

# Converting Colors

YIQ(220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(220.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E6D6E6
RGB	230, 214, 230
RGB Percent	90%, 84%, 90%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1608, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	300°, 24%, 87%
HSV	300°, 7%, 90%
XYZ	70.9650, 70.6280, 84.7562
YIQ	220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

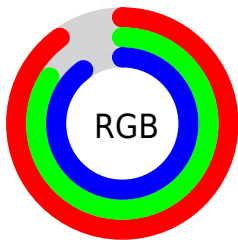
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 214, 230
Decimal	15128294
CIE Lab	87.30, 8.32, -5.87
CIE LCh	87, 10.184, 324.815
Yxy	70.6280, 0.3135, 0.3120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293318374 (0xFFE6D6E6)
YUV	220.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368
Hunter-Lab	84.0405, 3.6573, -0.9666

# Details

The YIQ color  $220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $223.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680$ , and the grayscale version is  $221.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ , and  $165.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $207.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $234.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610$ .

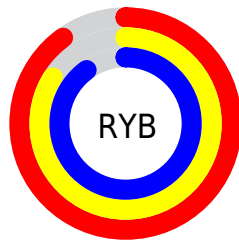
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (84%)

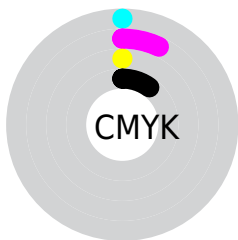
Blue (90%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (90%)

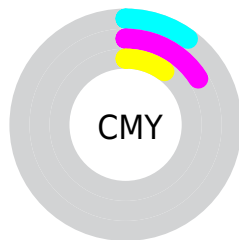


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680 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 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 220.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 220.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 192.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 165.3090, 3.8040,  
8.1560

■ 139.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

■ 113.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

■ 89.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

■ 66.0700, 2.9790,  
6.5870

■ 43.9560, 3.3000,

6.2760

■ 22.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 220.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 220.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 207.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

■ 234.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 193.6060, 17.0500,  
32.4260

■ 244.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

■ 180.1050, 23.3750,  
44.4550

■ 166.6040, 29.7000,  
56.4840

■ 153.1030, 36.0250,  
68.5130

■ 139.6020, 42.3500,  
80.5420

■ 126.1010, 48.6750,  
92.5710

■ 112.6000, 55.0000,  
104.6000

■ 99.0990, 61.3250,  
116.6290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



219.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



220.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110

# Triad

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



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



218.6500, 12.6090, -2.7430



215.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

# Complementary

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



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



223.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

# 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.



216.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



217.8230, 4.6320, -6.8560

# Square

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



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



220.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



216.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



216.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



# Rectangle

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



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



220.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



216.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



215.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820

# Sweetspot

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



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



252.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



215.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



126.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



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.



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



243.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



219.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



107.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



73.8130, 49.5460, 93.3060



21.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



# Inverse Universe

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



220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



243.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



224.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



107.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



73.8130, 49.5460, 93.3060

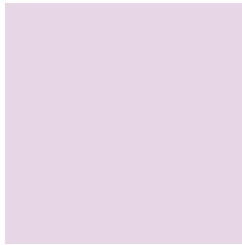


21.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

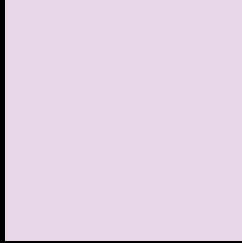
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680 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 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680.



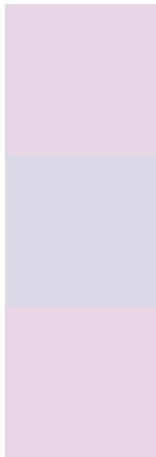
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 220.6080, 4.4000,

8.3680.

# 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

220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

### Protanopia

219.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890

### Deuteranopia

220.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740



## Tritanopia

220.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

## Protanomaly

219.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490

## Deuteranomaly

220.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270

## Tritanomaly

220.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

## Achromatopsia

221.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

220.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680 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(230, 214, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 214, 230)  
}
```

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(230, 214, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 214, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680 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(230, 214, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 214, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 214, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 214, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 214, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 214,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 220.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 214, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
214, 230) }
```

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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