

Converting Colors

YIQ(217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320)
contains.

YIQ(217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(217.2100, 16.9640,
0.9320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAD4C8
RGB	234, 212, 200
RGB Percent	92%, 83%, 78%
CMY	0.0823, 0.1686, 0.2156
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.15, 0.08
HSL	21°, 45%, 85%
HSV	21°, 15%, 92%
XYZ	67.9042, 68.7477, 64.3463
YIQ	217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

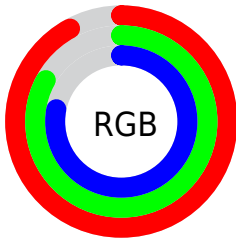
Format	Color
RYB	234, 219, 200
Decimal	15389896
CIELab	86.38, 5.69, 8.68
CIELCh	86, 10.380, 56.741
Yxy	68.7477, 0.3378, 0.3420
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293579976 (0xFFEAD4C8)
YUV	217.2100, -8.4845, 14.7248
Hunter-Lab	82.9143, 1.0861, 12.0275

Details

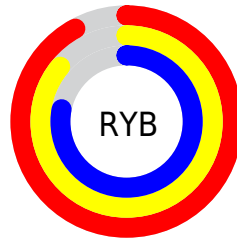
The YIQ color $217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $216.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320$, and the grayscale version is $217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $162.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $205.7830, 28.4720, 1.6240$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $228.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400$.

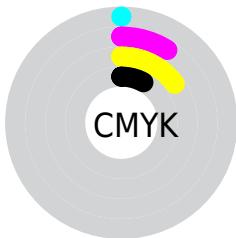
Distribution



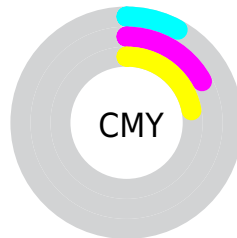
- Red (92%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (8%)





- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320 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 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 217.2100, 16.9640,
0.9320


 217.2100, 16.9640,
0.9320


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 189.3240, 16.6430,
1.2430

 162.0250, 16.0470,
1.0310

 135.7260, 15.4510,
0.8190

 110.5410, 14.5340,
0.9180

 86.2420, 13.9380,
0.7060

 62.9430, 13.3420,
0.4940

 40.7580, 12.4250,

0.5930

■ 19.7750, 13.7550,
-1.4850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.2100, 16.9640,
0.9320

■ 217.2100, 16.9640,
0.9320

■ 205.7830, 28.4720,
1.6240

■ 228.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 194.2420, 40.3010,
2.0050

■ 240.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 182.8150, 51.8090,
2.6970

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 170.6870, 63.9130,
3.6010

■ 159.2600, 75.4210,
4.2930

■ 147.8330, 86.9290,
4.9850

■ 136.2920, 98.7580,
5.3660

■ 124.8650,
110.2660, 6.0580

■ 118.1000,
116.9140, 6.7220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218.1440, 17.3300, 5.3140



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



216.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660

Triad

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



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



213.1290, -13.8450, -7.9010



217.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560

Complementary

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



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



216.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320

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.



215.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



213.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

Square

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



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



213.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920



213.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680



217.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800

Rectangle

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



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



215.0190, 7.0160, -6.0080



213.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680



216.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960

Sweetspot

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



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



249.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



212.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500



124.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



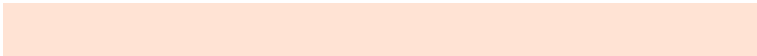
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

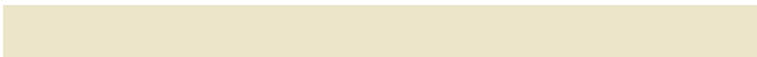
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



233.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



227.1890, 12.2890, -7.9590



111.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400



91.6870, 90.2760, 4.9000



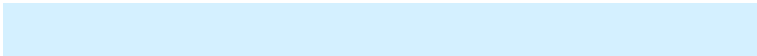
27.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110

Inverse Universe

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



216.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320



233.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



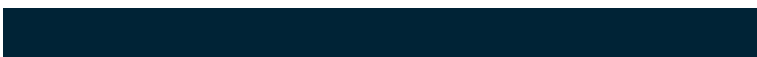
206.8110, -12.2890, 7.9590



111.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



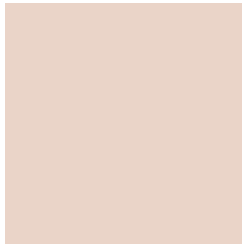
89.3130, -90.2760, -4.9000



26.7010, -26.9590, -1.5110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320 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 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

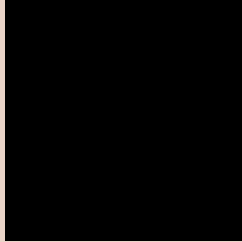
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320.



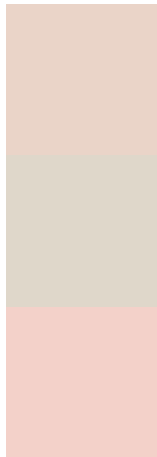
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 217.2100, 16.9640,

0.9320.

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

217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

Protanopia

215.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470

Deuteranopia

218.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



Tritanopia

218.6090, 11.8270, 11.4350

Trichromacy



Original Color

217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

Protanomaly

216.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870

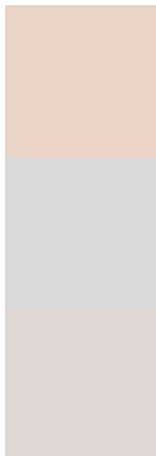
Deuteranomaly

217.9440, 20.7690, 3.5610

Tritanomaly

217.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010

Monochromacy



Original Color

217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

Achromatopsia

217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

216.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320 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(234, 212, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 212, 200)  
}
```

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(234, 212, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 212, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320 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(234, 212, 200) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 212, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 212, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 212, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 212, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 212,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 217.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 212, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
212, 200) }
```

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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