

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.3048, 0.3481)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.3048, 0.3481)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FFF3
RGB	232, 255, 243
RGB Percent	91%, 100%, 95%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0000, 0.0471
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	149°, 100%, 95%
HSV	149°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	85.2137, 95.1469, 98.6626
YIQ	246.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

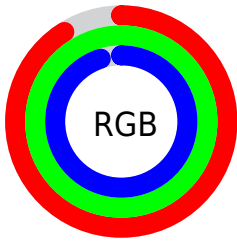
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 248, 255
Decimal	15269875
CIE Lab	98.09, -9.65, 3.18
CIE LCh	98, 10.160, 161.789
Yxy	95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293459955 (0xFFE8FFF3)
YUV	246.7550, -1.8512, -12.9401
Hunter-Lab	97.5433, -14.7634, 8.3099

# Details

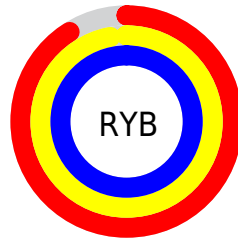
The Yxy color **95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **85.5014, 0.3207, 0.3173**, and the grayscale version is **92.8210, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290**, and **53.2061, 0.3035, 0.3431** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.4083, 0.2975, 0.3558**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

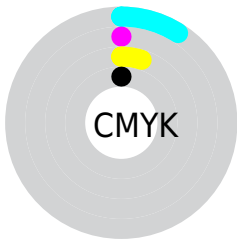
# Distribution



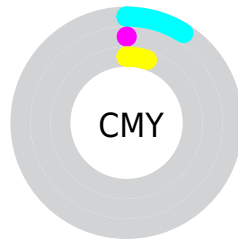
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410 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 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 95.1469, 0.3054,  
0.3410

 95.1469, 0.3054,  
0.3410

544.6352, 0.3087,  
0.3357

 72.2572, 0.3047,  
0.3422

154.4675, 0.3065,  
0.3392

 53.3688, 0.3038,  
0.3436


191.6673, 0.3069,  
0.3385

 38.0973, 0.3027,  
0.3454


234.4059, 0.3073,  
0.3379

 26.0582, 0.3014,  
0.3476

283.0677, 0.3077,  
0.3373

 16.8672, 0.2995,  
0.3506

338.0372, 0.3079,  
0.3368

 10.1399, 0.2970,  
0.3548

399.6986, 0.3082,

 5.4918, 0.2934,

0.3364

0.3609

468.4365, 0.3084,  
0.3360

■ 2.5386, 0.2874,  
0.3708

■ 0.8959, 0.2719,  
0.3955

■ 95.1469, 0.3054,  
0.3410

■ 95.1469, 0.3054,  
0.3410

■ 90.4083, 0.2975,  
0.3558

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 86.3207, 0.2900,  
0.3722

■ 82.8530, 0.2833,  
0.3901

■ 79.9730, 0.2776,  
0.4093

■ 77.6457, 0.2734,  
0.4296

■ 75.8320, 0.2708,  
0.4503

■ 74.4875, 0.2703,  
0.4710

■ 73.5599, 0.2718,  
0.4910

■ 72.9721, 0.2750,  
0.5097

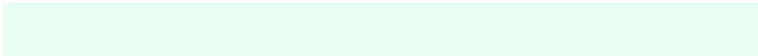
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.1469, 0.3166, 0.3473



95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410



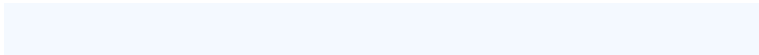
95.1469, 0.2962, 0.3314

# Triad

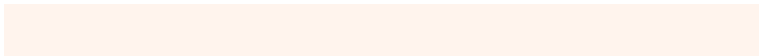
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410



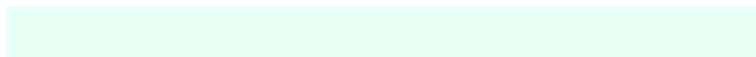
95.1469, 0.2985, 0.3101



95.1469, 0.3344, 0.3361

# Complementary

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



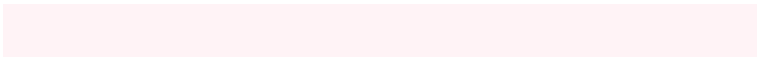
95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410



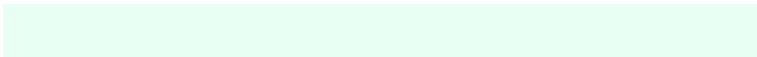
85.5014, 0.3207, 0.3173

# 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.



95.1469, 0.3294, 0.3264



95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410



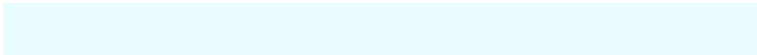
95.1469, 0.3085, 0.3115

# Square

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



95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410



95.1469, 0.2923, 0.3136



95.1469, 0.3199, 0.3175

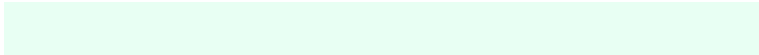


95.1469, 0.3335, 0.3442



# Rectangle

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



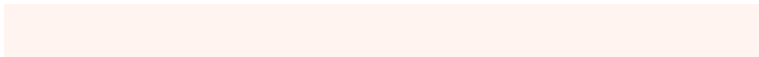
95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410



95.1469, 0.2925, 0.3245



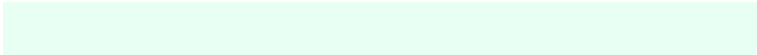
95.1469, 0.3199, 0.3175



95.1469, 0.3334, 0.3329

# Sweetspot

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



95.1456, 0.3054, 0.3410



98.3234, 0.3103, 0.3328



96.6262, 0.3193, 0.3517



20.9516, 0.3096, 0.3339



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

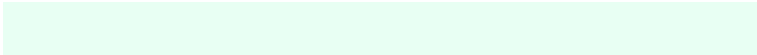


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

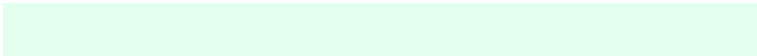


# Same Dimension

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



95.1456, 0.3054, 0.3410



94.1556, 0.3038, 0.3438



95.8455, 0.2992, 0.3297



20.3129, 0.3050, 0.3417



38.1339, 0.2746, 0.5084



3.7349, 0.2686, 0.4871



# Inverse Universe

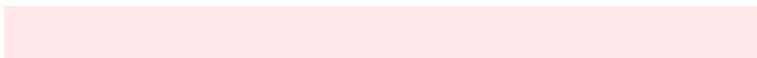
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



85.5014, 0.3207, 0.3173



82.5568, 0.3227, 0.3147



84.8393, 0.3280, 0.3283



18.1454, 0.3212, 0.3167



12.0250, 0.4872, 0.2457

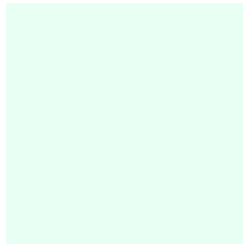


1.1929, 0.4630, 0.2324



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

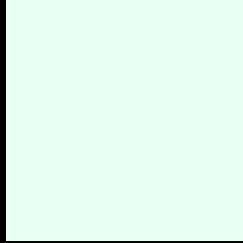
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

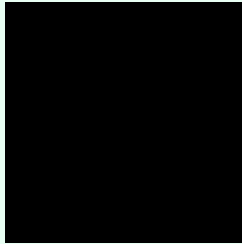
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

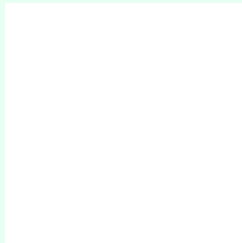
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410.

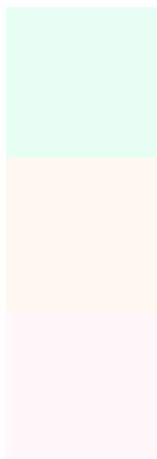


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410.

# 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

95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410

### Protanopia

94.7457, 0.3214, 0.3358

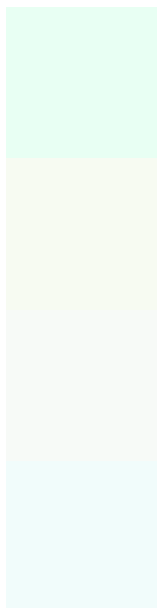
### Deuteranopia

94.6211, 0.3166, 0.3271

## **Tritanopia**

95.1840, 0.3073, 0.3241

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410

## Protanomaly

95.1793, 0.3155, 0.3378

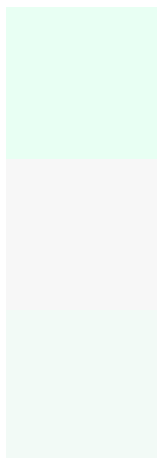
## Deuteranomaly

94.8608, 0.3126, 0.3319

## Tritanomaly

95.2866, 0.3065, 0.3300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410

## Achromatopsia

93.0111, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

93.9023, 0.3100, 0.3329

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410 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(232, 255, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 255, 243)  
}
```

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(232, 255, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 255, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410 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(232, 255, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 255, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 255, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 255, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255,  
243) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 95.1469, 0.3054, 0.3410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 255, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
255, 243) }
```

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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