

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.3267, 0.4564)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.3267, 0.4564)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3FF9D
RGB	195, 255, 157
RGB Percent	76%, 100%, 62%
CMY	0.2354, 0.0000, 0.3842
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.38, 0.00
HSL	97°, 100%, 81%
HSV	97°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	64.3476, 85.5564, 45.0297
YIQ	225.8880, -4.3020, -43.1980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

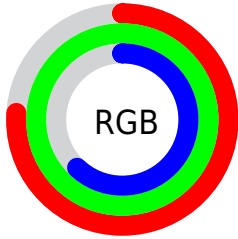
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 255, 217
Decimal	12844957
CIELab	94.12, -35.63, 40.86
CIElCh	94, 54.210, 131.088
Yxy	85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291035037 (0xFFC3FF9D)
YUV	225.8880, -33.9618, -27.0888
Hunter-Lab	92.4967, -37.6913, 35.8839

# Details

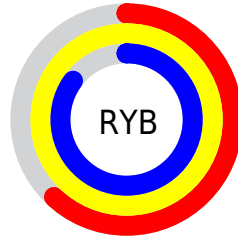
The Yxy color **85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **46.1008, 0.2862, 0.2246**, and the grayscale version is **76.2157, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.2067, 0.3362, 0.3702**, and **46.8766, 0.3314, 0.4659** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7984, 0.3329, 0.4707**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7084, 0.3263, 0.4076**.

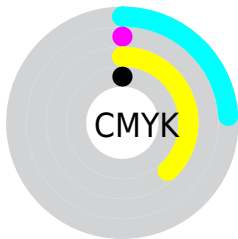
# Distribution



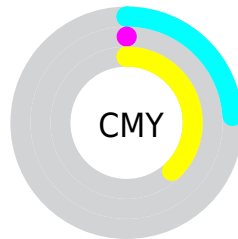
- Red (76%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389 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 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.5564, 0.3301,  
0.4389

 85.5564, 0.3301,  
0.4389


513.4674, 0.3242,  
0.3871

 64.3012, 0.3309,  
0.4508

 141.1503, 0.3285,  
0.4208

 46.8947, 0.3315,  
0.4655


 176.2578, 0.3277,  
0.4138

 32.9524, 0.3319,  
0.4841


216.7515, 0.3270,  
0.4078

 22.0900, 0.3315,  
0.5080


263.0159, 0.3264,  
0.4026

 13.9230, 0.3293,  
0.5400

315.4352, 0.3258,  
0.3980

 8.0672, 0.3231,  
0.5837


374.3940, 0.3252,


 4.1380, 0.3197,

0.3939

0.6720


440.2766, 0.3247,  
0.3903


 1.7510, 0.2603,  
0.7397

 0.4564, 0.0000,  
1.0000

 85.5564, 0.3301,  
0.4389


 85.5564, 0.3301,  
0.4389


 82.7984, 0.3329,  
0.4707

 88.7084, 0.3263,  
0.4076

 80.4247, 0.3343,  
0.5015

 92.2793, 0.3218,  
0.3779

 78.4126, 0.3340,  
0.5295

 96.2823, 0.3169,  
0.3503

 76.7406, 0.3317,  
0.5529

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 75.3835, 0.3277,  
0.5704

■ 74.3092, 0.3223,  
0.5816

■ 74.1598, 0.3214,  
0.5830

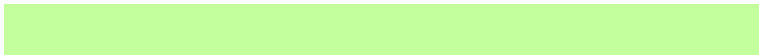
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.5564, 0.3874, 0.4357



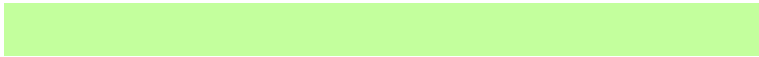
85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



85.5564, 0.2711, 0.4019

# Triad

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



85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



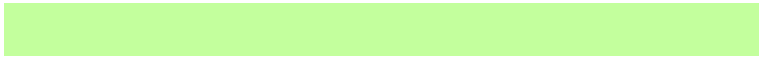
85.5564, 0.2081, 0.2451



85.5564, 0.4052, 0.3099

# Complementary

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



85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



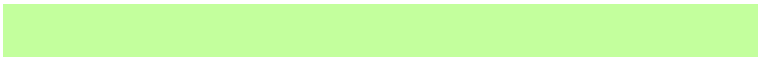
46.1008, 0.2862, 0.2246

# Split Complementary

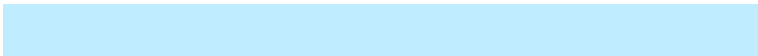
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.5564, 0.3482, 0.2693



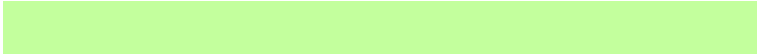
85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



85.5564, 0.2360, 0.2326

# Square

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



85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



85.5564, 0.2044, 0.2817



85.5564, 0.2856, 0.2418

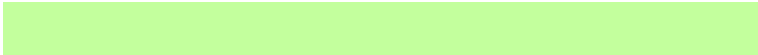


85.5564, 0.4347, 0.3570



# Rectangle

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



85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



85.5564, 0.2387, 0.3614



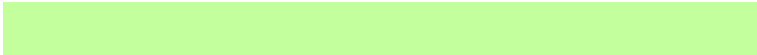
85.5564, 0.2856, 0.2418



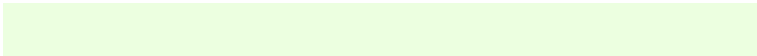
85.5564, 0.3883, 0.2953

# Sweetspot

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



85.5537, 0.3301, 0.4389



94.7997, 0.3187, 0.3599



72.7090, 0.3848, 0.3894



20.1782, 0.3193, 0.3635



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

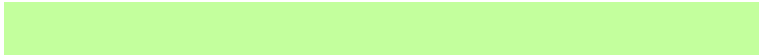


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

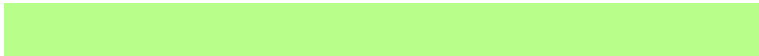


# Same Dimension

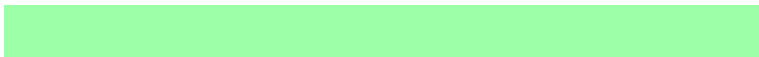
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.5537, 0.3301, 0.4389



83.4302, 0.3323, 0.4630



81.4737, 0.3023, 0.4350



20.5111, 0.3174, 0.3532



38.8297, 0.3225, 0.5821



3.8415, 0.3313, 0.5752



# Inverse Universe

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



46.1008, 0.2862, 0.2246



38.9488, 0.2792, 0.2031



51.9865, 0.3252, 0.2421



17.9286, 0.3076, 0.3051



7.5664, 0.2258, 0.1017

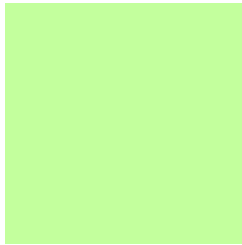


0.7998, 0.2364, 0.1076



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

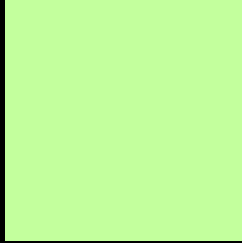
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

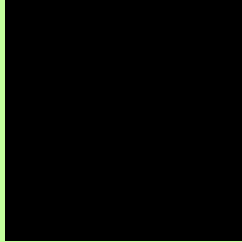
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

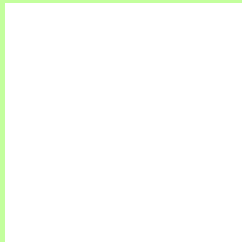
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389.

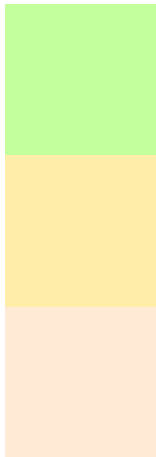


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389.

# 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

85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389

### Protanopia

84.6929, 0.3692, 0.3974

### Deuteranopia

84.9607, 0.3402, 0.3490



## Tritanopia

85.1907, 0.2907, 0.3146

# Trichromacy



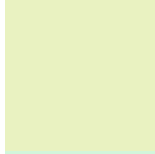
## Original Color

85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



## Protanomaly

84.7416, 0.3538, 0.4122



## Deuteranomaly

84.6782, 0.3370, 0.3806



## Tritanomaly

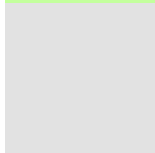
84.7276, 0.3057, 0.3581

# Monochromacy



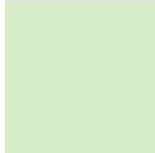
## Original Color

85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389



## Achromatopsia

76.0525, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

79.2325, 0.3202, 0.3685

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389 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(195, 255, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 255, 157)  
}
```

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(195, 255, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 255, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389 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(195, 255, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 255, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 255, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255, 157) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 85.5564, 0.3301, 0.4389 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 255, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
255, 157) }
```

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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