

# Converting Colors

YIQ(222.1430, 44.2930,  
-15.2830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(222.1430, 44.2930,  
-15.2830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDC93
RGB	255, 220, 147
RGB Percent	100%, 86%, 58%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1373, 0.4233
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	41°, 100%, 79%
HSV	41°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	72.1004, 74.5470, 38.2171
YIQ	222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

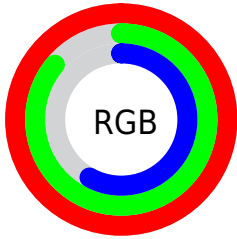
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 255, 147
Decimal	16768147
CIE Lab	89.18, 2.64, 40.27
CIE LCh	89, 40.353, 86.247
Yxy	74.5470, 0.3900, 0.4033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958227 (0xFFFFDC93)
YUV	222.1430, -37.0455, 28.8156
Hunter-Lab	86.3406, -2.0362, 34.1948

# Details

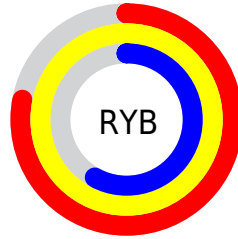
The YIQ color  $222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCC99}$ . A complement of this color would be  $179.8570, -44.2930, 15.2830$ , and the grayscale version is  $222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $248.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830$ , and  $166.5880, 41.5420, -14.9860$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $214.5970, 54.5180, -18.8740$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $229.8030, 33.7470, -11.3810$ .

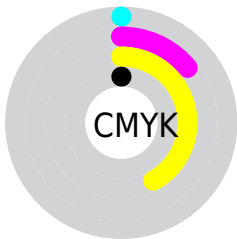
# Distribution



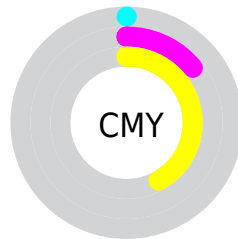
- Red (100%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830 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 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 222.1430, 44.2930,  
-15.2830


 222.1430, 44.2930,  
-15.2830


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 193.7730, 42.4590,  
-15.0850


 248.9580, 17.0130,  
-16.4830


 166.5880, 41.5420,  
-14.9860

 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

 139.8050, 39.4330,  
-15.3110

 114.0220, 37.3240,  
-15.6360

 88.4240, 36.1320,  
-16.0600

 64.7550, 33.7020,  
-16.0740

 44.3660, 24.8520,

-9.8680

■ 25.1510, 15.4520,  
-4.7080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 222.1430, 44.2930,  
-15.2830

■ 222.1430, 44.2930,  
-15.2830

■ 214.5970, 54.5180,  
-18.8740

■ 229.8030, 33.7470,  
-11.3810

■ 206.3500, 65.3390,  
-22.2530

■ 237.9360, 23.2470,  
-8.3130

■ 198.8040, 75.5640,  
-25.8440

■ 245.5960, 12.7010,  
-4.4110

■ 191.1440, 86.1100,  
-29.7460

■ 253.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

■ 183.5980, 96.3350, 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-33.3370 -0.0000

■ 177.2090,  
104.6800, -35.8960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



216.1080, 43.3740, -4.1300



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



218.0250, 14.9060, -27.8620

# Triad

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



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



199.8060, -94.1230, -28.8030



224.4760, 14.3000, 27.1960

# Complementary

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



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



179.8570, -44.2930, 15.2830

# 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.



222.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



201.9540, -82.6160, -22.5840

# Square

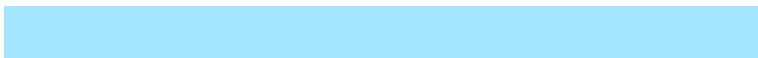
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



206.0420, -62.8530, -33.8370



212.5290, -47.0860, -5.6940



216.9300, 24.5250, 23.6050

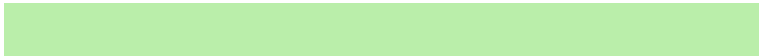


# Rectangle

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



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



214.7000, -9.1640, -32.1720



212.5290, -47.0860, -5.6940



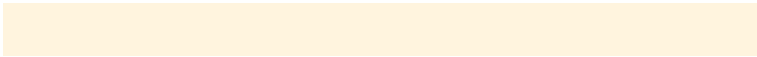
226.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040

# Sweetspot

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



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



244.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100



183.3960, 52.8120, 34.0920



121.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



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.



222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830



215.5260, 53.2800, -18.4640



237.3060, 23.9400, -37.4040



123.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



132.8320, 78.3610, -26.9750



44.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210



# Inverse Universe

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



179.8570, -44.2930, 15.2830



164.4740, -53.2800, 18.4640



164.6940, -23.9400, 37.4040



118.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



58.1680, -78.3610, 26.9750



19.6230, -26.3190, 8.9210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

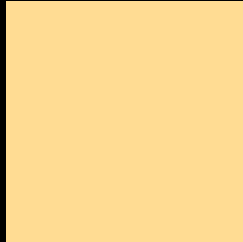
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830 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 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830.

-15.2830.

# 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

222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830

### Protanopia

221.1310, 35.3990, -19.2970

### Deuteranopia

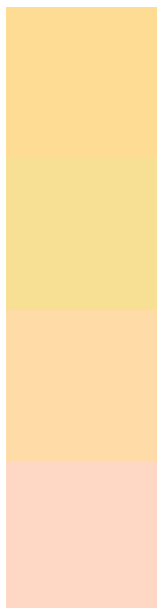
224.5030, 34.8920, -4.5960



## Tritanopia

227.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830

## Protanomaly

221.6260, 38.3790, -18.2370

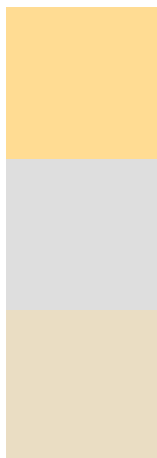
## Deuteranomaly

223.8360, 38.1480, -8.5400

## Tritanomaly

225.4950, 29.3430, 2.3590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830

## Achromatopsia

222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

221.9230, 16.0940, -5.3300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830 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, 220, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 220, 147)  
}
```

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, 220, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 220, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830 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, 220, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 220, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 220, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 220, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 220, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 220,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 222.1430, 44.2930, -15.2830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 220, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
220, 147) }
```

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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