

# Converting Colors

YIQ(220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(220.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD6A0
RGB	255, 214, 160
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 63%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1608, 0.3723
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.37, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 81%
HSV	34°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	71.6320, 71.8843, 43.3816
YIQ	220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

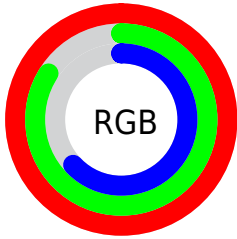
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 255, 160
Decimal	16766624
CIE Lab	87.91, 7.12, 31.99
CIE LCh	88, 32.774, 77.461
Yxy	71.8843, 0.3833, 0.3846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956704 (0xFFFFD6A0)
YUV	220.1030, -29.6308, 30.6047
Hunter-Lab	84.7846, 2.4363, 29.0124

# Details

The YIQ color **220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **194.8970, -41.7700, 8.1020**, and the grayscale version is **220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400**, and **164.5480, 39.0190, -7.8050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210.7960, 52.8200, -10.1240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229.5240, 30.3990, -5.7690**.

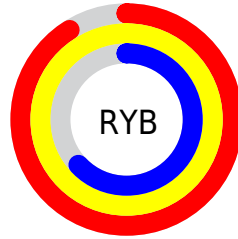
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

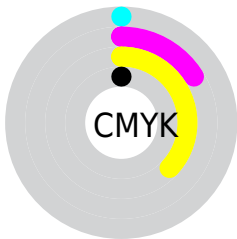
Blue (63%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (63%)

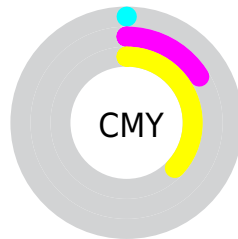


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)


Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020 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 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 220.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020


 220.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 192.0320, 40.5320,  
-7.6920


 250.4400, 12.8400,  
-12.4400


 164.5480, 39.0190,  
-7.8050

 253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

 138.0640, 37.5060,  
-7.9180

 112.2810, 35.3970,  
-8.2430

 87.4980, 33.2880,  
-8.5680

 63.6010, 31.5000,  
-9.2040

 41.7300, 26.8230,

-7.0410

■ 22.5150, 17.4230,  
-1.8810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 220.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020

■ 220.1030, 41.7700,  
-8.1020

■ 210.7960, 52.8200,  
-10.1240

■ 229.5240, 30.3990,  
-5.7690

■ 201.3750, 64.1910,  
-12.4570

■ 238.8310, 19.3490,  
-3.7470

■ 192.0680, 75.2410,  
-14.4790

■ 248.2520, 7.9780,  
-1.4140

■ 182.6470, 86.6120,  
-16.8120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 173.3400, 97.6620,  
-18.8340

■ 163.9190,  
109.0330, -21.1670

■ 161.3600,  
112.1050, -21.7750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



216.0570, 39.3840, 2.1040



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



216.8180, 20.2230, -19.5930

# Triad

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



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



205.4090, -64.9640, -23.1080



223.8450, 8.7070, 23.9310

# Complementary

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



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



194.8970, -41.7700, 8.1020

# 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.



218.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



206.1840, -68.4040, -15.8280

# Square

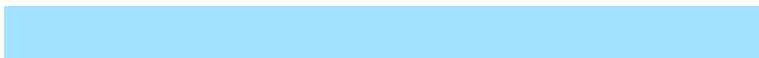
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



208.6490, -39.5170, -27.2370



211.0560, -47.1320, -4.8600



219.8480, 21.8200, 23.0680



# Rectangle

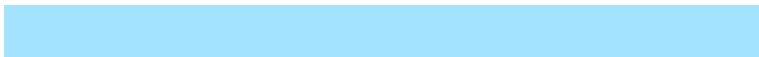
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



214.4890, 1.9760, -24.8080



211.0560, -47.1320, -4.8600



222.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

# Sweetspot

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



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



244.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320



193.0790, 43.4590, 32.8910



121.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



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.



220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020



212.5400, 50.6650, -9.6150



242.3760, 26.9190, -30.8170



122.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



121.0920, 83.8610, -16.5150

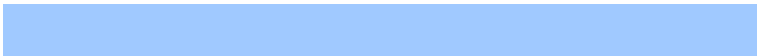


40.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600



# Inverse Universe

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



194.8970, -41.7700, 8.1020



182.4600, -50.6650, 9.6150



172.6240, -26.9190, 30.8170



119.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



70.4950, -84.1360, 15.9920



23.7320, -28.2440, 5.2600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

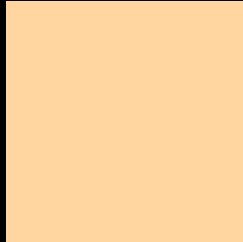
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

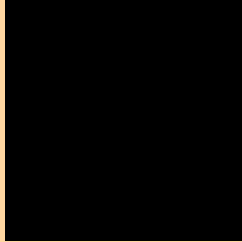
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020.

-8.1020.

# 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

220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020

### Protanopia

218.5850, 28.4290, -14.1230

### Deuteranopia

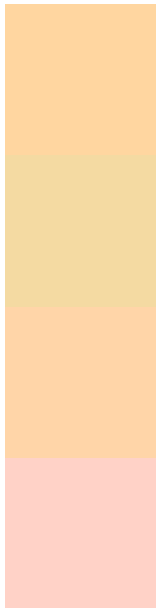
220.9980, 37.8720, -3.5360



## Tritanopia

223.6490, 23.5180, 14.3180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020

## Protanomaly

219.3900, 33.4720, -11.9040

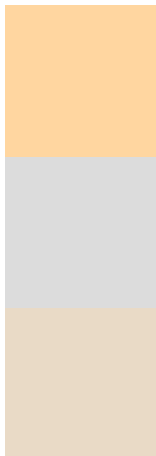
## Deuteranomaly

220.4280, 39.4770, -5.0910

## Tritanomaly

222.2010, 30.3510, 6.1190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020

## Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

220.2050, 15.3600, -3.0400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020 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, 214, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 214, 160)  
}
```

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, 214, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 214, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020 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, 214, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 214, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 214, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 214, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.1030, 41.7700, -8.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 214, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
214, 160) }
```

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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