

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(116.1021, 0.2316, 0.2367)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(116.1021, 0.2316, 0.2367)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBFFFF
RGB	203, 255, 255
RGB Percent	80%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.2036, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 90%
HSV	180°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	78.4536, 91.4365, 108.1169
YIQ	239.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	203, 229, 255
Decimal	13369343
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.59, -16.28, -5.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 17.151, 198.387
Yxy	91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291559423 (0xFFC <sub>B</sub> FFFF)
YUV	239.4520, 7.6652, -31.9684
Hunter-Lab	95.6224, -20.8887, -0.1014

# Details

The Yxy color **91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.3283, 0.3536, 0.3291**, and the grayscale version is **86.6575, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290**, and **50.7613, 0.2760, 0.3289** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1456, 0.2689, 0.3289**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.3238, 0.2967, 0.3290**.

# Distribution



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



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



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




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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289 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 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 91.4365, 0.2822,  
0.3289

 91.4365, 0.2822,  
0.3289


532.6927, 0.2956,  
0.3291

 69.1727, 0.2793,  
0.3288

149.3322, 0.2867,  
0.3290

 50.8524, 0.2757,  
0.3287

185.7328, 0.2885,  
0.3290

 36.0911, 0.2714,  
0.3285


227.6145, 0.2901,  
0.3291

 24.5046, 0.2658,  
0.3283

275.3616, 0.2915,  
0.3291

 15.7083, 0.2586,  
0.3279

329.3586, 0.2927,  
0.3291

 9.3180, 0.2487,  
0.3273


389.9899, 0.2938,


 4.9492, 0.2346,


0.3291


457.6398, 0.2948,  
0.3291

0.3260


 2.2175, 0.2125,  
0.3235


 0.7295, 0.1338,  
0.3296

 91.4365, 0.2822,  
0.3289

 91.4365, 0.2822,  
0.3289

 88.1456, 0.2689,  
0.3289


 95.3238, 0.2967,  
0.3290

 85.4110, 0.2570,  
0.3288

99.8230, 0.3121,  
0.3290

 83.2054, 0.2469,  
0.3288

99.9994, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 81.4946, 0.2387,  
0.3288

99.9997, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 80.2402, 0.2325,  
0.3287

■ 79.3987, 0.2282,  
0.3287

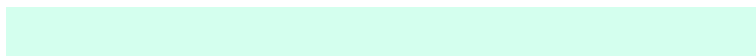
■ 78.9175, 0.2257,  
0.3287

■ 78.7139, 0.2246,  
0.3287

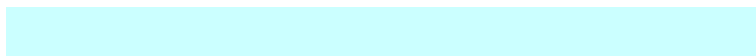
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.4365, 0.2962, 0.3464



91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



91.4365, 0.2762, 0.3121

# Triad

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



91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



91.4365, 0.3096, 0.3012



91.4365, 0.3467, 0.3570

# Complementary

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



91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



68.3283, 0.3536, 0.3291

# 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.



91.4365, 0.3506, 0.3441



91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



91.4365, 0.3289, 0.3124

# Square

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



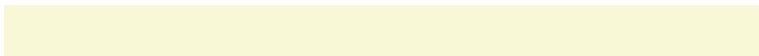
91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



91.4365, 0.2917, 0.2968



91.4365, 0.3441, 0.3279



91.4365, 0.3334, 0.3628



# Rectangle

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



91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



91.4365, 0.2775, 0.3036



91.4365, 0.3441, 0.3279



91.4365, 0.3491, 0.3534

# Sweetspot

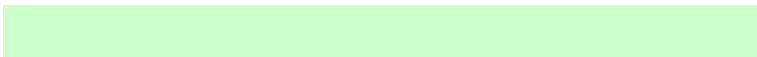
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



91.4402, 0.2822, 0.3289



97.2114, 0.3034, 0.3290



88.5409, 0.3101, 0.3856



20.7452, 0.3024, 0.3290



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

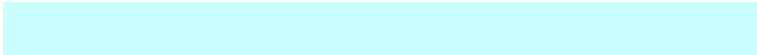


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

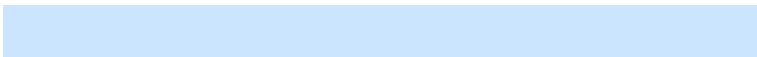
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91.4402, 0.2822, 0.3289



90.1773, 0.2772, 0.3289



75.9873, 0.2804, 0.3012



20.4810, 0.2980, 0.3290



41.1314, 0.2246, 0.3287



4.0050, 0.2246, 0.3287



# Inverse Universe

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



71.2284, 0.3151, 0.2783



66.9740, 0.3155, 0.2691



81.6347, 0.3484, 0.3553



18.3004, 0.3138, 0.3056



14.8802, 0.3210, 0.1542



1.4488, 0.3210, 0.1542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289 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 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

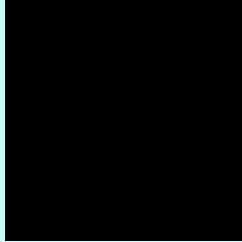
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

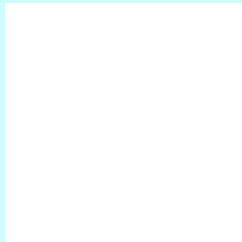
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289.

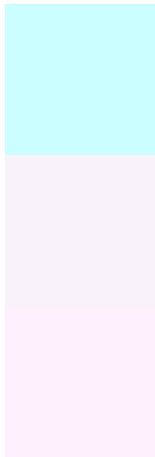


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289.

# 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

91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289

### Protanopia

90.8350, 0.3129, 0.3241

### Deuteranopia

90.6720, 0.3146, 0.3165



## Tritanopia

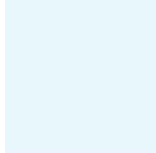
90.8973, 0.2987, 0.3210

# Trichromacy



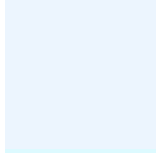
## Original Color

91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



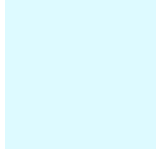
## Protanomaly

90.6424, 0.3010, 0.3250



## Deuteranomaly

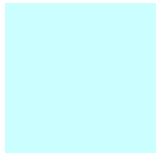
90.2934, 0.3017, 0.3200



## Tritanomaly

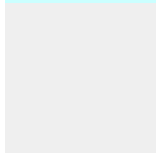
90.9634, 0.2922, 0.3239

# Monochromacy



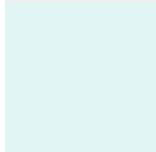
## Original Color

91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289



## Achromatopsia

86.3157, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

88.0661, 0.3007, 0.3290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289 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(203, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 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(203, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289 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(203, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 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(203, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 255,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
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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