 1.1930,  
-5.1030

■ 206.1980, 6.9290,  
-31.9750

■ 227.2220, -0.5050,  
3.6470

■ 201.2980, 9.2230,  
-40.5130

■ 232.0080, -2.4780,  
11.8740

■ 195.9850, 11.2420,  
-49.5740

■ 234.6990, 2.8860,  
13.7820

■ 190.7860, 12.9400,  
-58.3240

■ 237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

■ 185.4730, 14.9590,  
-67.3850

■ 180.5730, 17.2530,  
-75.9230

■ 175.2600, 19.2720,  
-84.9840

■ 173.0380, 19.7770,  
-88.6310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



218.7830, 19.3040, -8.4400



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



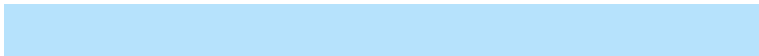
214.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540

# Triad

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



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



215.8080, -34.5700, -1.2420



222.6060, 25.0770, 13.5970

# Complementary

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



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



197.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

# 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.



223.1410, 13.3850, 16.2410



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



218.9070, -21.3670, 7.2810

# Square

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



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



213.4990, -38.3740, -9.3980



221.9910, -3.8080, 13.9520



221.7280, 30.3050, 6.9530



# Rectangle

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



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



213.0410, -25.5810, -15.4770



221.9910, -3.8080, 13.9520



223.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630

# Sweetspot

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



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



252.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



207.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



126.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

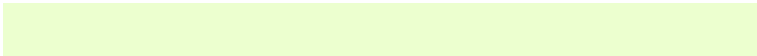


# Same Dimension

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



216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



243.8470, 4.0840, -18.9560



211.3280, -7.5160, -17.9800



109.5500, 1.1470, -4.2690



135.3050, 15.3720, -69.3640



37.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440



# Inverse Universe

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



197.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



217.8540, -4.6800, 18.7440



202.6720, 7.5160, 17.9800



103.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



40.6950, -15.3720, 69.3640

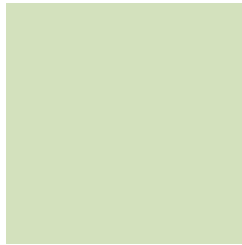


11.1530, -4.0840, 18.9560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

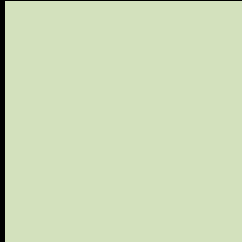
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

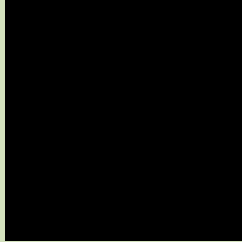
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

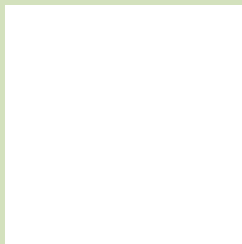
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640.



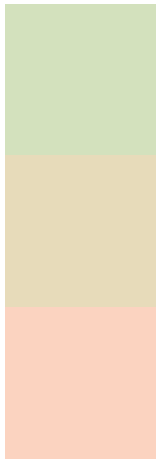
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640.

-14.1640.

# 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

216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640

### Protanopia

218.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190

### Deuteranopia

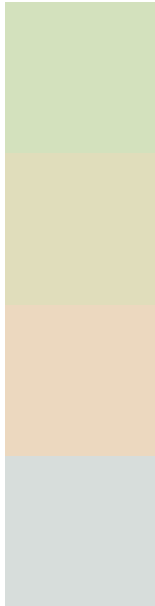
220.7940, 29.9390, 2.5710



## Tritanopia

220.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640

## Protanomaly

218.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380

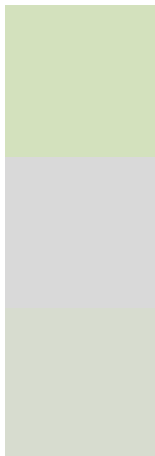
## Deuteranomaly

219.1300, 19.9450, -3.5350

## Tritanomaly

218.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640

## Achromatopsia

217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

217.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640 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(211, 225, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 225, 189)  
}
```

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(211, 225, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 225, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640 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(211, 225, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 225, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 225, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 225, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 225, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 225,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 216.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 225, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
225, 189) }
```

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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