

# Converting Colors

$Yxy(86.1601, 0.3131, 0.3105)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(86.1601, 0.3131, 0.3105)  
contains.

<b>Yxy(86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**Yxy(86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCE9FC
RGB	252, 233, 252
RGB Percent	99%, 91%, 99%
CMY	0.0117, 0.0863, 0.0118
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	300°, 76%, 95%
HSV	300°, 8%, 99%
XYZ	86.8601, 86.0015, 104.1158
YIQ	240.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

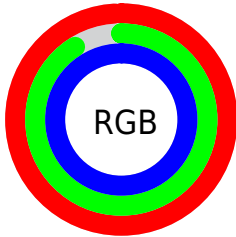
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	252, 233, 252
Decimal	16574972
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.31, 9.72, -6.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 11.890, 324.866
Yxy	86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294765052 (0xFFFC9FC)
YUV	240.8470, 5.4984, 9.7812
Hunter-Lab	92.7370, 4.8985, -1.6490

# Details

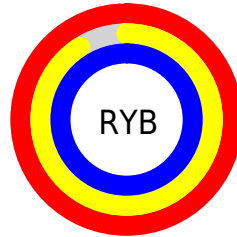
The Yxy color  $86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $92.8436, 0.3118, 0.3482$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.7937, 0.3127, 0.3290$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290$ , and  $46.9865, 0.3138, 0.3066$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.7386, 0.3148, 0.2854$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.2501, 0.3126, 0.3318$ .

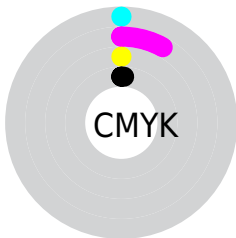
# Distribution



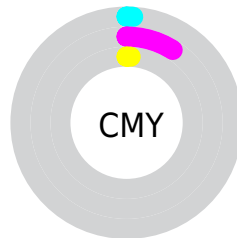
- Red (99%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105 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 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.0015, 0.3136,  
0.3105

 86.0015, 0.3136,  
0.3105


514.9362, 0.3133,  
0.3187

 64.6692, 0.3137,  
0.3087


141.7716, 0.3135,  
0.3133

 47.1929, 0.3137,  
0.3065


176.9782, 0.3134,  
0.3144

 33.1882, 0.3138,  
0.3038


217.5783, 0.3134,  
0.3153

 22.2706, 0.3139,  
0.3004

263.9564, 0.3134,  
0.3162

 14.0559, 0.3140,  
0.2959

316.4968, 0.3133,  
0.3169

 8.1596, 0.3141,  
0.2897

375.5840, 0.3133,

 4.1972, 0.3142,

0.3176

0.2807

441.6023, 0.3133,  
0.3182

■ 1.7845, 0.3140,  
0.2664

■ 0.4775, 0.3189,  
0.2203

■ 86.0015, 0.3136,  
0.3105

■ 86.0015, 0.3136,  
0.3105

■ 72.7386, 0.3148,  
0.2854

■ 99.2501, 0.3126,  
0.3318

■ 61.4238, 0.3160,  
0.2603

■ 99.2521, 0.3126,  
0.3318

■ 51.9688, 0.3172,  
0.2360

■ 99.2542, 0.3125,  
0.3318

■ 44.2740, 0.3183,  
0.2136

■ 99.2562, 0.3125,  
0.3317

38.2307, 0.3192,  
0.1939

99.2582, 0.3125,  
0.3317

33.7182, 0.3200,  
0.1778

99.2602, 0.3125,  
0.3317

30.5991, 0.3206,  
0.1659

99.2622, 0.3125,  
0.3317

28.7119, 0.3210,  
0.1584

99.2642, 0.3125,  
0.3316

27.8441, 0.3212,  
0.1549

99.2662, 0.3124,  
0.3316

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.0015, 0.3003, 0.3062



86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105



86.0015, 0.3269, 0.3194

# Triad

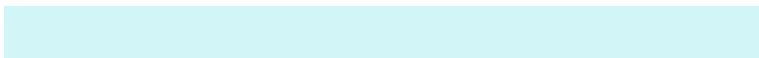
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105



86.0015, 0.3352, 0.3503



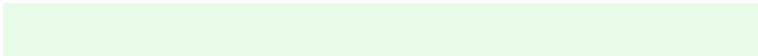
86.0015, 0.2895, 0.3263

# Complementary

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



86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105



92.8436, 0.3118, 0.3482

# 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.



86.0015, 0.2985, 0.3388



86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105



86.0015, 0.3248, 0.3528

# Square

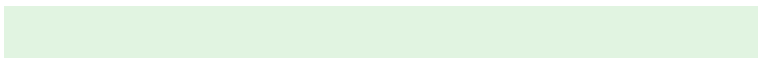
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



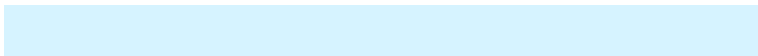
86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105



86.0015, 0.3395, 0.3422



86.0015, 0.3114, 0.3486



86.0015, 0.2867, 0.3150



# Rectangle

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



86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105



86.0015, 0.3339, 0.3270



86.0015, 0.3114, 0.3486



86.0015, 0.2919, 0.3305

# Sweetspot

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



86.0052, 0.3136, 0.3105



96.7887, 0.3129, 0.3242



82.6303, 0.3011, 0.3097



20.7504, 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.



86.0052, 0.3136, 0.3105



86.2195, 0.3138, 0.3069



85.4185, 0.3196, 0.3197



17.5242, 0.3138, 0.3057



14.4313, 0.3212, 0.1543



1.3367, 0.3212, 0.1543



# Inverse Universe

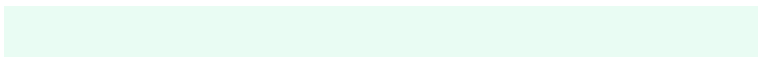
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.0052, 0.3136, 0.3105



86.2195, 0.3138, 0.3069



93.4006, 0.3064, 0.3385



17.5242, 0.3138, 0.3057



14.4313, 0.3212, 0.1543

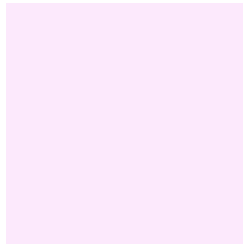


1.3367, 0.3212, 0.1543



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

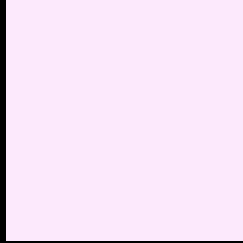
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

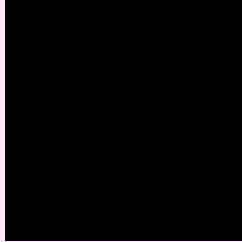
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

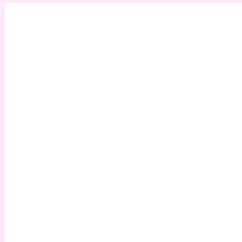
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105.

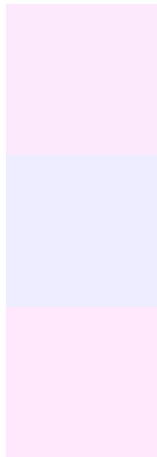


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105.

# 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

86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105

### Protanopia

85.9655, 0.3025, 0.3111

### Deuteranopia

86.0015, 0.3156, 0.3096



## Tritanopia

85.9383, 0.3142, 0.3115

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105

## Protanomaly

86.2013, 0.3063, 0.3112

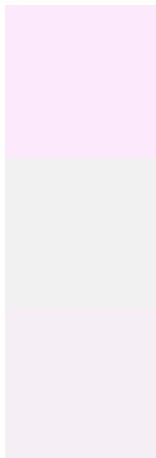
## Deuteranomaly

85.8123, 0.3150, 0.3096

## Tritanomaly

85.9383, 0.3142, 0.3115

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105

## Achromatopsia

87.9622, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

87.1541, 0.3130, 0.3221

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105 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(252, 233, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 233, 252)  
}
```

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(252, 233, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 233, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105 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(252, 233, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 233, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(252, 233, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 233, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 233, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 233,  
252) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 86.0015, 0.3136, 0.3105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 233, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
233, 252) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor