

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(75.0347, 0.3226, 0.2699)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(75.0347, 0.3226, 0.2699)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC9FF
RGB	255, 201, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2117, 0.0001
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 89%
HSV	300°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	80.1732, 70.2533, 103.9301
YIQ	223.3020, 14.8500, 28.2420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

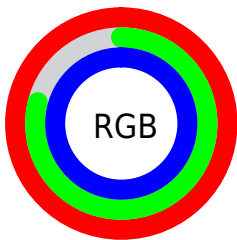
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 201, 255
Decimal	16763391
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	87.12, 27.94, -19.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 33.858, 325.607
Yxy	70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953471 (0xFFFFC9FF)
YUV	223.3020, 15.6271, 27.7991
Hunter-Lab	83.8172, 24.0594, -14.8452

# Details

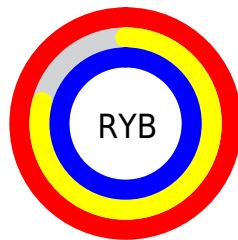
The Yxy color **70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **88.1543, 0.3099, 0.3881**, and the grayscale version is **73.8981, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290**, and **36.9504, 0.3157, 0.2656** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3371, 0.3164, 0.2513**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.1490, 0.3140, 0.3014**.

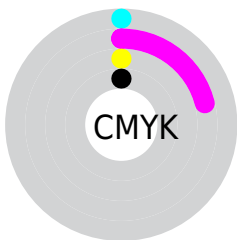
# Distribution



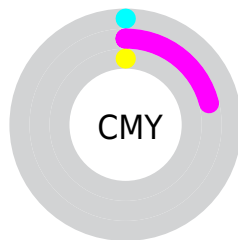
- Red (100%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762 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 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 70.2533, 0.3152,  
0.2762

 70.2533, 0.3152,  
0.2762


461.4389, 0.3145,  
0.2997

 51.7331, 0.3153,  
0.2711


119.5699, 0.3150,  
0.2842

 36.7923, 0.3153,  
0.2648


151.1351, 0.3149,  
0.2873

 25.0468, 0.3153,  
0.2571


187.8173, 0.3149,  
0.2901

 16.1119, 0.3151,  
0.2473

230.0011, 0.3148,  
0.2925

 9.6034, 0.3147,  
0.2344

278.0707, 0.3147,  
0.2946

 5.1368, 0.3138,  
0.2169


332.4106, 0.3146,


 2.3277, 0.3116,


0.2965


0.1918


393.4052, 0.3146,  
0.2982

 0.7883, 0.3060,  
0.1527


 0.0000, 0.2768,  
0.0000


 70.2533, 0.3152,  
0.2762


 70.2533, 0.3152,  
0.2762

 59.3371, 0.3164,  
0.2513


 83.1490, 0.3140,  
0.3014

 50.2940, 0.3175,  
0.2275

 98.1056, 0.3128,  
0.3262

 43.0213, 0.3185,  
0.2059

99.9992, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 37.4031, 0.3194,  
0.1874

99.9992, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 33.3096, 0.3201,  
0.1728

■ 30.5916, 0.3206,  
0.1625

■ 29.0700, 0.3208,  
0.1566

■ 28.4761, 0.3210,  
0.1542

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.2533, 0.2757, 0.2632



70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



70.2533, 0.3565, 0.3011

# Triad

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



70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



70.2533, 0.3799, 0.3928



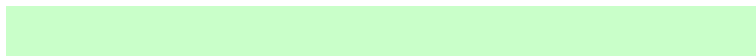
70.2533, 0.2439, 0.3176

# Complementary

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



70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



88.1543, 0.3099, 0.3881

# 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.



70.2533, 0.2686, 0.3582



70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



70.2533, 0.3469, 0.4035

# Square

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



70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



70.2533, 0.3950, 0.3662



70.2533, 0.3060, 0.3912



70.2533, 0.2366, 0.2841



# Rectangle

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



70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



70.2533, 0.3785, 0.3220



70.2533, 0.3060, 0.3912



70.2533, 0.2503, 0.3310

# Sweetspot

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



70.2564, 0.3152, 0.2762



90.6235, 0.3134, 0.3143



61.4166, 0.2769, 0.2699



19.1886, 0.3135, 0.3127



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.



70.2564, 0.3152, 0.2762



65.8500, 0.3157, 0.2666



68.6388, 0.3348, 0.3018



18.3004, 0.3138, 0.3056



14.8800, 0.3210, 0.1542



1.4488, 0.3210, 0.1542



# Inverse Universe

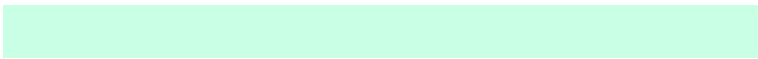
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.2564, 0.3152, 0.2762



65.8500, 0.3157, 0.2666



89.5379, 0.2952, 0.3579



18.3004, 0.3138, 0.3056



14.8800, 0.3210, 0.1542



1.4488, 0.3210, 0.1542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

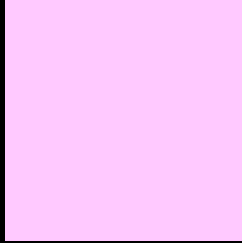
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

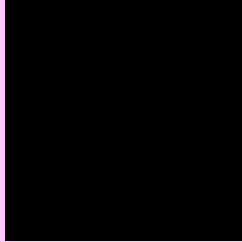
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762.

# 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

70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762

### Protanopia

70.5473, 0.2840, 0.2885

### Deuteranopia

70.3683, 0.2936, 0.2872



## Tritanopia

70.2774, 0.3339, 0.3127

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



## Protanomaly

69.9773, 0.2944, 0.2833



## Deuteranomaly

70.4189, 0.3013, 0.2831



## Tritanomaly

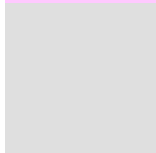
70.3562, 0.3269, 0.2988

# Monochromacy



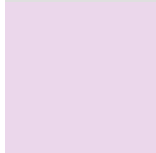
## Original Color

70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762



## Achromatopsia

73.7910, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

72.2612, 0.3137, 0.3082

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762 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, 201, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 201, 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, 201, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 201, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

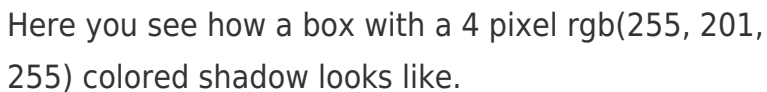
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 201, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 201, 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, 201, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 201, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 201, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 201, 255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to  $\text{Yxy } 70.2533, 0.3152, 0.2762$  is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 201, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
201, 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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