

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.3567, 0.3364)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.3567, 0.3364)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFF2EA
RGB	255, 242, 234
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 92%
CMY	0.0002, 0.0509, 0.0824
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.08, 0.00
HSL	23°, 99%, 96%
HSV	23°, 8%, 100%
XYZ	87.8240, 90.7048, 90.7048
YIQ	244.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

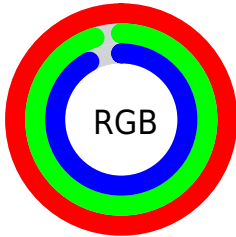
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 247, 234
Decimal	16773866
CIE Lab	96.29, 3.00, 5.41
CIE LCh	96, 6.189, 61.031
Yxy	90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963946 (0xFFFFF2EA)
YUV	244.9750, -5.4107, 8.7919
Hunter-Lab	95.2391, -2.0659, 10.2001

# Details

The Yxy color **90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **91.1603, 0.3000, 0.3210**, and the grayscale version is **91.3235, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290**, and **50.3379, 0.3292, 0.3390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.3951, 0.3451, 0.3471**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.9884, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

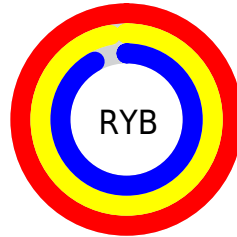
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

Blue (92%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (92%)

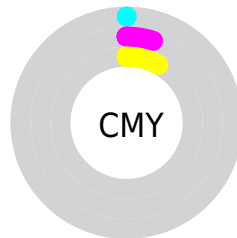


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)


Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369 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 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90.7048, 0.3262,  
0.3369

 90.7048, 0.3262,  
0.3369

530.3209, 0.3202,  
0.3334

 68.5654, 0.3275,  
0.3377


148.3170, 0.3242,  
0.3357

 50.3578, 0.3291,  
0.3386


184.5586, 0.3233,  
0.3353

 35.6978, 0.3311,  
0.3397


226.2696, 0.3226,  
0.3349

 24.2009, 0.3337,  
0.3412

273.8345, 0.3220,  
0.3345

 15.4827, 0.3371,  
0.3431

327.6377, 0.3215,  
0.3342

 9.1589, 0.3418,  
0.3457

388.0636, 0.3210,

 4.8449, 0.3488,

0.3339

0.3494

455.4965, 0.3206,  
0.3336

■ 2.1566, 0.3600,  
0.3553

■ 0.6962, 0.4059,  
0.3845

■ 90.7048, 0.3262,  
0.3369

■ 90.7048, 0.3262,  
0.3369

■ 80.3951, 0.3451,  
0.3471

99.9884, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 71.0661, 0.3672,  
0.3577

■ 62.6913, 0.3926,  
0.3683

■ 55.2384, 0.4214,  
0.3783

■ 48.6733, 0.4531,  
0.3867

■ 42.9595, 0.4864,  
0.3923

■ 38.0573, 0.5194,  
0.3939

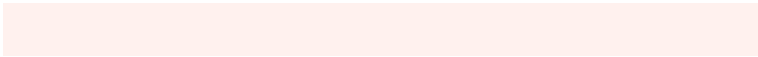
■ 33.9230, 0.5492,  
0.3902

■ 30.5045, 0.5735,  
0.3814

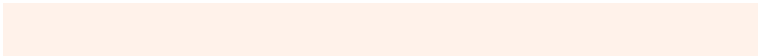
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.7048, 0.3254, 0.3314



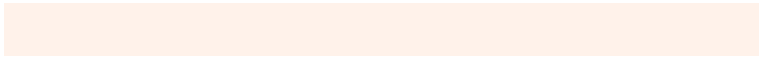
90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369



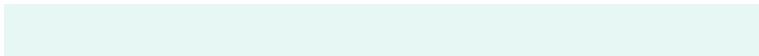
90.7048, 0.3233, 0.3404

# Triad

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



90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369



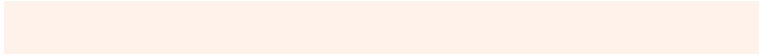
90.7048, 0.3043, 0.3328



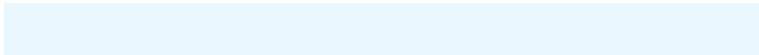
90.7048, 0.3077, 0.3174

# Complementary

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



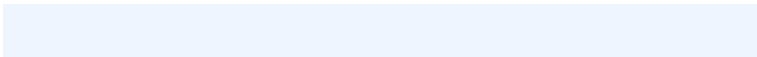
90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369



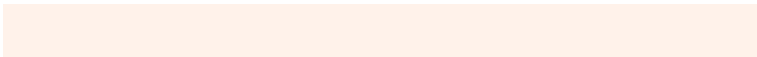
91.1603, 0.3000, 0.3210

# Split Complementary

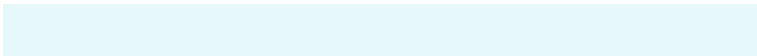
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.7048, 0.3022, 0.3177



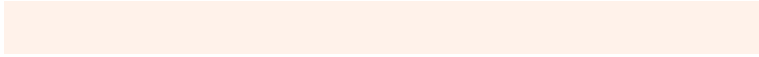
90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369



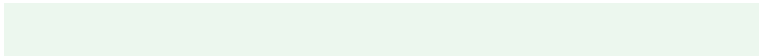
90.7048, 0.3002, 0.3265

# Square

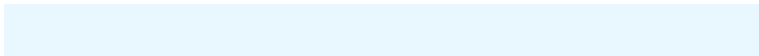
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369



90.7048, 0.3107, 0.3381



90.7048, 0.2994, 0.3210



90.7048, 0.3147, 0.3202



# Rectangle

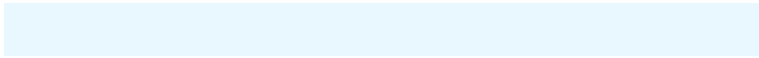
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369



90.7048, 0.3198, 0.3411



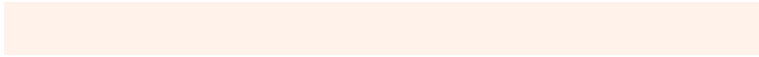
90.7048, 0.2994, 0.3210



90.7048, 0.3056, 0.3172

# Sweetspot

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



90.7088, 0.3262, 0.3369



97.6877, 0.3158, 0.3309



86.7925, 0.3187, 0.3165



20.9335, 0.3157, 0.3308



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

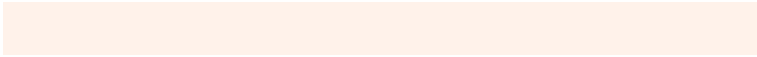


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

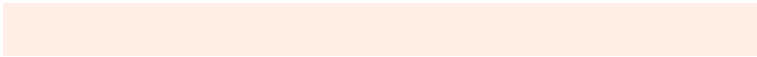


# Same Dimension

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



90.7088, 0.3262, 0.3369



88.8489, 0.3294, 0.3387



97.1192, 0.3252, 0.3469



19.1304, 0.3285, 0.3382



15.9313, 0.5745, 0.3820

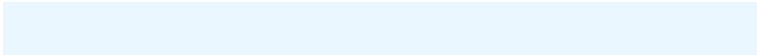


1.7548, 0.5534, 0.3988

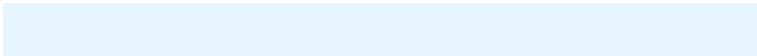


# Inverse Universe

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



91.1603, 0.3000, 0.3210



89.3915, 0.2972, 0.3191



84.9415, 0.3000, 0.3104



19.2412, 0.2979, 0.3197



16.6859, 0.1883, 0.1977

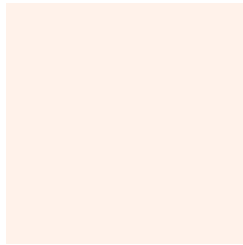


1.8363, 0.1929, 0.2143



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

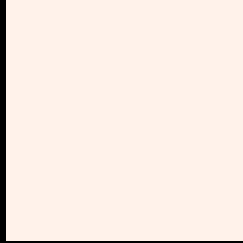
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

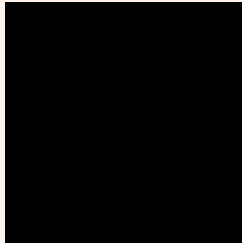
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369.

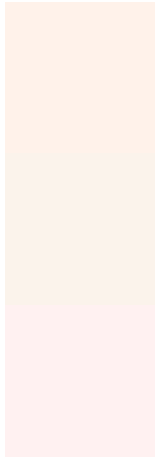


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369.

# 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

90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369

### Protanopia

90.6086, 0.3228, 0.3369

### Deuteranopia

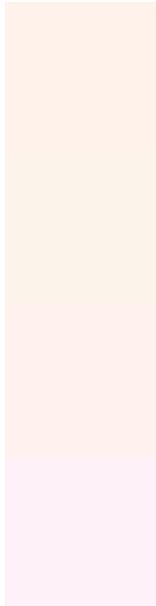
90.5215, 0.3219, 0.3290



## Tritanopia

90.7359, 0.3140, 0.3156

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369

## Protanomaly

90.7948, 0.3235, 0.3369

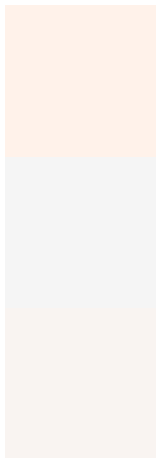
## Deuteranomaly

90.3436, 0.3238, 0.3320

## Tritanomaly

90.8860, 0.3182, 0.3232

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369

## Achromatopsia

91.3099, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

91.1920, 0.3178, 0.3320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369 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, 242, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 242, 234)  
}
```

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, 242, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 242, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369 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, 242, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 242, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 242, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 242, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 242, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 242,  
234) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to  $\text{Yxy } 90.7048, 0.3262, 0.3369$  is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 242, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
242, 234) }
```

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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