

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(103.7867, 0.2475, 0.3110)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(103.7867, 0.2475, 0.3110)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FFFFFF
RGB	159, 255, 255
RGB Percent	62%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3763, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 81%
HSV	180°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	68.1188, 86.1109, 107.6648
YIQ	226.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

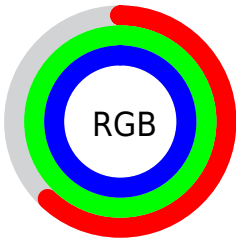
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 207, 255
Decimal	10485759
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.36, -28.24, -8.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 29.629, 197.634
Yxy	86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288675839 (0xFF9FFFFF)
YUV	226.2960, 14.1511, -59.0186
Hunter-Lab	92.7960, -31.3614, -3.8330

# Details

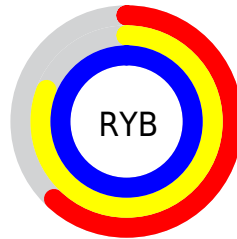
The Yxy color **86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **48.5803, 0.4061, 0.3293**, and the grayscale version is **76.2133, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4917, 0.2900, 0.3289**, and **47.2321, 0.2489, 0.3288** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7666, 0.2495, 0.3288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.9956, 0.2724, 0.3289**.

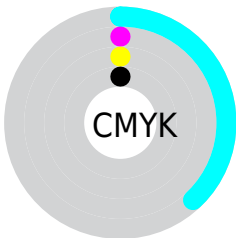
# Distribution



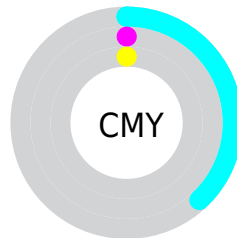
- Red (62%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (100%)



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




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


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 86.1109, 0.2601, 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 86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 86.1109, 0.2601,  
0.3288


 86.1109, 0.2601,  
0.3288


515.2968, 0.2833,  
0.3294

 64.7597, 0.2550,  
0.3286


 141.9242, 0.2680,  
0.3291

 47.2662, 0.2489,  
0.3283


 177.1551, 0.2711,  
0.3292

 33.2462, 0.2414,  
0.3278


217.7814, 0.2738,  
0.3292

 22.3151, 0.2318,  
0.3270

264.1874, 0.2762,  
0.3293

 14.0886, 0.2194,  
0.3258

316.7576, 0.2783,  
0.3293

 8.1823, 0.2026,  
0.3238

375.8763, 0.2801,

 4.2118, 0.1788,

0.3293

0.3199

441.9279, 0.2818,  
0.3293

■ 1.7928, 0.1428,  
0.3116

■ 0.4827, 0.0000,  
0.2928

■ 86.1109, 0.2601,  
0.3288

■ 86.1109, 0.2601,  
0.3288

■ 83.7666, 0.2495,  
0.3288

■ 88.9956, 0.2724,  
0.3289

■ 81.9254, 0.2408,  
0.3288

■ 92.4471, 0.2861,  
0.3289

■ 80.5517, 0.2340,  
0.3288

■ 96.4951, 0.3009,  
0.3290

■ 79.6034, 0.2292,  
0.3287

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 79.0310, 0.2262,  
0.3287

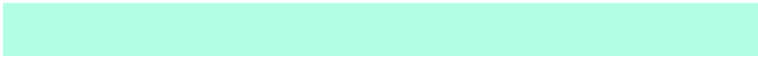
■ 78.7691, 0.2249,  
0.3287

■ 78.7298, 0.2247,  
0.3287

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.1109, 0.2841, 0.3609



86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



86.1109, 0.2498, 0.2989

# Triad

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



86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



86.1109, 0.3059, 0.2812



86.1109, 0.3728, 0.3770

# Complementary

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



86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



48.5803, 0.4061, 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.



86.1109, 0.3800, 0.3534



86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



86.1109, 0.3401, 0.2997

# Square

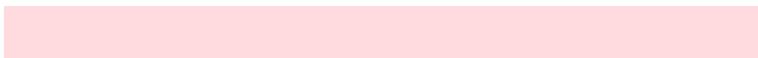
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



86.1109, 0.2751, 0.2736



86.1109, 0.3678, 0.3255



86.1109, 0.3493, 0.3891



# Rectangle

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



86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



86.1109, 0.2517, 0.2845



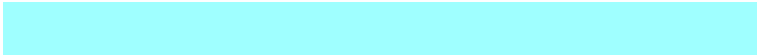
86.1109, 0.3678, 0.3255



86.1109, 0.3773, 0.3700

# Sweetspot

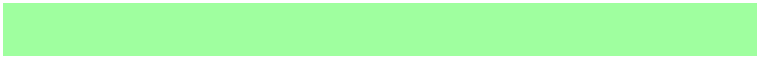
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.1122, 0.2601, 0.3288



95.0616, 0.2958, 0.3289



81.4009, 0.3073, 0.4441



20.2280, 0.2937, 0.3289



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

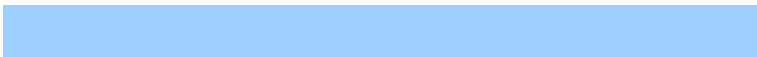
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.1122, 0.2601, 0.3288



84.3326, 0.2521, 0.3288



59.2337, 0.2519, 0.2729



20.4813, 0.2980, 0.3290



41.1381, 0.2247, 0.3287



4.0055, 0.2247, 0.3287



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2930, 0.3171, 0.2357



47.3089, 0.3179, 0.2189



68.4026, 0.3867, 0.3788



18.3004, 0.3138, 0.3056



14.8809, 0.3209, 0.1542

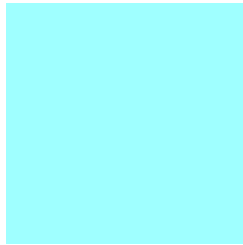


1.4489, 0.3209, 0.1542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

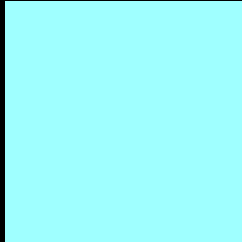
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

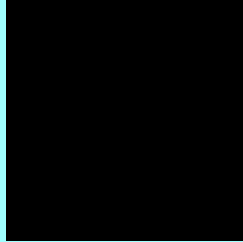
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288.

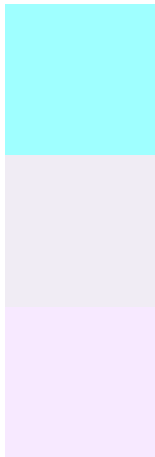


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288.

# 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

86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288

### Protanopia

85.0478, 0.3104, 0.3210

### Deuteranopia

85.2720, 0.3084, 0.3074



## Tritanopia

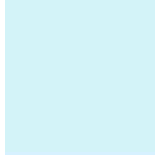
85.6466, 0.2832, 0.3185

# Trichromacy



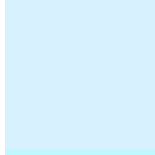
## Original Color

86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



## Protanomaly

84.7274, 0.2898, 0.3237



## Deuteranomaly

84.5777, 0.2883, 0.3145



## Tritanomaly

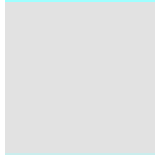
85.7902, 0.2741, 0.3225

# Monochromacy



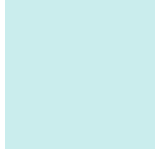
## Original Color

86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288



## Achromatopsia

76.0525, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

79.2394, 0.2903, 0.3289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 86.1109, 0.2601, 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(159, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 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(159, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 86.1109, 0.2601, 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(159, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 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(159, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 255,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 86.1109, 0.2601, 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(159, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
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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