

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(95.3895, 0.3960, 0.3462)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(95.3895, 0.3960, 0.3462)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE2CE
RGB	255, 226, 206
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 81%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1137, 0.1922
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.19, 0.00
HSL	24°, 100%, 90%
HSV	24°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	79.5814, 80.1089, 69.6509
YIQ	232.3910, 23.7040, -0.0720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

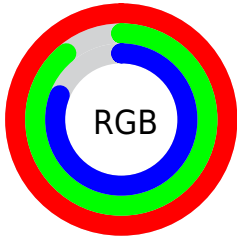
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 240, 206
Decimal	16769742
CIE Lab	91.73, 6.89, 13.42
CIE LCh	92, 15.087, 62.822
Yxy	80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959822 (0xFFFFE2CE)
YUV	232.3910, -13.0108, 19.8281
Hunter-Lab	89.5036, 2.0806, 16.5135

# Details

The Yxy color  $80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $79.7488, 0.2825, 0.3078$ , and the grayscale version is  $81.0881, 0.3127, 0.3290$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290$ , and  $43.3986, 0.3547, 0.3537$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $71.1200, 0.3691, 0.3606$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.0195, 0.3279, 0.3385$ .

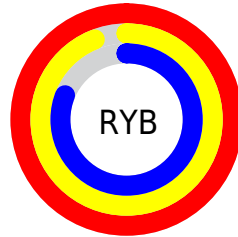
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (89%)

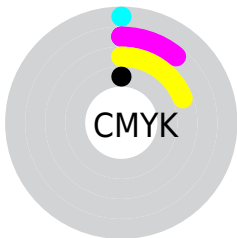
Blue (81%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (81%)

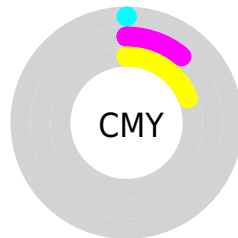


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493 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 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.1089, 0.3470,  
0.3493

 80.1089, 0.3470,  
0.3493


495.2998, 0.3313,  
0.3403

 59.8080, 0.3505,  
0.3513

133.5188, 0.3416,  
0.3462

 43.2639, 0.3549,  
0.3537


167.3966, 0.3395,  
0.3450

 30.0922, 0.3604,  
0.3567


206.5688, 0.3377,  
0.3440

 19.9086, 0.3674,  
0.3605

251.4198, 0.3361,  
0.3430

 12.3286, 0.3770,  
0.3654

302.3340, 0.3347,  
0.3422

 6.9679, 0.3904,  
0.3721

359.6958, 0.3334,

 3.4420, 0.4107,

0.3415

0.3815

423.8896, 0.3323,  
0.3408

■ 1.3666, 0.4547,  
0.4044

■ 0.1919, 0.6463,  
0.3537

■ 80.1089, 0.3470,  
0.3493

■ 80.1089, 0.3470,  
0.3493

■ 71.1200, 0.3691,  
0.3606

■ 90.0195, 0.3279,  
0.3385

■ 63.0268, 0.3944,  
0.3718

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 55.7987, 0.4228,  
0.3823

■ 49.4042, 0.4537,  
0.3911

■ 43.8093, 0.4859,  
0.3969

■ 38.9773, 0.5174,  
0.3985

■ 34.8673, 0.5458,  
0.3947

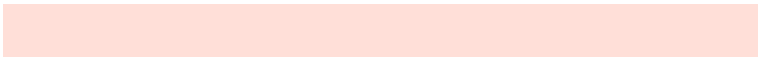
■ 31.4283, 0.5689,  
0.3859

■ 31.1854, 0.5706,  
0.3851

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1089, 0.3456, 0.3354



80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493



80.1089, 0.3390, 0.3583

# Triad

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



80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493



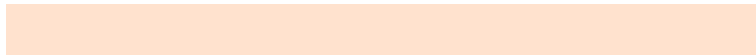
80.1089, 0.2906, 0.3375



80.1089, 0.3009, 0.3004

# Complementary

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



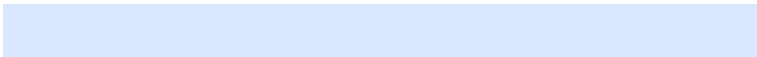
80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493



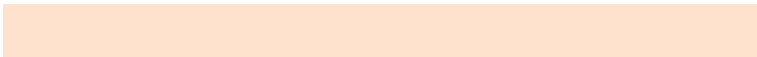
79.7488, 0.2825, 0.3078

# 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.



80.1089, 0.2867, 0.3002



80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493



80.1089, 0.2809, 0.3212

# Square

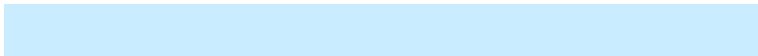
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493



80.1089, 0.3062, 0.3518



80.1089, 0.2795, 0.3076



80.1089, 0.3186, 0.3077



# Rectangle

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



80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493



80.1089, 0.3295, 0.3601



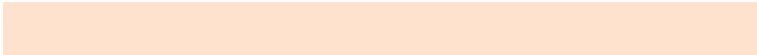
80.1089, 0.2795, 0.3076



80.1089, 0.2956, 0.2995

# Sweetspot

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



80.1082, 0.3470, 0.3493



93.4130, 0.3224, 0.3351



71.4171, 0.3288, 0.2997



19.8452, 0.3235, 0.3358



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

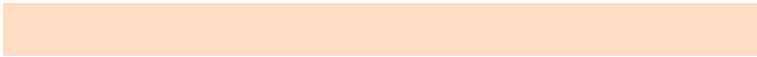


# Same Dimension

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



80.1082, 0.3470, 0.3493



76.6046, 0.3550, 0.3535



94.1481, 0.3426, 0.3725



19.2050, 0.3284, 0.3388



16.5707, 0.5677, 0.3874

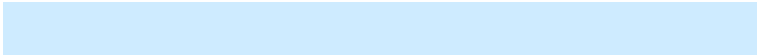


1.8218, 0.5471, 0.4038

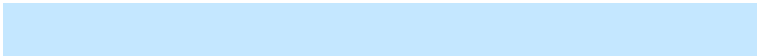


# Inverse Universe

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



79.7488, 0.2825, 0.3078



76.1836, 0.2765, 0.3031



66.8727, 0.2810, 0.2814



19.1646, 0.2979, 0.3191



15.6181, 0.1859, 0.1891

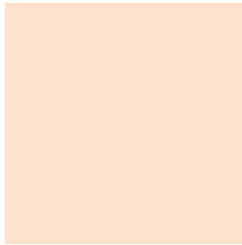


1.7357, 0.1907, 0.2066



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

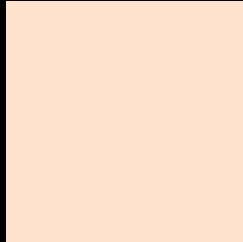
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

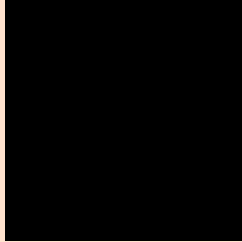
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493.

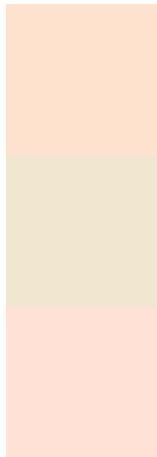


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493.

# 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

80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493

### Protanopia

80.4067, 0.3346, 0.3529

### Deuteranopia

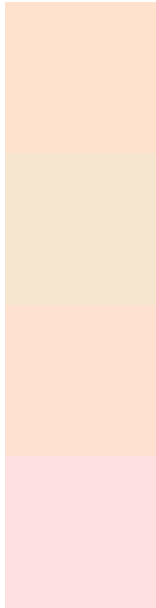
79.9145, 0.3423, 0.3412



## Tritanopia

80.1498, 0.3261, 0.3152

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493

**Protanomaly**

80.1364, 0.3392, 0.3517

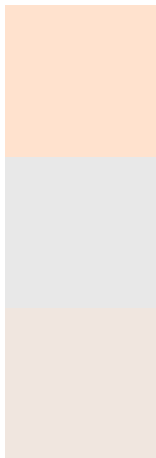
**Deuteranomaly**

79.7636, 0.3444, 0.3442

**Tritanomaly**

80.0623, 0.3334, 0.3271

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493

**Achromatopsia**

80.6952, 0.3127, 0.3290

**Achromatomaly**

80.4466, 0.3241, 0.3362

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493 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, 226, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 226, 206)  
}
```

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, 226, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 226, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493 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, 226, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 226, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 226, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 226, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226,  
206) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 80.1089, 0.3470, 0.3493 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 226, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
226, 206) }
```

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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