

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.3216, 0.4287)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.3216, 0.4287)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCFFB3
RGB	204, 255, 179
RGB Percent	80%, 100%, 70%
CMY	0.2000, 0.0000, 0.2980
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	100°, 100%, 85%
HSV	100°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	68.7986, 87.6120, 55.9307
YIQ	231.0870, -6.0000, -34.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

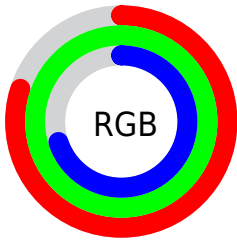
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	179, 255, 230
Decimal	13434803
CIELab	95.00, -29.50, 31.20
CIELCh	95, 42.939, 133.397
Yxy	87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291624883 (0xFFCCFFB3)
YUV	231.0870, -25.6789, -23.7553
Hunter-Lab	93.6013, -32.6016, 30.0926

# Details

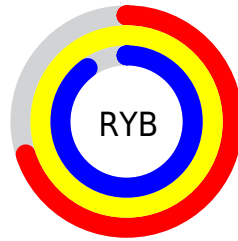
The Yxy color **87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.2822, 0.2969, 0.2501**, and the grayscale version is **80.1772, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.7782, 0.3244, 0.3483**, and **48.2841, 0.3252, 0.4320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3876, 0.3268, 0.4447**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2936, 0.3205, 0.3822**.

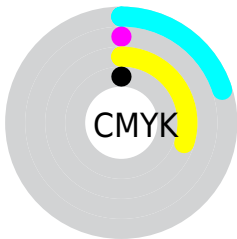
# Distribution



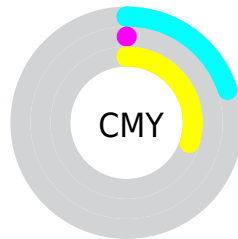
- Red (80%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126 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 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.6120, 0.3240,  
0.4126

 87.6120, 0.3240,  
0.4126


520.2318, 0.3200,  
0.3735

 66.0018, 0.3246,  
0.4216


 144.0169, 0.3229,  
0.3990

 48.2739, 0.3252,  
0.4326


179.5803, 0.3223,  
0.3937

 34.0438, 0.3257,  
0.4466

220.5636, 0.3219,  
0.3892

 22.9273, 0.3259,  
0.4648

267.3511, 0.3214,  
0.3852

 14.5398, 0.3254,  
0.4893

320.3273, 0.3210,  
0.3818

 8.4971, 0.3231,  
0.5238

379.8766, 0.3207,

 4.4146, 0.3162,

0.3787

0.5754

446.3833, 0.3203,  
0.3760

1.9081, 0.3102,  
0.6898

0.5532, 0.0000,  
1.0000

87.6120, 0.3240,  
0.4126

87.6120, 0.3240,  
0.4126

84.3876, 0.3268,  
0.4447

91.2936, 0.3205,  
0.3822


81.6001, 0.3286,  
0.4772


95.4491, 0.3167,  
0.3540


79.2295, 0.3290,  
0.5086


100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

77.2532, 0.3279,  
0.5369

 75.6465, 0.3251,  
0.5602

 74.3808, 0.3208,  
0.5771

 73.4164, 0.3156,  
0.5875

 73.3999, 0.3155,  
0.5877

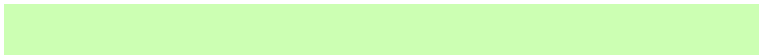
# Harmonies

## Analogous

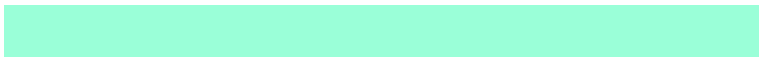
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.6120, 0.3699, 0.4145



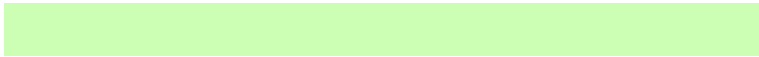
87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



87.6120, 0.2772, 0.3819

# Triad

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



87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



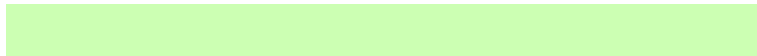
87.6120, 0.2294, 0.2609



87.6120, 0.3879, 0.3175

# Complementary

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



87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



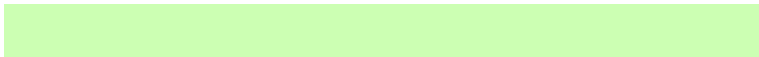
56.2822, 0.2969, 0.2501

# Split Complementary

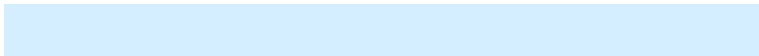
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.6120, 0.3449, 0.2833



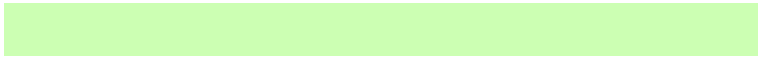
87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



87.6120, 0.2540, 0.2513

# Square

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



87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



87.6120, 0.2250, 0.2898



87.6120, 0.2954, 0.2597

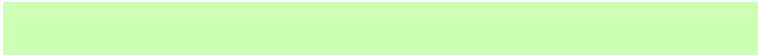


87.6120, 0.4092, 0.3562



# Rectangle

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



87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



87.6120, 0.2516, 0.3509



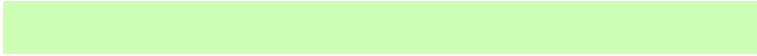
87.6120, 0.2954, 0.2597



87.6120, 0.3754, 0.3053

# Sweetspot

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



87.6124, 0.3240, 0.4126



95.8044, 0.3163, 0.3519



80.9227, 0.3648, 0.3805



20.3690, 0.3169, 0.3558



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

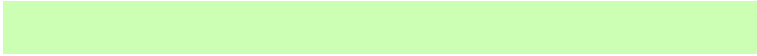


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

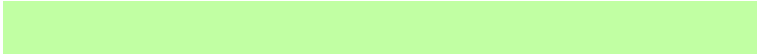


# Same Dimension

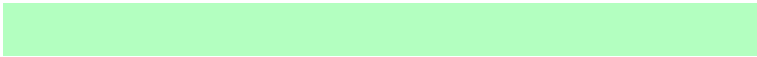
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.6124, 0.3240, 0.4126



85.5618, 0.3258, 0.4323



84.8945, 0.3019, 0.4015



20.4583, 0.3165, 0.3532



38.4249, 0.3166, 0.5868



3.7978, 0.3251, 0.5801



# Inverse Universe

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



56.2822, 0.2969, 0.2501



49.4607, 0.2926, 0.2327



59.9306, 0.3259, 0.2660



17.9834, 0.3085, 0.3052



8.3875, 0.2392, 0.1091

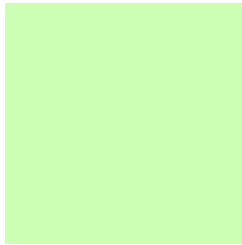


0.8761, 0.2486, 0.1143



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

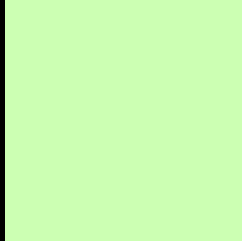
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

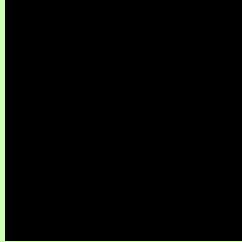
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

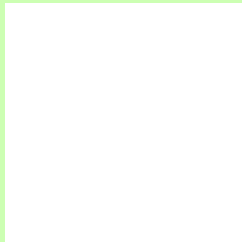
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126.

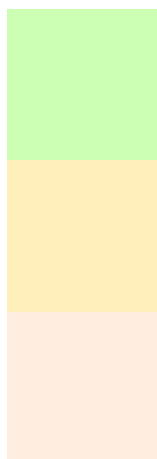


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126.

# 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

87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126

### Protanopia

87.1680, 0.3567, 0.3822

### Deuteranopia

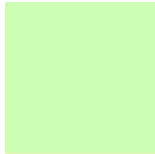
87.1561, 0.3338, 0.3429



## Tritanopia

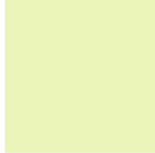
87.4899, 0.2950, 0.3168

# Trichromacy



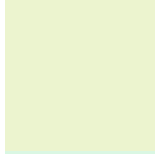
## Original Color

87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



## Protanomaly

86.5984, 0.3441, 0.3926



## Deuteranomaly

87.0392, 0.3300, 0.3673



## Tritanomaly

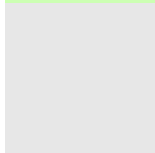
86.9730, 0.3060, 0.3500

# Monochromacy



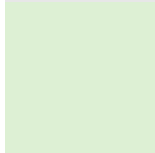
## Original Color

87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126



## Achromatopsia

79.9103, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

82.4458, 0.3173, 0.3590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126 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(204, 255, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 255, 179)  
}
```

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(204, 255, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 255, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126 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(204, 255, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 255, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 255, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 255, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 255, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 255,  
179) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 87.6120, 0.3240, 0.4126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 255, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
255, 179) }
```

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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