

Converting Colors

YIQ(220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(220.1550, 1.6020,
15.0260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E7D2F4
RGB	231, 210, 244
RGB Percent	91%, 82%, 96%
CMY	0.0940, 0.1765, 0.0432
CMYK	0.05, 0.14, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	277°, 61%, 89%
HSV	277°, 14%, 96%
XYZ	72.3336, 69.6122, 95.2080
YIQ	220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

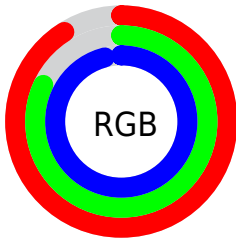
Format	Color
R _Y B	231, 210, 244
Decimal	15192820
CIE Lab	86.81, 13.37, -14.00
CIE LCh	87, 19.354, 313.677
Yxy	69.6122, 0.3050, 0.2935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293382900 (0xFFE7D2F4)
YUV	220.1550, 11.7556, 9.5111
Hunter-Lab	83.4339, 8.7426, -9.2532

Details

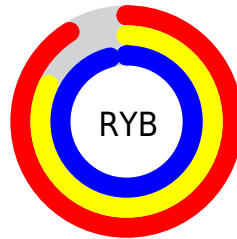
The YIQ color $220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $233.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260$, and the grayscale version is $220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$, and $164.7420, 1.3270, 14.5030$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $203.3760, 2.8380, 25.6700$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $236.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820$.

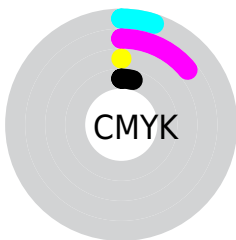
Distribution



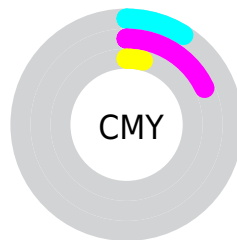
- Red (91%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260 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 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220.1550, 1.6020,
15.0260

■ 220.1550, 1.6020,
15.0260

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 192.1550, 1.6020,
15.0260

■ 164.7420, 1.3270,
14.5030

■ 138.6280, 1.6480,
14.1920

■ 113.2150, 1.3730,
13.6690

■ 88.6880, 1.4190,
12.8350

■ 65.2750, 1.1440,
12.3120

■ 42.8620, 0.8690,

11.7890

■ 22.0360, 0.3190,
10.7430

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 220.1550, 1.6020,
15.0260

■ 220.1550, 1.6020,
15.0260

■ 203.3760, 2.8380,
25.6700

■ 236.9340, 0.3660,
4.3820

■ 185.7110, 3.7530,
36.6250

■ 252.2510, 0.5510,
-4.4810

■ 168.9320, 4.9890,
47.2690

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 151.5660, 6.5000,
58.4360

■ 134.4880, 7.1400,
68.8680

■ 117.7090, 8.3760,
79.5120

■ 100.3430, 9.8870,
90.6790

■ 83.5640, 11.1230,
101.3230

■ 72.9650, 11.6720,
107.8960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



221.0660, 17.9700, 15.7460

Triad

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



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



217.9520, 26.3180, -3.3940



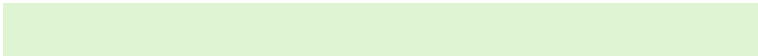
210.3160, -33.6050, -13.2290

Complementary

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



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



233.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260

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.



211.4500, -19.4830, -15.8590



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



215.9780, 14.2610, -10.6590

Square

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



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



219.1580, 31.9100, 5.3980



213.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



211.3790, -37.9160, -6.6840

Rectangle

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



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



221.2040, 26.2690, 14.0210



213.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



210.5290, -29.8910, -14.4590

Sweetspot

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



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



247.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



221.5070, -14.4890, 3.7750



122.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



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.



220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



224.6760, 1.6930, 18.8850



223.5860, 10.6340, 16.5380



113.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280



55.5890, 8.8340, 82.2260



17.4900, 2.5170, 25.9810

Inverse Universe

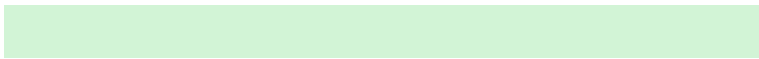
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



221.6480, 16.0910, 11.2510



226.6810, 20.4920, 14.0920



230.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380



114.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



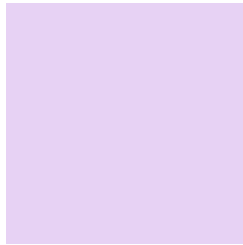
63.7080, 88.0650, 61.5130



20.1490, 28.1020, 19.3500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

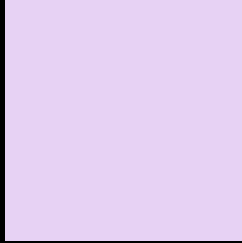
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

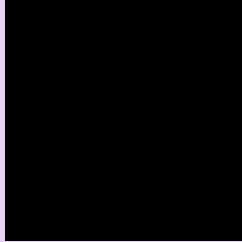
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YIQ 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.1550, 1.6020,

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

220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260

Protanopia

218.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040

Deuteranopia

219.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200



Tritanopia

219.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910

Trichromacy



Original Color

220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260

Protanomaly

219.2570, -7.6130, 11.3230

Deuteranomaly

219.8450, -0.4610, 13.8670

Tritanomaly

219.3030, 3.9410, 11.1810

Monochromacy



Original Color

220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260

Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

219.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260 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(231, 210, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 210, 244)  
}
```

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(231, 210, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 210, 244) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260 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(231, 210, 244) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 210, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 210, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 210, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 210, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 210,  
244) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 210, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
210, 244) }
```

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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