

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.3293, 0.3037)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.3293, 0.3037)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF0FF
RGB	255, 240, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0588, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 97%
HSV	300°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	90.4539, 90.8002, 107.3671
YIQ	246.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 240, 255
Decimal	16773375
CIE Lab	96.33, 7.64, -5.40
CIE LCh	96, 9.356, 324.757
Yxy	90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963455 (0xFFFFF0FF)
YUV	246.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220
Hunter-Lab	95.2891, 2.6863, -0.1026

# Details

The Yxy color 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 96.3369, 0.3120, 0.3438, and the grayscale version is 92.2866, 0.3127, 0.3290.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290, and 50.3640, 0.3135, 0.3119 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 76.8274, 0.3146, 0.2896, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290.

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 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 Yxy color 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90.8002, 0.3134,  
0.3146

 90.8002, 0.3134,  
0.3146

530.6304, 0.3131,  
0.3209

 68.6445, 0.3135,  
0.3132

148.4494, 0.3133,  
0.3167

 50.4223, 0.3135,  
0.3116


184.7117, 0.3133,  
0.3176

 35.7490, 0.3136,  
0.3095

226.4450, 0.3132,  
0.3183

 24.2404, 0.3137,  
0.3069

274.0338, 0.3132,  
0.3190

 15.5121, 0.3138,  
0.3035

327.8623, 0.3132,  
0.3196

 9.1795, 0.3139,  
0.2988

388.3149, 0.3132,

 4.8585, 0.3140,

0.3201

0.2921

455.7762, 0.3132,  
0.3205

■ 2.1645, 0.3140,  
0.2815

■ 0.7005, 0.3152,  
0.2591

■ 90.8002, 0.3134,  
0.3146

■ 90.8002, 0.3134,  
0.3146

■ 76.8274, 0.3146,  
0.2896

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 64.8759, 0.3157,  
0.2644

■ 54.8529, 0.3169,  
0.2398

■ 46.6574, 0.3180,  
0.2170

■ 40.1793, 0.3189,  
0.1967

■ 35.2966, 0.3197,  
0.1800

■ 31.8713, 0.3203,  
0.1674

■ 29.7418, 0.3207,  
0.1592

■ 28.7081, 0.3209,  
0.1551

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.8002, 0.3031, 0.3113



90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146



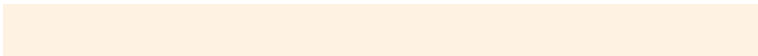
90.8002, 0.3236, 0.3216

# Triad

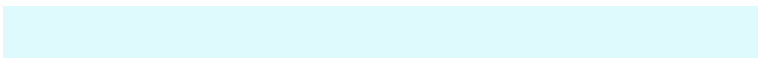
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146



90.8002, 0.3301, 0.3455



90.8002, 0.2948, 0.3271

# Complementary

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



90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146



96.3369, 0.3120, 0.3438

# 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.



90.8002, 0.3018, 0.3366



90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146



90.8002, 0.3222, 0.3473

# Square

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



90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146



90.8002, 0.3334, 0.3393



90.8002, 0.3118, 0.3441



90.8002, 0.2925, 0.3183



# Rectangle

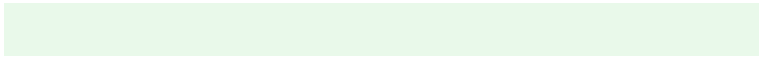
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146



90.8002, 0.3290, 0.3275



90.8002, 0.3118, 0.3441



90.8002, 0.2967, 0.3303

# Sweetspot

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



90.8011, 0.3134, 0.3146



96.7891, 0.3129, 0.3241



88.0666, 0.3037, 0.3142



20.7505, 0.3129, 0.3244



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



90.8011, 0.3134, 0.3146



89.1353, 0.3135, 0.3118



90.3275, 0.3180, 0.3218



18.8885, 0.3136, 0.3103



14.8814, 0.3209, 0.1542



1.4490, 0.3209, 0.1542



# Inverse Universe

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



90.8011, 0.3134, 0.3146



89.1353, 0.3135, 0.3118



96.7919, 0.3078, 0.3364



18.8885, 0.3136, 0.3103



14.8814, 0.3209, 0.1542



1.4490, 0.3209, 0.1542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 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 Yxy color 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 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](#).

**Yxy 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146.

# 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

90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146

### Protanopia

90.7337, 0.3069, 0.3173

### Deuteranopia

90.5452, 0.3158, 0.3184



## Tritanopia

91.0132, 0.3121, 0.3155

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146

## Protanomaly

90.8640, 0.3094, 0.3164

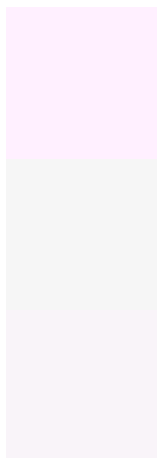
## Deuteranomaly

90.6085, 0.3152, 0.3175

## Tritanomaly

91.2014, 0.3127, 0.3155

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146

## Achromatopsia

92.1582, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

91.6807, 0.3129, 0.3241

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 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, 240, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 240, 255)  
}
```

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, 240, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 240, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 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, 240, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 240, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 240, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 240, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 90.8002, 0.3134, 0.3146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 240, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
240, 255) }
```

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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