

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(111.2147, 0.4146, 0.4416)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(111.2147, 0.4146, 0.4416)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFF80
RGB	255, 255, 128
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 50%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.4982
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.50, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 75%
HSV	60°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	80.9035, 94.3385, 34.3525
YIQ	240.5220, 40.7670, -39.4970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

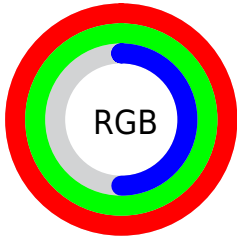
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	128, 255, 128
Decimal	16777088
CIE Lab	97.77, -16.52, 60.00
CIE LCh	98, 62.232, 105.398
Yxy	94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967168 (0xFFFFFFFF80)
YUV	240.5220, -55.4733, 12.6972
Hunter-Lab	97.1280, -21.2911, 47.0197

# Details

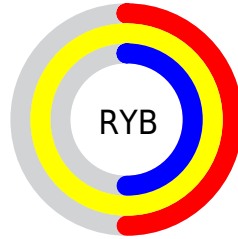
The Yxy color **94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. A complement of this color would be **27.2349, 0.2167, 0.1703**, and the grayscale version is **87.9827, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.2407, 0.3550, 0.3988**, and **52.6183, 0.3977, 0.4735** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.7471, 0.3976, 0.4693**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0943, 0.3726, 0.4279**.

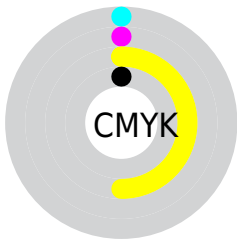
# Distribution



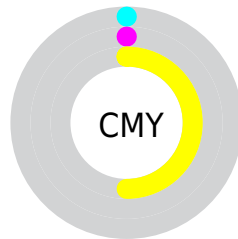
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501 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 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 94.3385, 0.3860,  
0.4501

 94.3385, 0.3860,  
0.4501


542.0451, 0.3565,  
0.3970

 71.5845, 0.3915,  
0.4611


 153.3504, 0.3768,  
0.4325

 52.8194, 0.3975,  
0.4741


 190.3771, 0.3729,  
0.4254

 37.6586, 0.4042,  
0.4894


 232.9302, 0.3694,  
0.4192

 25.7178, 0.4110,  
0.5075


281.3941, 0.3663,  
0.4137

 16.6127, 0.4173,  
0.5288

336.1531, 0.3634,  
0.4089

 9.9587, 0.4236,  
0.5564


397.5917, 0.3609,


 5.3716, 0.4193,


0.4045


0.5807

466.0942, 0.3586,  
0.4006

 2.4669, 0.3984,  
0.6016


 0.8600, 0.3250,  
0.6750


 94.3385, 0.3860,  
0.4501


 94.3385, 0.3860,  
0.4501


 93.7471, 0.3976,  
0.4693

 95.0943, 0.3726,  
0.4279


 93.3137, 0.4068,  
0.4846

 96.0324, 0.3579,  
0.4038

 93.0213, 0.4135,  
0.4956

 97.1613, 0.3427,  
0.3786

 92.8523, 0.4175,  
0.5023

 98.4908, 0.3274,  
0.3533

■ 92.7787, 0.4193,  
0.5052

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 92.7777, 0.4193,  
0.5053

# Harmonies

## Analogous

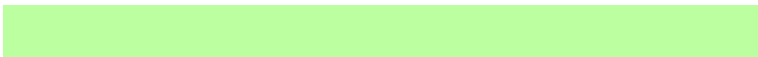
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



94.3385, 0.4340, 0.4155



94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



94.3385, 0.3213, 0.4491

# Triad

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



94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



94.3385, 0.1929, 0.2685



94.3385, 0.3620, 0.2690

# Complementary

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



94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



27.2349, 0.2167, 0.1703

# 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.



94.3385, 0.2918, 0.2368



94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



94.3385, 0.2008, 0.2329

# Square

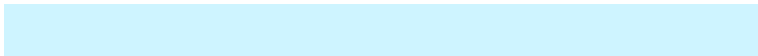
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



94.3385, 0.2120, 0.3300



94.3385, 0.2346, 0.2235



94.3385, 0.4226, 0.3145

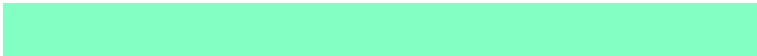


# Rectangle

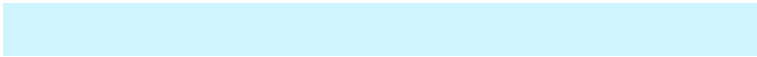
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



94.3385, 0.2776, 0.4220



94.3385, 0.2346, 0.2235



94.3385, 0.3383, 0.2565

# Sweetspot

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



94.3363, 0.3860, 0.4501



97.7764, 0.3353, 0.3663



38.3020, 0.4527, 0.3273



20.8693, 0.3385, 0.3717



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

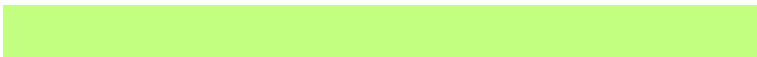
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



94.3363, 0.3860, 0.4501



93.7379, 0.3978, 0.4696



84.4937, 0.3438, 0.4701



21.0907, 0.3269, 0.3525



48.4784, 0.4193, 0.5053



4.7202, 0.4193, 0.5053



# Inverse Universe

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



27.2349, 0.2167, 0.1703



19.5479, 0.1954, 0.1351



33.5136, 0.2617, 0.1873



17.3779, 0.2978, 0.3044



3.7727, 0.1500, 0.0600

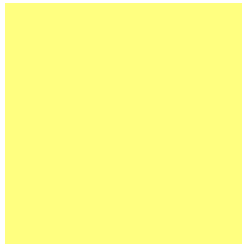


0.3673, 0.1500, 0.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

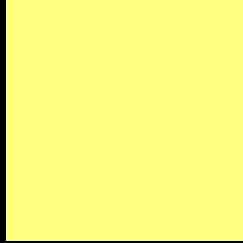
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501 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 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501.

# Color Blindness Simulation

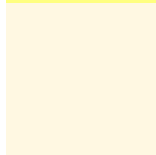
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



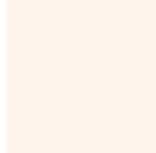
### Original Color

94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



### Protanopia

93.8858, 0.3306, 0.3505



### Deuteranopia

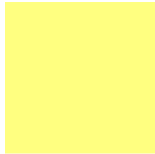
94.0135, 0.3227, 0.3368



## Tritanopia

94.1998, 0.3149, 0.3233

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



## Protanomaly

93.9721, 0.3523, 0.3893



## Deuteranomaly

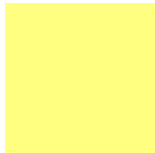
93.7547, 0.3470, 0.3794



## Tritanomaly

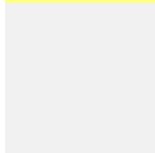
93.5164, 0.3422, 0.3705

# Monochromacy



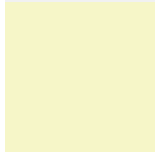
## Original Color

94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501



## Achromatopsia

87.9622, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

89.6745, 0.3409, 0.3756

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501 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(255, 255, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 128)  
}
```

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(255, 255, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501 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(255, 255, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 128) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 94.3385, 0.3860, 0.4501 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 128) }
```

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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