

# Converting Colors

YIQ(221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(221.5140, 36.3590,  
-3.6490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FED6AF
RGB	254, 214, 175
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 69%
CMY	0.0038, 0.1608, 0.3135
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	30°, 98%, 84%
HSV	30°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	72.6642, 72.2557, 50.6973
YIQ	221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

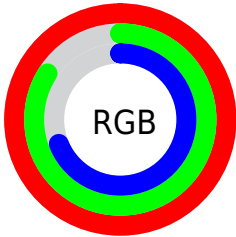
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">254, 252, 175</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16701103</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.09, 8.52, 24.45</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">88, 25.896, 70.791</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">72.2557, 0.3715, 0.3694</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294891183</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF FED6AF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">221.5140, -22.9314, 28.4902</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">85.0034, 3.8329, 24.1409</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **207.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490**, and the grayscale version is **222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640**, and **165.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211.0330, 47.9590, -4.6250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **231.9950, 24.7590, -2.6730**.

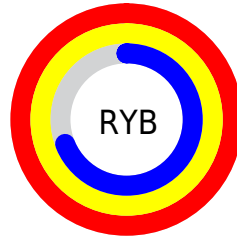
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

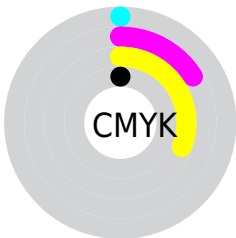
Blue (69%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (69%)

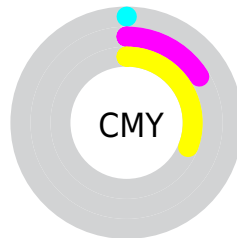


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)


Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 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 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 221.5140, 36.3590,  
-3.6490


 221.5140, 36.3590,  
-3.6490


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 193.3290, 35.4420,  
-3.5500


 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

 165.8450, 33.9290,  
-3.6630

 139.3610, 32.4160,  
-3.7760

 113.8770, 30.9030,  
-3.8890

 89.0940, 28.7940,  
-4.2140

 65.6100, 27.2810,  
-4.3270

 42.5990, 25.8140,

-5.2740

■ 23.1130, 18.6150,  
-1.4570

■ 0.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 221.5140, 36.3590,  
-3.6490

■ 221.5140, 36.3590,  
-3.6490

■ 211.0330, 47.9590,  
-4.6250

■ 231.9950, 24.7590,  
-2.6730

■ 200.4380, 59.8800,  
-5.9120

■ 242.5900, 12.8380,  
-1.3860

■ 189.9570, 71.4800,  
-6.8880

■ 253.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 179.3620, 83.4010,  
-8.1750

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 169.4680, 94.7260,  
-9.6740

■ 158.9870,  
106.3260, -10.6500

■ 149.3210,  
117.0090, -11.5270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



219.4140, 34.0650, 4.8890



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



219.1050, 21.0930, -13.3310

# Triad

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



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



210.6950, -45.1580, -18.6140



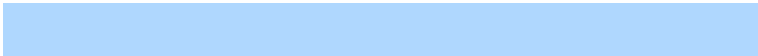
224.0780, 0.5010, 18.4610

# Complementary

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



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



207.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490

# 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.



219.2060, -20.7710, 7.4930



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



211.5450, -53.1830, -10.8390

# Square

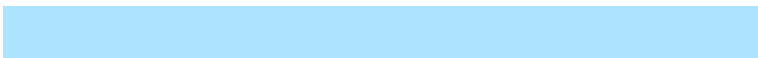
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



212.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380



214.3340, -42.0430, -3.4750



223.7120, 19.2070, 20.8630



# Rectangle

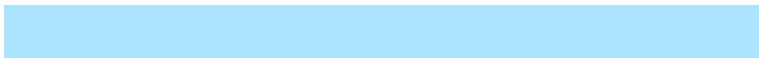
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



216.9290, 6.7890, -18.4190



214.3340, -42.0430, -3.4750



222.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

# Sweetspot

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



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



245.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



203.2950, 33.9230, 29.4990



121.5940, 7.0150, -0.4810



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.



221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



216.1080, 43.3740, -4.1300



244.4070, 25.6340, -24.0460



122.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



112.2870, 87.9860, -8.6700



37.3330, 29.6190, -2.6450



# Inverse Universe

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



207.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490



199.3050, -43.0990, 4.6530



184.5930, -25.6340, 24.0460



120.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050



78.7130, -87.9860, 8.6700



26.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

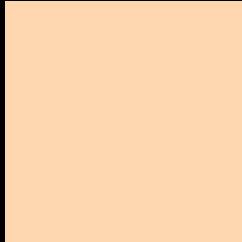
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

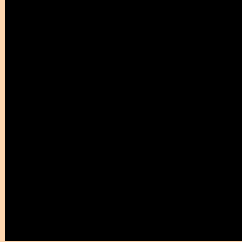
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YIQ 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 221.5140, 36.3590,

-3.6490.

# 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

221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

### Protanopia

220.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050

### Deuteranopia

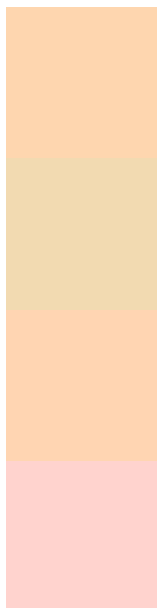
221.7960, 35.6250, -1.3590



## Tritanopia

224.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

## Protanomaly

220.5020, 27.4650, -7.6630

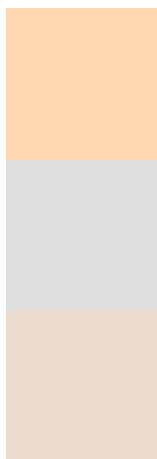
## Deuteranomaly

221.5680, 36.2670, -1.9810

## Tritanomaly

223.5860, 27.8290, 7.7730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490

## Achromatopsia

222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

221.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 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, 214, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 214, 175)  
}
```

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, 214, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 214, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 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, 214, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 214, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 214, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 214, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 214, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 214,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 221.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 214, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
214, 175) }
```

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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