

Converting Colors

YIQ(226.6710, -2.1930,
-42.8730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(226.6710, -2.1930,
-42.8730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6FF9C
RGB	198, 255, 156
RGB Percent	78%, 100%, 61%
CMY	0.2237, 0.0000, 0.3882
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	95°, 100%, 81%
HSV	95°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	65.0377, 85.9198, 44.6165
YIQ	226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

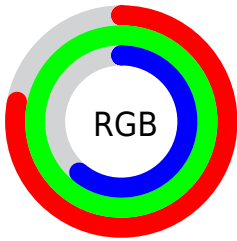
Format	Color
RYB	156, 255, 213
Decimal	13041564
CIELab	94.28, -34.74, 41.58
CIElCh	94, 54.183, 129.872
Yxy	85.9198, 0.3325, 0.4393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291231644 (0xFFC6FF9C)
YUV	226.6710, -34.8408, -25.1445
Hunter-Lab	92.6929, -36.9688, 36.3466

Details

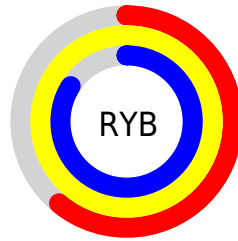
The YIQ color $226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFF99$. A complement of this color would be $184.3290, 2.1930, 42.8730$, and the grayscale version is $227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $250.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730$, and $170.4260, -2.8810, -41.4170$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $219.3360, -3.1080, -53.8280$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $234.1200, -1.5990, -31.6070$.

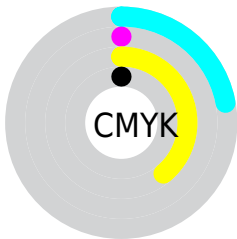
Distribution



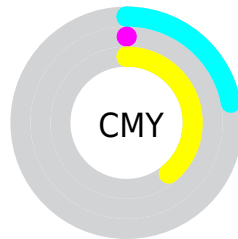
- Red (78%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730 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 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 226.6710, -2.1930,
-42.8730


 226.6710, -2.1930,
-42.8730

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 198.1980, -2.2390,
-42.0390


 250.0980, 13.8030,
-13.3730


 170.4260, -2.8810,
-41.4170

 253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

 143.6540, -3.5230,
-40.7950

 117.1810, -3.5690,
-39.9610

 90.8820, -4.1650,
-40.1730

 65.0560, -4.7150,
-41.2190

 41.9980, -15.9950,

-35.0270

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 226.6710, -2.1930,
-42.8730

■ 226.6710, -2.1930,
-42.8730

■ 219.3360, -3.1080,
-53.8280

■ 234.1200, -1.5990,
-31.6070

■ 212.1860, -3.1060,
-64.8820

■ 241.1560, -1.2800,
-20.8640

■ 204.8510, -4.0210,
-75.8370

■ 248.6050, -0.6860,
-9.5980

■ 197.4020, -4.6150,
-87.1030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 190.0670, -5.5300,
-98.0580

■ 182.9170, -5.5280,
-109.1120

■ 181.9770, -5.7570,
-110.4690

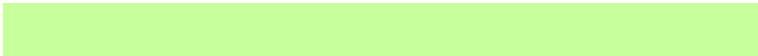
Harmonies

Analogous

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



232.8740, 43.0120, -30.6200



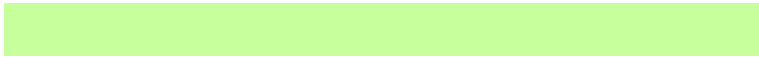
226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



211.4690, -57.1660, -43.2940

Triad

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



226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



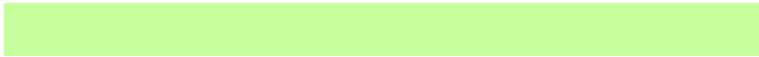
201.4900, -105.2170, -37.0010



217.3060, 26.2220, 20.3820

Complementary

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



226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



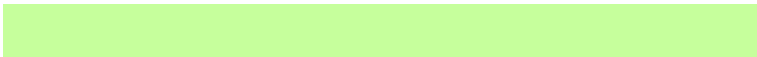
184.3290, 2.1930, 42.8730

Split Complementary

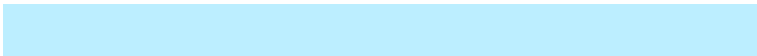
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



223.8890, 14.5750, 27.7190



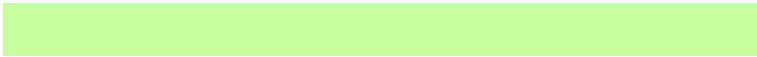
226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



224.9880, -35.2570, -5.3130

Square

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



226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



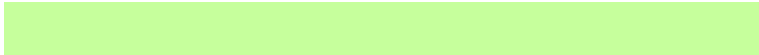
233.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



217.0030, 39.4760, 0.4360

Rectangle

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



226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



196.4370, -106.8660, -45.6660



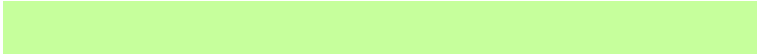
233.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



219.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800

Sweetspot

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



226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



246.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570



218.4730, 43.6040, -8.3000



122.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300



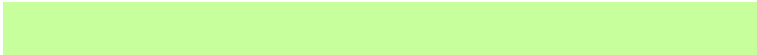
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



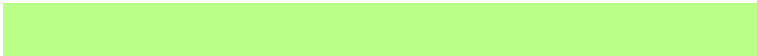
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

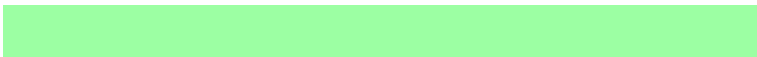
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



220.6890, -2.6040, -51.9480



214.9110, -29.4720, -49.6000



124.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390



136.3360, -4.2490, -82.7210



45.6410, -1.5080, -27.7480

Inverse Universe

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



184.3290, 2.1930, 42.8730



169.3110, 2.6040, 51.9480



196.0890, 29.4720, 49.6000



118.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



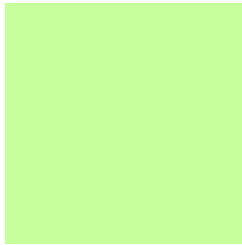
54.6640, 4.2490, 82.7210



18.3590, 1.5080, 27.7480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

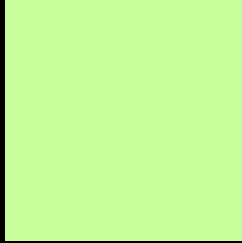
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

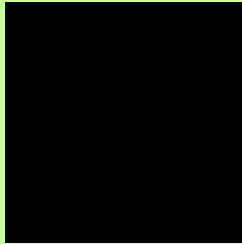
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

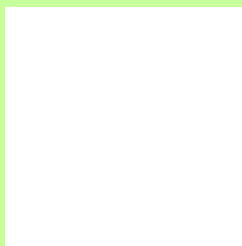
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730.



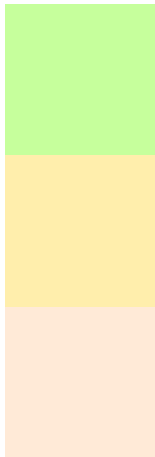
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 226.6710, -2.1930,

-42.8730.

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

226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730

Protanopia

235.5590, 31.3180, -16.9220

Deuteranopia

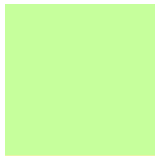
238.1130, 18.6150, -1.4570



Tritanopia

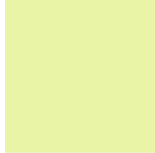
236.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140

Trichromacy



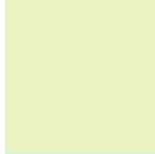
Original Color

226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



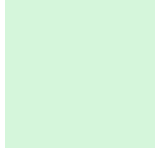
Protanomaly

232.1180, 19.0780, -26.3780



Deuteranomaly

234.1360, 10.6400, -16.6240



Tritanomaly

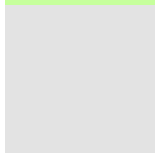
233.0550, -11.0010, -15.3930

Monochromacy



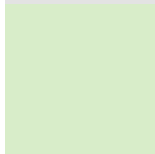
Original Color

226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730



Achromatopsia

227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

226.6170, -0.9600, -15.6480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730 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(198, 255, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 255, 156)  
}
```

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(198, 255, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 255, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730 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(198, 255, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 255, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 255, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 255, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 255, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 255,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 226.6710, -2.1930, -42.8730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 255, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
255, 156) }
```

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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