

# Converting Colors

YIQ(221.8060, -41.3970,  
-26.2050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(221.8060, -41.3970,  
-26.2050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6FADF
RGB	166, 250, 223
RGB Percent	65%, 98%, 87%
CMY	0.3492, 0.0195, 0.1256
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.11, 0.02
HSL	161°, 89%, 82%
HSV	161°, 34%, 98%
XYZ	63.2252, 81.8199, 82.2467
YIQ	221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

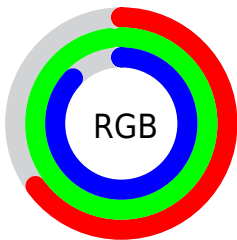
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">166, 216, 250</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10943199</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.50, -31.18, 4.92</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 31.568, 171.040</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">81.8199, 0.2782, 0.3600</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289133279</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA6FADF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">221.8060, 0.5886, -48.9419</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.4543, -33.5283, 9.4079</a>

# Details

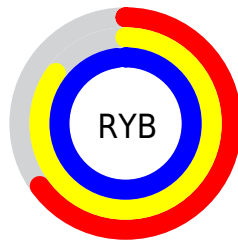
The YIQ color **221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **194.1940, 41.3970, 26.2050**, and the grayscale version is **222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840**, and **165.6320, -40.8470, -25.1590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230.1930, -29.0650, -18.4170**.

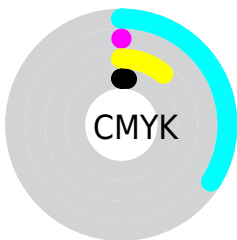
# Distribution



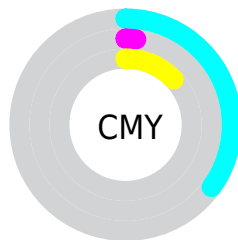
- Red (65%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 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 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



221.8060,  
-41.3970, -26.2050

221.8060,  
-41.3970, -26.2050

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

193.2190,  
-41.1220, -25.6820

245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

165.6320,  
-40.8470, -25.1590

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

138.3330,  
-41.4430, -25.3710

111.2620,  
-42.6810, -24.9610

83.5820, -46.5780,  
-25.9220

59.4080, -46.0280,  
-24.8760

42.8120, -32.3660,

-19.1660

■ 27.5040, -19.5750,  
-14.1910

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 221.8060,  
-41.3970, -26.2050

■ 221.8060,  
-41.3970, -26.2050

■ 213.4190,  
-53.7290, -33.9930

■ 230.1930,  
-29.0650, -18.4170

■ 205.0320,  
-66.0610, -41.7810

■ 238.5800,  
-16.7330, -10.6290

■ 196.6450,  
-78.3930, -49.5690

■ 246.9670, -4.4010,  
-2.8410

■ 188.2580,  
-90.7250, -57.3570

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

■ 179.8710,  
-103.0570, -65.1450

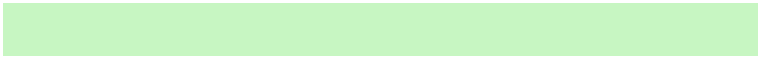
■ 171.4840,  
-115.3890, -72.9330

■ 166.1300,  
-123.3200, -77.8800

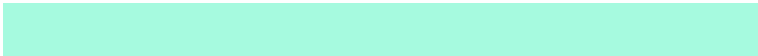
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



226.0190, -11.3200, -26.1360



221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



219.3600, -63.2680, -20.8040

# Triad

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



221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



231.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



226.1160, 31.7280, -2.3200

# Complementary

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



221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



194.1940, 41.3970, 26.2050

# 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.



224.9710, 25.3070, 9.4270



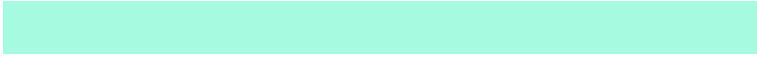
221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



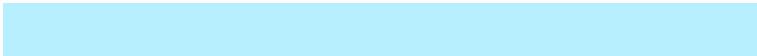
233.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280

# Square

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



221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



224.3790, -37.9160, -6.6840



228.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680

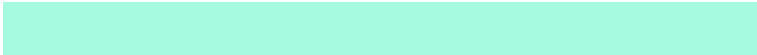


229.9170, 33.4260, -11.0700



# Rectangle

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



221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



218.3000, -63.0390, -19.4470



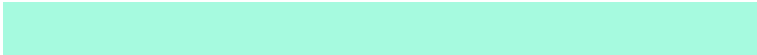
228.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680



225.2670, 29.9850, 1.7370

# Sweetspot

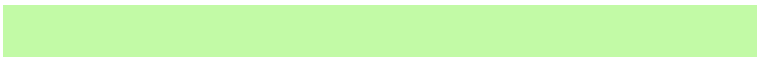
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



246.6130, -12.3320, -7.7880



223.6800, -6.4120, -37.9960



122.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

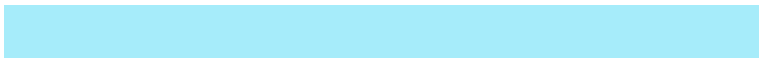
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



220.7400, -50.1990, -31.8870



216.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



120.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



125.5350, -93.0630, -59.0390



40.4810, -29.9360, -19.1520



# Inverse Universe

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



194.1940, 41.3970, 26.2050



187.2600, 50.1990, 31.8870



199.3340, 46.2140, 10.4860



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



63.4650, 93.0630, 59.0390

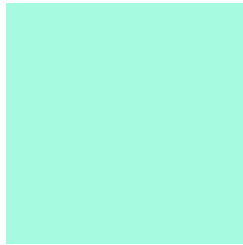


20.5190, 29.9360, 19.1520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

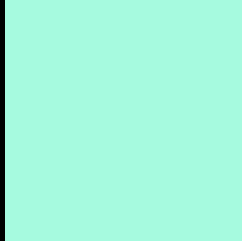
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

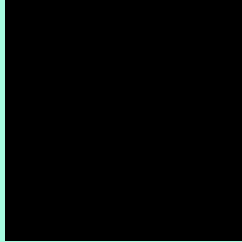
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050.



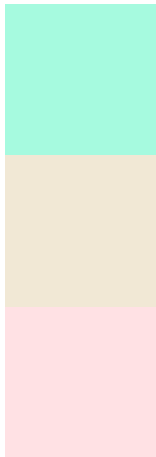
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050.

-26.2050.

# 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**

221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050

**Protanopia**

232.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010

**Deuteranopia**

234.3120, 16.9170, 7.2930



## Tritanopia

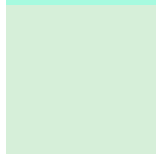
228.5430, -32.5060, -5.6100

# Trichromacy



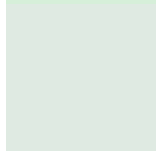
## Original Color

221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



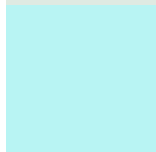
## Protanomaly

229.0170, -7.8380, -12.1420



## Deuteranomaly

229.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



## Tritanomaly

225.9460, -35.4390, -13.0310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050



## Achromatopsia

222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

221.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 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(166, 250, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 250, 223)  
}
```

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(166, 250, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 250, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 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(166, 250, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 250, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 250, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 250, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 250, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 250,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 221.8060, -41.3970, -26.2050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 250, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
250, 223) }
```

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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