

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(72.2317, 0.3900, 0.4231)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(72.2317, 0.3900, 0.4231)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2DD83
RGB	242, 221, 131
RGB Percent	95%, 87%, 51%
CMY	0.0509, 0.1333, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.46, 0.05
HSL	49°, 81%, 73%
HSV	49°, 46%, 95%
XYZ	66.5782, 72.2288, 31.9063
YIQ	217.0190, 41.4060, -23.5380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

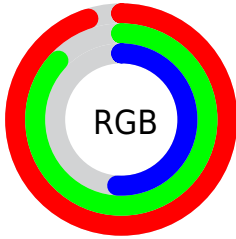
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">157, 242, 131</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15916419</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.08, -4.56, 46.60</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">88, 46.827, 95.591</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294106499 (0xFFFF2DD83)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">217.0190, -42.4074, 21.9083</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">84.9875, -8.8935, 37.2324</a>

# Details

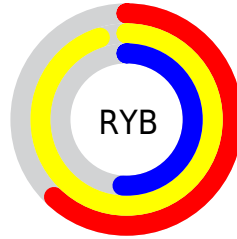
The Yxy color **72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **33.7062, 0.2304, 0.2121**, and the grayscale version is **69.6808, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.2828, 0.3544, 0.3979**, and **38.0273, 0.4060, 0.4435** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.2627, 0.4071, 0.4410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4210, 0.3723, 0.4032**.

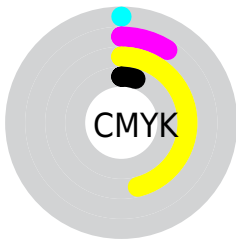
# Distribution



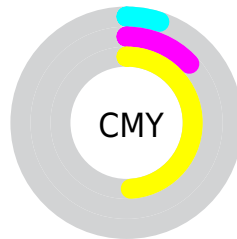
- Red (95%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231 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 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 72.2288, 0.3900,  
0.4231


 72.2288, 0.3900,  
0.4231


468.3376, 0.3556,  
0.3803


 53.3456, 0.3972,  
0.4324


 122.3818, 0.3785,  
0.4086

 38.0787, 0.4058,  
0.4434


 154.4203, 0.3739,  
0.4029

 26.0438, 0.4158,  
0.4568


 191.6128, 0.3699,  
0.3979

 16.8564, 0.4276,  
0.4729

234.3436, 0.3663,  
0.3935

 10.1322, 0.4408,  
0.4921

282.9970, 0.3632,  
0.3896

 5.4867, 0.4634,  
0.5245

337.9576, 0.3604,

 2.5355, 0.4637,

0.3862

0.5363

399.6096, 0.3579,  
0.3831

0.8944, 0.4523,  
0.5477

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

72.2288, 0.3900,  
0.4231

72.2288, 0.3900,  
0.4231

69.2627, 0.4071,  
0.4410

75.4210, 0.3723,  
0.4032

66.5014, 0.4228,  
0.4559


78.8394, 0.3547,  
0.3823


63.9352, 0.4364,  
0.4668


82.4970, 0.3377,  
0.3613

61.5495, 0.4474,  
0.4731


86.4026, 0.3216,  
0.3407


 59.3261, 0.4553,  
0.4748

 90.5645, 0.3067,  
0.3210

 58.4438, 0.4580,  
0.4745

 93.5472, 0.3049,  
0.3226

 96.4086, 0.3048,  
0.3271

 97.6220, 0.3048,  
0.3290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.2288, 0.4212, 0.3904



72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231



72.2288, 0.3395, 0.4311

# Triad

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



72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231



72.2288, 0.2147, 0.2948



72.2288, 0.3347, 0.2682

# Complementary

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



72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231



33.7062, 0.2304, 0.2121

# 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.



72.2288, 0.2785, 0.2455



72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231



72.2288, 0.2137, 0.2566

# Square

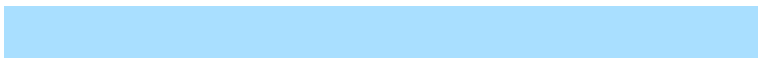
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231



72.2288, 0.2393, 0.3499



72.2288, 0.2357, 0.2406



72.2288, 0.3890, 0.3043



# Rectangle

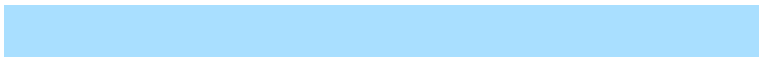
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231



72.2288, 0.3023, 0.4166



72.2288, 0.2357, 0.2406



72.2288, 0.3153, 0.2589

# Sweetspot

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



72.2322, 0.3900, 0.4231



93.6713, 0.3347, 0.3574



37.4230, 0.4116, 0.3049



19.8514, 0.3383, 0.3620



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.



72.2322, 0.3900, 0.4231



78.2177, 0.4059, 0.4398



78.6737, 0.3565, 0.4518



17.9203, 0.3273, 0.3480



31.5797, 0.4573, 0.4751



2.7567, 0.4513, 0.4798



# Inverse Universe

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



33.7062, 0.2304, 0.2121



29.9911, 0.2123, 0.1837



30.5723, 0.2502, 0.1936



15.7132, 0.2980, 0.3093



4.6330, 0.1550, 0.0780



0.5174, 0.1612, 0.1003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231 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 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231 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 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231.

# 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

72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231

### Protanopia

72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231

### Deuteranopia

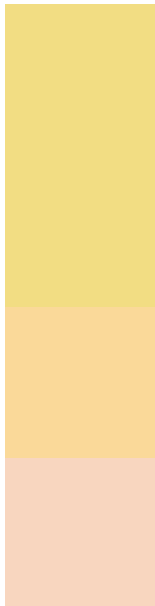
72.0697, 0.3796, 0.3796



## Tritanopia

72.2796, 0.3329, 0.3128

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231

**Protanomaly**

72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231

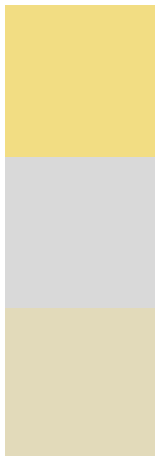
**Deuteranomaly**

72.2496, 0.3832, 0.3956

**Tritanomaly**

71.8112, 0.3549, 0.3532

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231

**Achromatopsia**

69.3872, 0.3127, 0.3290

**Achromatomaly**

69.8567, 0.3407, 0.3645

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231 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(242, 221, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 221, 131)  
}
```

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(242, 221, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 221, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231 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(242, 221, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 221, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 221, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 221, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 221, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 221,  
131) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 72.2288, 0.3900, 0.4231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 221, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
221, 131) }
```

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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