

# Converting Colors

YIQ(217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020)</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(217.3200, 31.6340,  
10.4020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FECAC8
RGB	254, 202, 200
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 78%
CMY	0.0038, 0.2079, 0.2156
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	2°, 97%, 89%
HSV	2°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	72.4290, 67.4792, 63.8708
YIQ	217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

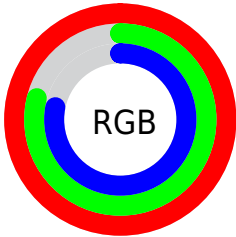
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">254, 202, 200</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16698056</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">85.75, 18.14, 8.00</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">86, 19.826, 23.803</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">67.4792, 0.3554, 0.3311</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4294888136 (0xFFFECA8)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">217.3200, -8.5388, 32.1684</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">82.1457, 13.6309, 11.4022</a>

# Details

The YIQ color  $217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCCC}$ . A complement of this color would be  $236.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020$ , 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  $162.4230, 29.8460, 9.7660$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $199.7950, 46.5340, 15.7020$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $234.2580, 17.0090, 5.6250$ .

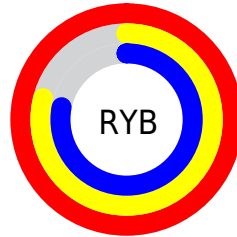
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (79%)

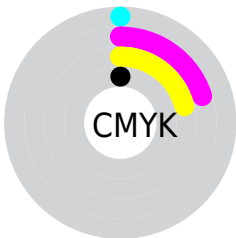
Blue (78%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (78%)

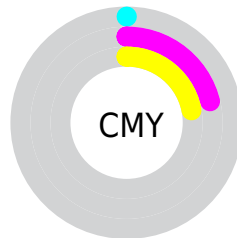


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020 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 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 217.3200, 31.6340,  
10.4020


 217.3200, 31.6340,  
10.4020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 189.1350, 30.7170,  
10.5010

 162.4230, 29.8460,  
9.7660

 135.8250, 28.6540,  
9.3420

 110.3410, 27.1410,  
9.2290

 85.4440, 25.3530,  
8.5930

 61.9600, 23.8400,  
8.4800

 39.1770, 21.7310,

8.1550

■ 16.6070, 23.3360,  
6.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.3200, 31.6340,  
10.4020

■ 217.3200, 31.6340,  
10.4020

■ 199.7950, 46.5340,  
15.7020

■ 234.2580, 17.0090,  
5.6250

■ 182.7430, 61.4800,  
20.1680

■ 251.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 165.8050, 76.1050,  
24.9450

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 148.1660, 91.3260,  
29.9340

■ 131.2280,  
105.9510, 34.7110

■ 113.7030,  
120.8510, 40.0110

■ 96.6510, 135.7970,  
44.4770

■ 81.2290, 148.9090,  
49.1410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



218.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630



217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



216.1640, 31.7730, 2.3730

# Triad

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



217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



210.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



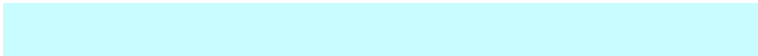
212.5040, -27.6020, 4.6380

# Complementary

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



217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



236.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020

# 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.



208.9600, -38.0540, -4.1820



217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



207.7420, -26.1770, -15.6890

# Square

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



217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



212.1730, 9.2180, -12.8780



207.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760



215.9300, -11.0060, 12.2420



# Rectangle

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



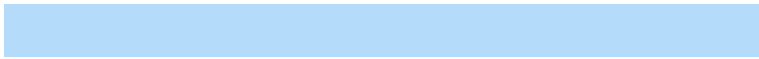
217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



215.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930



207.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760



211.1720, -32.5990, 1.5850

# Sweetspot

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



217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



244.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



222.0740, 15.4920, 27.6200



121.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

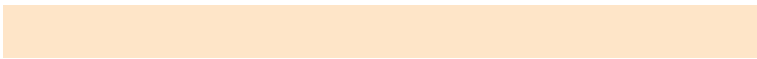
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020



209.9080, 38.7860, 12.9460



233.1690, 24.2090, -3.7190



118.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



61.2180, 111.9110, 36.8310



20.3100, 37.5940, 12.5220

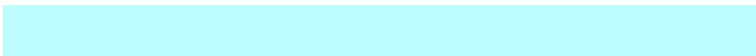


# Inverse Universe

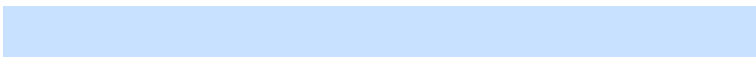
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



236.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020



234.0920, -38.7860, -12.9460



220.8310, -24.2090, 3.7190



123.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



129.7820, -111.9110, -36.8310

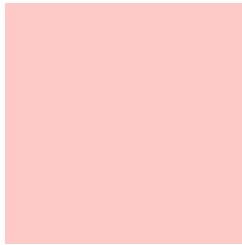


43.1030, -37.3190, -11.9990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

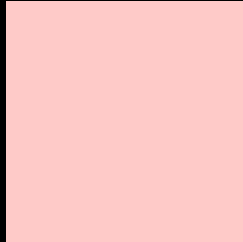
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

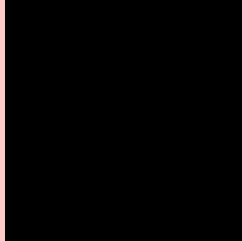
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020.



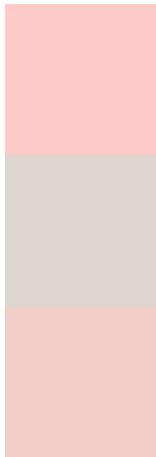
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 217.3200, 31.6340,



# 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

217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020

### Protanopia

214.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

### Deuteranopia

216.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



## Tritanopia

218.1550, 27.9650, 16.3250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020

## Protanomaly

215.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980

## Deuteranomaly

216.5750, 26.3620, 6.8260

## Tritanomaly

218.1720, 29.2950, 14.2470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020

## Achromatopsia

217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

217.2680, 11.0490, 3.5050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020 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(254, 202, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 202, 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(254, 202, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 202, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020 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(254, 202, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 202, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 202, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 202, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 202, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 202,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 217.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 202, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
202, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor