

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.1876, 0.2168)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.1876, 0.2168)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02FFFF
RGB	2, 255, 255
RGB Percent	1%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.9935, 0.0001, 0.0000
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 50%
HSV	180°, 99%, 100%
XYZ	53.8268, 78.7400, 106.9829
YIQ	179.3530, -150.7880, -53.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	2, 129, 255
Decimal	196607
CIE Lab	91.12, -48.04, -14.15
CIE LCh	91, 50.076, 196.409
Yxy	78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278386687 (0xFF02FFFF)
YUV	179.3530, 37.2940, -155.5386
Hunter-Lab	88.7356, -47.0095, -9.3673

# Details

The Yxy color **78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **21.3000, 0.6393, 0.3300**, and the grayscale version is **45.0729, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.8776, 0.2453, 0.3288**, and **44.0097, 0.2242, 0.3272** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7310, 0.2247, 0.3287**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9671, 0.2259, 0.3287**.

# Distribution



- Red (1%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287 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 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 78.7400, 0.2247,  
0.3287

 78.7400, 0.2247,  
0.3287

490.6763, 0.2635,  
0.3302

 58.6821, 0.2163,  
0.3281

 131.5928, 0.2378,  
0.3295

 42.3572, 0.2062,  
0.3271

 165.1564, 0.2430,  
0.3297

 29.3811, 0.1939,  
0.3258

 203.9907, 0.2475,  
0.3298

 19.3693, 0.1784,  
0.3236

 248.4801, 0.2515,  
0.3300

 11.9374, 0.1586,  
0.3201

299.0090, 0.2550,  
0.3300

 6.7011, 0.1328,  
0.3139

355.9617, 0.2582,

 3.2759, 0.0984,

0.3301

419.7227, 0.2610,  
0.3301

0.3023

 1.2774, 0.0000,  
0.2936

 0.1236, 0.0000,  
0.0984

 78.7400, 0.2247,  
0.3287

 78.7400, 0.2247,  
0.3287

 78.7310, 0.2247,  
0.3287


 78.9671, 0.2259,  
0.3287


 79.4806, 0.2285,  
0.3287


 80.3602, 0.2330,  
0.3288

 81.6574, 0.2395,  
0.3288

 83.4153, 0.2479,  
0.3288

 85.6715, 0.2582,  
0.3288

 88.4599, 0.2702,  
0.3289

 91.8116, 0.2836,  
0.3289

 95.7548, 0.2983,  
0.3290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.7400, 0.2643, 0.3885



78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287



78.7400, 0.2081, 0.2764

# Triad

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



78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287



78.7400, 0.2971, 0.2492



78.7400, 0.4167, 0.4065

# Complementary

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



78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287



21.3000, 0.6393, 0.3300

# 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.



78.7400, 0.4299, 0.3643



78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287



78.7400, 0.3572, 0.2782

# Square

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



78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287



78.7400, 0.2466, 0.2370



78.7400, 0.4078, 0.3188



78.7400, 0.3753, 0.4335



# Rectangle

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



78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287



78.7400, 0.2106, 0.2531



78.7400, 0.4078, 0.3188



78.7400, 0.4248, 0.3934

# Sweetspot

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



78.7418, 0.2247, 0.3287



88.2615, 0.2693, 0.3289



71.5344, 0.3000, 0.5997



18.6289, 0.2641, 0.3289



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.



78.7418, 0.2247, 0.3287



78.7310, 0.2247, 0.3287



22.7554, 0.1767, 0.1556



20.4813, 0.2980, 0.3290



41.1387, 0.2247, 0.3287



4.0056, 0.2247, 0.3287



# Inverse Universe

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



28.5151, 0.3209, 0.1543



28.4791, 0.3209, 0.1542



36.7883, 0.5424, 0.4071



18.3004, 0.3138, 0.3056



14.8809, 0.3209, 0.1542



1.4489, 0.3209, 0.1542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287 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 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287 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 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287.

# 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

78.7529, 0.2247, 0.3287



### Protanopia

77.1652, 0.3078, 0.3175



### Deuteranopia

77.1512, 0.2986, 0.2964



## Tritanopia

77.7922, 0.2565, 0.3142

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.7529, 0.2247, 0.3287



## Protanomaly

73.2110, 0.2561, 0.3207



## Deuteranomaly

72.9326, 0.2515, 0.3059



## Tritanomaly

76.4509, 0.2363, 0.3193

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.7529, 0.2247, 0.3287



## Achromatopsia

45.0786, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

52.7755, 0.2532, 0.3288

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287 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(2, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 255, 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(2, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287 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(2, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 255,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 78.7400, 0.2247, 0.3287 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 255,  
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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