

Converting Colors

YIQ(219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(219.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEDADE
RGB	222, 218, 222
RGB Percent	87%, 85%, 87%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1451, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	300°, 6%, 86%
HSV	300°, 2%, 87%
XYZ	68.3810, 70.9460, 79.1973
YIQ	219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

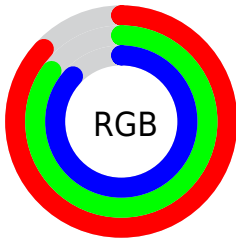
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 218, 222
Decimal	14605022
CIE Lab	87.46, 2.08, -1.49
CIE LCh	87, 2.559, 324.450
Yxy	70.9460, 0.3129, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292795102 (0xFFDEDADE)
YUV	219.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592
Hunter-Lab	84.2294, -2.4877, 3.2127

Details

The YIQ color **219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920**, and the grayscale version is **220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**, and **164.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206.7380, 7.1500, 13.5980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140**.

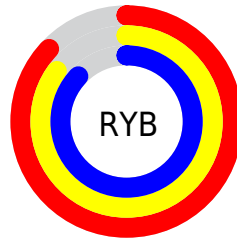
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (85%)

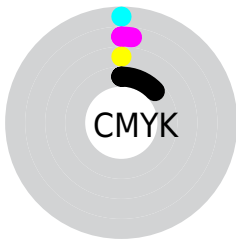
Blue (87%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (87%)

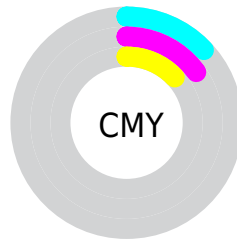


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920 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 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 219.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 219.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 191.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 164.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 138.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 113.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 88.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 65.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 43.2390, 0.8250,

1.5690

■ 22.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 219.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 206.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 232.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 193.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

■ 241.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 180.3230, 19.5250,
37.1330

■ 167.4090, 25.5750,
48.6390

■ 154.4950, 31.6250,
60.1450

■ 141.5810, 37.6750,
71.6510

■ 128.6670, 43.7250,
83.1570

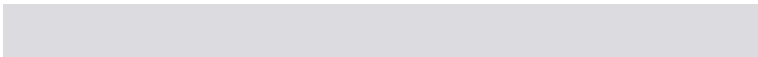
■ 115.1660, 50.0500,
95.1860

■ 102.2520, 56.1000,
106.6920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



220.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

Triad

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



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



219.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



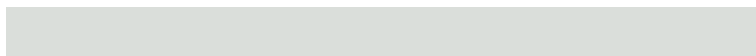
218.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Complementary

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



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



220.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

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.



218.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



219.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

Square

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



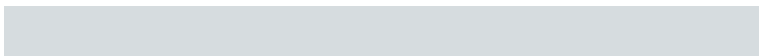
219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



219.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



218.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



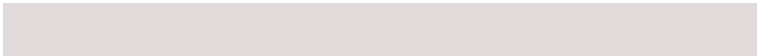
218.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

Rectangle

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



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



220.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



218.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



218.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

Sweetspot

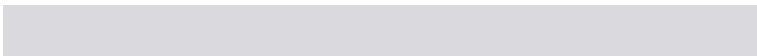
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



253.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



218.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



126.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



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.



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



252.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



219.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



110.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



72.6880, 48.4000, 92.0480



19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

Inverse Universe

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



219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



252.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



220.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



110.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



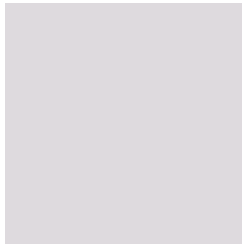
72.6880, 48.4000, 92.0480



19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920 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 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

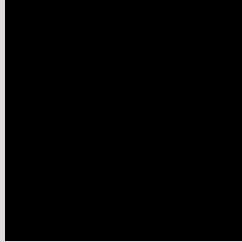
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

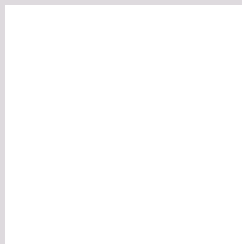
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920.

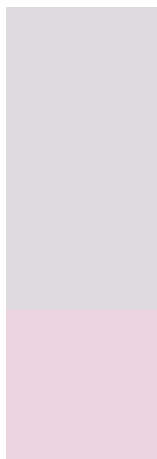


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 219.6520, 1.1000,

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

219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Protanopia

219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Deuteranopia

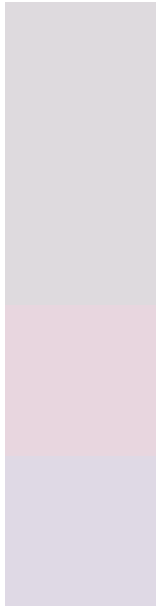
221.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



Tritanopia

220.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830

Trichromacy



Original Color

219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Protanomaly

219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

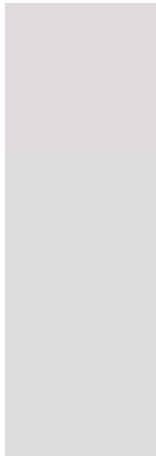
Deuteranomaly

220.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Tritanomaly

220.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040

Monochromacy



Original Color

219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

219.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920 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(222, 218, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 218, 222)  
}
```

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(222, 218, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 218, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920 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(222, 218, 222) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 218, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 218, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 218, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 218, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 218,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 219.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 218, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
218, 222) }
```

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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