

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.2459, 0.3021)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.2459, 0.3021)  
contains.

<b>Yxy(86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288)</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(86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1FFFF
RGB	161, 255, 255
RGB Percent	63%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3685, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 82%
HSV	180°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	68.5181, 86.3171, 107.6864
YIQ	226.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

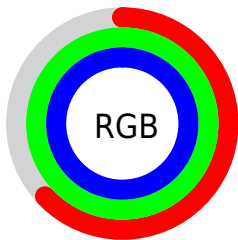
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 208, 255
Decimal	10616831
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.45, -27.74, -8.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 29.117, 197.669
Y <sub>xy</sub>	86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288806911 (0xFFFA1FFFF)
YUV	226.8940, 13.8563, -57.7890
Hunter-Lab	92.9070, -30.9450, -3.6868

# Details

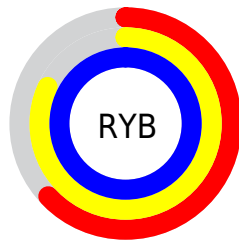
The Yxy color **86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **49.3411, 0.4033, 0.3293**, and the grayscale version is **76.6696, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.8001, 0.2911, 0.3289**, and **47.4084, 0.2504, 0.3288** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9318, 0.2503, 0.3288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.2448, 0.2734, 0.3289**.

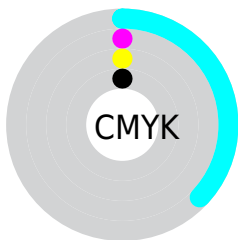
# Distribution



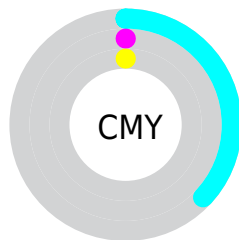
- Red (63%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288 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 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.3171, 0.2610,  
0.3288

 86.3171, 0.2610,  
0.3288


515.9762, 0.2838,  
0.3293

 64.9302, 0.2560,  
0.3286


 142.2119, 0.2687,  
0.3291

 47.4045, 0.2500,  
0.3283


 177.4886, 0.2718,  
0.3291

 33.3555, 0.2426,  
0.3278


218.1641, 0.2744,  
0.3292

 22.3990, 0.2332,  
0.3271

264.6227, 0.2768,  
0.3293

 14.1503, 0.2210,  
0.3259

317.2488, 0.2788,  
0.3293

 8.2253, 0.2045,  
0.3240


376.4268, 0.2807,


 4.2395, 0.1810,


0.3293


442.5412, 0.2823,  
0.3293


0.3203


 1.8084, 0.1455,  
0.3122


 0.4924, 0.0000,  
0.2968


 86.3171, 0.2610,  
0.3288


 86.3171, 0.2610,  
0.3288


 83.9318, 0.2503,  
0.3288


 89.2448, 0.2734,  
0.3289

 82.0526, 0.2414,  
0.3288

 92.7419, 0.2872,  
0.3289

 80.6440, 0.2345,  
0.3288

 96.8374, 0.3021,  
0.3290

 79.6642, 0.2295,  
0.3287

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 79.0646, 0.2264,  
0.3287

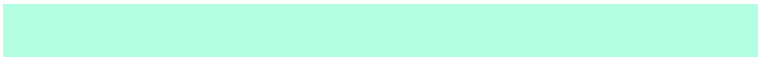
■ 78.7832, 0.2249,  
0.3287

■ 78.7310, 0.2247,  
0.3287

# Harmonies

## Analogous

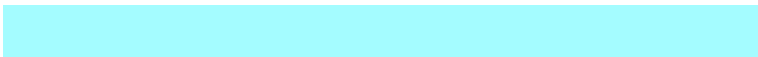
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



86.3171, 0.2846, 0.3603



86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



86.3171, 0.2509, 0.2995

# Triad

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



86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



86.3171, 0.3060, 0.2820



86.3171, 0.3717, 0.3762

# Complementary

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



86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



49.3411, 0.4033, 0.3293

# 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.



86.3171, 0.3787, 0.3530



86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



86.3171, 0.3397, 0.3003

# Square

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



86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



86.3171, 0.2758, 0.2746



86.3171, 0.3669, 0.3257



86.3171, 0.3486, 0.3880



# Rectangle

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



86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



86.3171, 0.2527, 0.2853



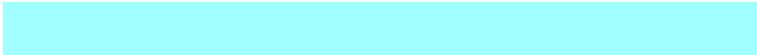
86.3171, 0.3669, 0.3257



86.3171, 0.3761, 0.3694

# Sweetspot

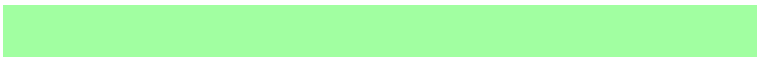
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.3182, 0.2610, 0.3288



95.0618, 0.2958, 0.3289



81.6762, 0.3074, 0.4413



20.2280, 0.2937, 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.



86.3182, 0.2610, 0.3288



84.5579, 0.2532, 0.3288



59.9236, 0.2532, 0.2743



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.



53.9843, 0.3170, 0.2376



48.0645, 0.3178, 0.2211



68.9568, 0.3848, 0.3778



18.3004, 0.3138, 0.3056



14.8809, 0.3209, 0.1542

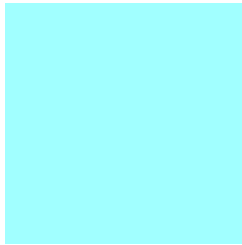


1.4489, 0.3209, 0.1542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

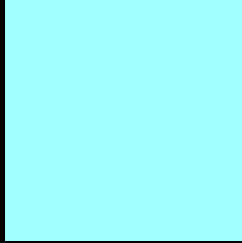
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

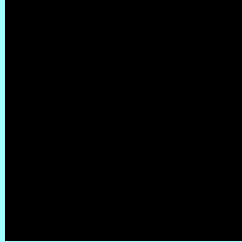
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288.

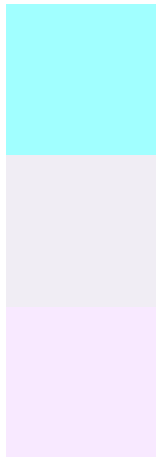


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288.

# 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

86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288

### Protanopia

85.6253, 0.3104, 0.3220

### Deuteranopia

85.4543, 0.3091, 0.3075



## Tritanopia

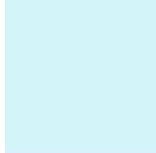
85.9347, 0.2843, 0.3185

# Trichromacy



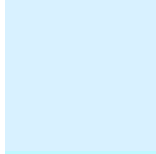
## Original Color

86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



## Protanomaly

85.3276, 0.2899, 0.3248



## Deuteranomaly

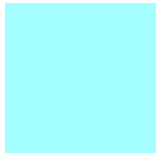
84.7295, 0.2889, 0.3145



## Tritanomaly

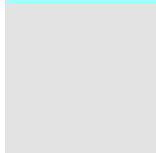
86.0477, 0.2751, 0.3225

# Monochromacy



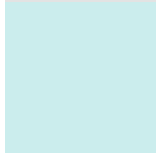
## Original Color

86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288



## Achromatopsia

76.8151, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

79.3793, 0.2909, 0.3289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288 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(161, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 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(161, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288 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(161, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 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(161, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 255,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 86.3171, 0.2610, 0.3288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
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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