

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(121.1999, 0.3935, 0.3778)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(121.1999, 0.3935, 0.3778)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**Yxy(97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFCB
RGB	255, 255, 203
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 90%
HSV	60°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	87.7914, 97.0918, 70.6215
YIQ	249.0720, 16.6920, -16.1720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

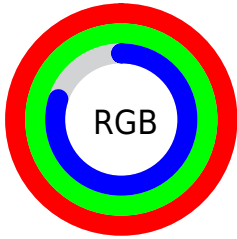
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 255, 203
Decimal	16777163
CIE Lab	98.86, -8.17, 24.92
CIE LCh	99, 26.223, 108.145
Yxy	97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967243 (0xFFFFFFFFCB)
YUV	249.0720, -22.7135, 5.1989
Hunter-Lab	98.5352, -13.3992, 26.4807

# Details

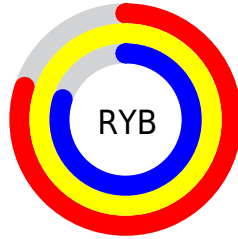
The Yxy color **97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.6406, 0.2784, 0.2723**, and the grayscale version is **94.9711, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290**, and **54.5639, 0.3497, 0.3901** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.9690, 0.3588, 0.4052**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.4081, 0.3283, 0.3547**.

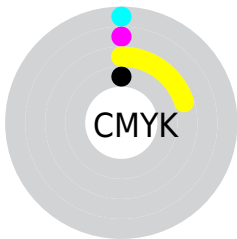
# Distribution



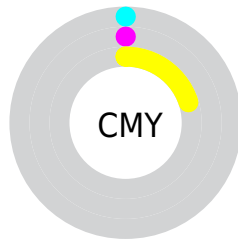
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800 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 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 97.0918, 0.3436,  
0.3800

 97.0918, 0.3436,  
0.3800

550.8402, 0.3303,  
0.3573

 73.8772, 0.3464,  
0.3850

157.1514, 0.3392,  
0.3723

 54.6935, 0.3498,  
0.3910


194.7651, 0.3374,  
0.3693

 39.1564, 0.3539,  
0.3984


237.9474, 0.3358,  
0.3666

 26.8814, 0.3589,  
0.4078

287.0826, 0.3345,  
0.3643

 17.4842, 0.3653,  
0.4200

342.5550, 0.3332,  
0.3623

 10.5803, 0.3734,  
0.4366

404.7492, 0.3322,

 5.7854, 0.3841,

0.3604

0.4599

474.0495, 0.3312,  
0.3588

■ 2.7150, 0.4020,  
0.5001

■ 0.9848, 0.4268,  
0.5732

■ 97.0918, 0.3436,  
0.3800

■ 97.0918, 0.3436,  
0.3800

■ 95.9690, 0.3588,  
0.4052

■ 98.4081, 0.3283,  
0.3547

■ 95.0397, 0.3734,  
0.4293

99.9367, 0.3133,  
0.3299

■ 94.2899, 0.3867,  
0.4513

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 93.7082, 0.3982,  
0.4702

■ 93.2814, 0.4073,  
0.4854

■ 92.9948, 0.4138,  
0.4961

■ 92.8306, 0.4177,  
0.5025

■ 92.7606, 0.4193,  
0.5052

# Harmonies

## Analogous

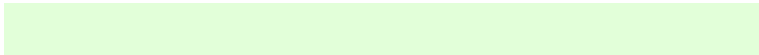
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



97.0918, 0.3637, 0.3704



97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



97.0918, 0.3158, 0.3749

# Triad

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



97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



97.0918, 0.2588, 0.3033



97.0918, 0.3366, 0.3043

# Complementary

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



97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



62.6406, 0.2784, 0.2723

# 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.



97.0918, 0.3075, 0.2881



97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



97.0918, 0.2636, 0.2866

# Square

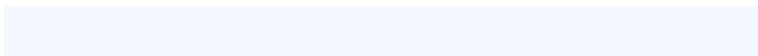
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



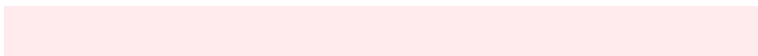
97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



97.0918, 0.2675, 0.3286



97.0918, 0.2810, 0.2815

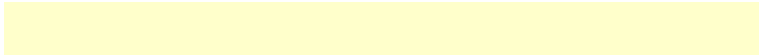


97.0918, 0.3598, 0.3267

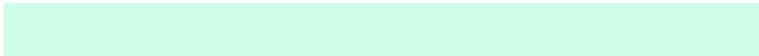


# Rectangle

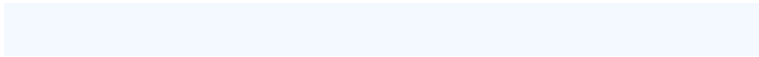
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



97.0918, 0.2968, 0.3633



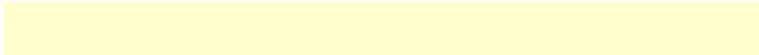
97.0918, 0.2810, 0.2815



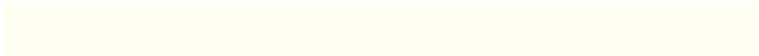
97.0918, 0.3271, 0.2980

# Sweetspot

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



97.0886, 0.3436, 0.3800



99.0523, 0.3216, 0.3437



68.3330, 0.3530, 0.3282



21.1802, 0.3226, 0.3453



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

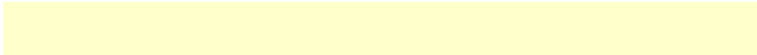


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

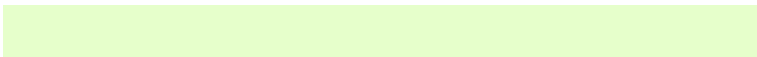
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97.0886, 0.3436, 0.3800



96.6614, 0.3491, 0.3892



92.6347, 0.3270, 0.3828



21.0904, 0.3269, 0.3525



48.4696, 0.4193, 0.5052



4.7194, 0.4193, 0.5052



# Inverse Universe

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



62.6406, 0.2784, 0.2723



57.1607, 0.2715, 0.2608



66.4561, 0.2958, 0.2751



17.3782, 0.2978, 0.3044



3.7731, 0.1500, 0.0600

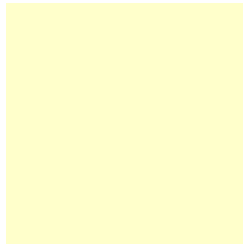


0.3675, 0.1500, 0.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800 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 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

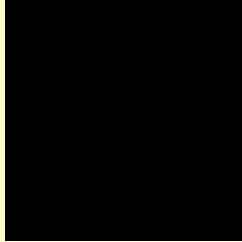
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800.

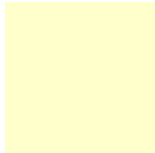


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800.

# 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

97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



### Protanopia

97.2916, 0.3205, 0.3386

### Deuteranopia

97.0939, 0.3164, 0.3309

## Tritanopia

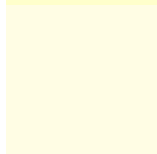
97.2852, 0.3123, 0.3252

# Trichromacy



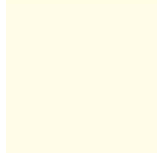
## Original Color

97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



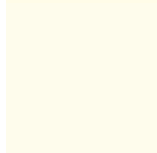
## Protanomaly

97.1120, 0.3288, 0.3533



## Deuteranomaly

96.7070, 0.3265, 0.3484



## Tritanomaly

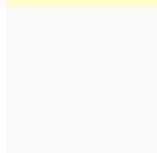
96.7478, 0.3234, 0.3445

# Monochromacy



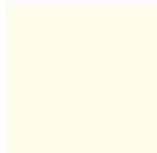
## Original Color

97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800



## Achromatopsia

94.7307, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

95.3298, 0.3240, 0.3476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800 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, 255, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 203)  
}
```

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, 255, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

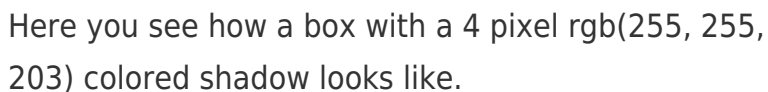
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 255, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 203) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 203); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 203); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 203) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 97.0918, 0.3436, 0.3800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 203) }
```

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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