

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(119.4601, 0.4011, 0.4005)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(119.4601, 0.4011, 0.4005)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**Yxy(96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFB3
RGB	255, 255, 179
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2979
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 85%
HSV	60°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	85.1395, 96.0347, 56.7121
YIQ	246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

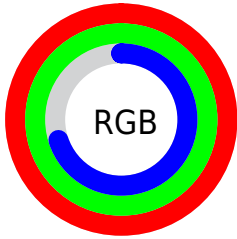
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 255, 179
Decimal	16777139
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.45, -11.32, 36.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 38.122, 107.268
Yxy	96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967219 (0xFFFFFFFFB3)
YUV	246.3360, -33.1966, 7.5983
Hunter-Lab	97.9973, -16.4155, 34.2863

# Details

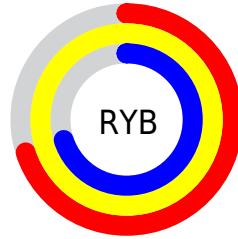
The Yxy color **96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **49.0600, 0.2598, 0.2415**, and the grayscale version is **92.7064, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.7782, 0.3244, 0.3483**, and **53.7392, 0.3667, 0.4200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.0975, 0.3725, 0.4279**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.1652, 0.3427, 0.3785**.

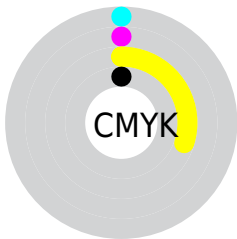
# Distribution



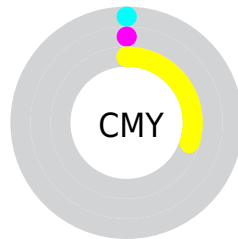
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (70%)



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



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




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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037 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 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96.0347, 0.3579,  
0.4037

 96.0347, 0.3579,  
0.4037


547.4722, 0.3387,  
0.3704

 72.9965, 0.3618,  
0.4109


 155.6933, 0.3516,  
0.3925

 53.9731, 0.3665,  
0.4196

193.0825, 0.3490,  
0.3880

 38.5801, 0.3720,  
0.4303


236.0240, 0.3468,  
0.3841

 26.4333, 0.3787,  
0.4437

284.9024, 0.3448,  
0.3807

 17.1480, 0.3866,  
0.4608

340.1021, 0.3430,  
0.3777

 10.3401, 0.3960,  
0.4832

402.0073, 0.3414,

 5.6250, 0.4063,

0.3750

0.5131

471.0025, 0.3400,  
0.3726

■ 2.6184, 0.4283,  
0.5717

■ 0.9359, 0.3955,  
0.6045

■ 96.0347, 0.3579,  
0.4037

■ 96.0347, 0.3579,  
0.4037

■ 95.0975, 0.3725,  
0.4279

■ 97.1652, 0.3427,  
0.3785

■ 94.3393, 0.3859,  
0.4501

■ 98.4949, 0.3273,  
0.3532

■ 93.7499, 0.3975,  
0.4692

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 93.3163, 0.4068,  
0.4846

■ 93.0237, 0.4135,  
0.4956

■ 92.8547, 0.4175,  
0.5023

■ 92.7812, 0.4193,  
0.5052

■ 92.7800, 0.4193,  
0.5053

# Harmonies

## Analogous

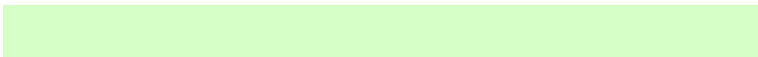
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.0347, 0.3873, 0.3873



96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



96.0347, 0.3175, 0.3981

# Triad

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



96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



96.0347, 0.2358, 0.2916



96.0347, 0.3460, 0.2927

# Complementary

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



96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



49.0600, 0.2598, 0.2415

# 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.



96.0347, 0.3034, 0.2705



96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



96.0347, 0.2420, 0.2681

# Square

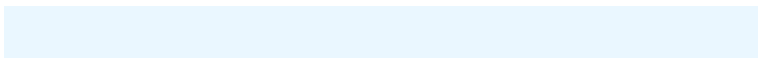
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



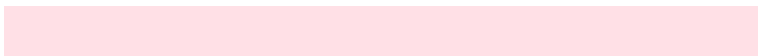
96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



96.0347, 0.2482, 0.3287



96.0347, 0.2659, 0.2613



96.0347, 0.3810, 0.3237

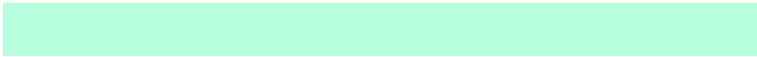


# Rectangle

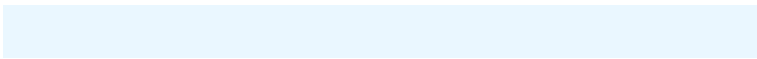
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



96.0347, 0.2901, 0.3811



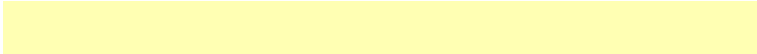
96.0347, 0.2659, 0.2613



96.0347, 0.3320, 0.2841

# Sweetspot

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



96.0359, 0.3579, 0.4037



98.6090, 0.3261, 0.3512



56.7685, 0.3799, 0.3292



21.0617, 0.3284, 0.3549



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

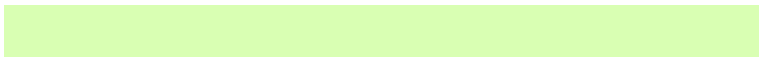
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.0359, 0.3579, 0.4037



95.4315, 0.3671, 0.4189



89.5300, 0.3324, 0.4104



21.0908, 0.3269, 0.3525



48.4795, 0.4193, 0.5053



4.7203, 0.4193, 0.5053



# Inverse Universe

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



49.0600, 0.2598, 0.2415



41.2931, 0.2467, 0.2199



54.2266, 0.2870, 0.2479



17.3778, 0.2978, 0.3044



3.7726, 0.1500, 0.0600

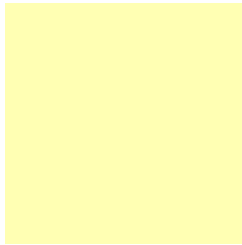


0.3673, 0.1500, 0.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

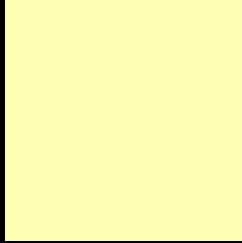
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

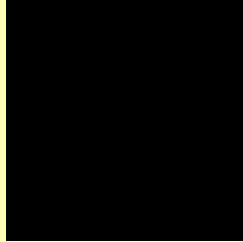
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037.

# Color Blindness Simulation

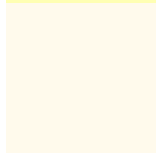
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



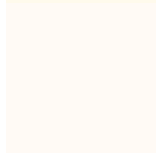
### Original Color

96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



### Protanopia

95.6873, 0.3243, 0.3426



### Deuteranopia

96.2238, 0.3188, 0.3338

## Tritanopia

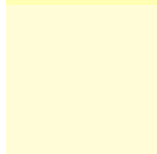
96.1671, 0.3136, 0.3242

# Trichromacy



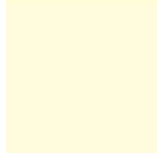
## Original Color

96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



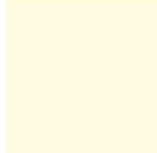
## Protanomaly

95.7871, 0.3368, 0.3653



## Deuteranomaly

96.1013, 0.3331, 0.3593



## Tritanomaly

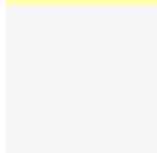
95.8004, 0.3296, 0.3524

# Monochromacy



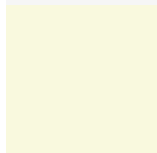
## Original Color

96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037



## Achromatopsia

92.1582, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

93.1650, 0.3289, 0.3558

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037 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, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 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(255, 255, 179) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 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(255, 255, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

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



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
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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