

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(129.3101, 0.3209, 0.5050)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(129.3101, 0.3209, 0.5050)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3FF8A
RGB	179, 255, 138
RGB Percent	70%, 100%, 54%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0000, 0.4588
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.46, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 77%
HSV	99°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	58.9405, 82.9387, 36.9451
YIQ	218.9380, -7.7390, -52.4990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

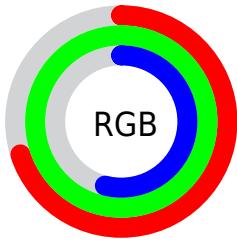
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	138, 255, 214
Decimal	11796362
CIELab	92.99, -43.40, 48.41
CIElCh	93, 65.016, 131.872
Yxy	82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289986442 (0xFFB3FF8A)
YUV	218.9380, -39.9024, -35.0256
Hunter-Lab	91.0707, -43.8494, 39.6970

# Details

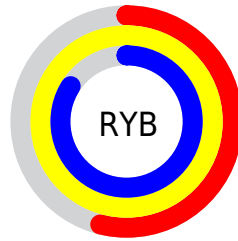
The Yxy color **82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **39.6897, 0.2829, 0.2047**, and the grayscale version is **71.0822, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3748, 0.3375, 0.3924**, and **45.2550, 0.3297, 0.4973** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.4303, 0.3309, 0.4955**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.8614, 0.3271, 0.4316**.

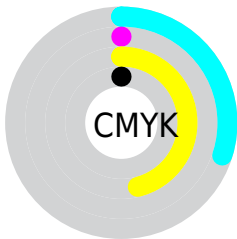
# Distribution



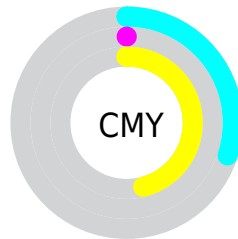
- Red (70%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638 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 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 82.9387, 0.3296,  
0.4638


 82.9387, 0.3296,  
0.4638


504.7822, 0.3249,  
0.3995


 62.1396, 0.3298,  
0.4787


 137.4896, 0.3287,  
0.4413

 45.1455, 0.3295,  
0.4970


 172.0102, 0.3281,  
0.4326

 31.5720, 0.3284,  
0.5201


 211.8734, 0.3275,  
0.4251

 21.0348, 0.3255,  
0.5497

257.4635, 0.3270,  
0.4186

 13.1495, 0.3191,  
0.5887

309.1651, 0.3264,  
0.4129

 7.5315, 0.3065,  
0.6430

367.3625, 0.3259,

 3.7967, 0.2795,

0.4079

432.4401, 0.3254,  
0.4035

0.7205

1.5605, 0.1645,  
0.8355

0.3307, 0.0000,  
1.0000

82.9387, 0.3296,  
0.4638

82.9387, 0.3296,  
0.4638

80.4303, 0.3309,  
0.4955

85.8614, 0.3271,  
0.4316

78.3097, 0.3306,  
0.5250

89.2115, 0.3236,  
0.4002

76.5559, 0.3286,  
0.5503

93.0088, 0.3196,  
0.3708

75.1433, 0.3249,  
0.5696

97.2700, 0.3153,  
0.3437

■ 74.0416, 0.3198,  
0.5823

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 73.6637, 0.3176,  
0.5860

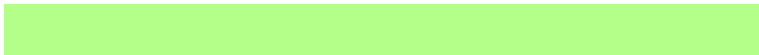
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.9387, 0.3986, 0.4573



82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



82.9387, 0.2598, 0.4173

# Triad

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



82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



82.9387, 0.1898, 0.2279



82.9387, 0.4263, 0.3064

# Complementary

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



82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



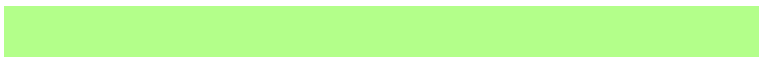
39.6897, 0.2829, 0.2047

# Split Complementary

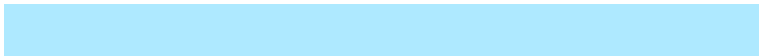
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



82.9387, 0.3570, 0.2593



82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



82.9387, 0.2226, 0.2153

# Square

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



82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



82.9387, 0.1845, 0.2691



82.9387, 0.2813, 0.2270

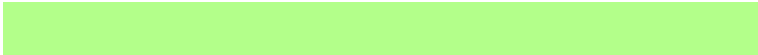


82.9387, 0.4604, 0.3609



# Rectangle

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



82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



82.9387, 0.2224, 0.3657



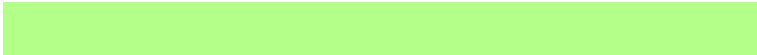
82.9387, 0.2813, 0.2270



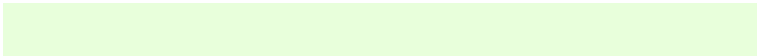
82.9387, 0.4059, 0.2895

# Sweetspot

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



82.9407, 0.3296, 0.4638



93.7753, 0.3188, 0.3655



70.2316, 0.3998, 0.4046



19.8841, 0.3197, 0.3715



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

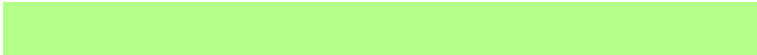


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

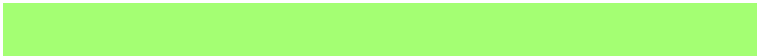


# Same Dimension

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



82.9407, 0.3296, 0.4638



80.6360, 0.3308, 0.4928



79.2428, 0.2987, 0.4548



20.4778, 0.3169, 0.3532



38.5658, 0.3187, 0.5852



3.8132, 0.3273, 0.5783



# Inverse Universe

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



39.6897, 0.2829, 0.2047



32.5221, 0.2748, 0.1803



45.6921, 0.3315, 0.2296



17.9631, 0.3081, 0.3052



8.0726, 0.2342, 0.1064

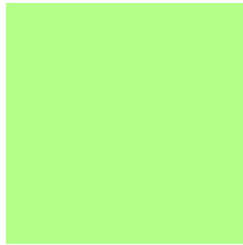


0.8470, 0.2441, 0.1118



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

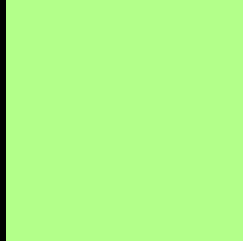
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638 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

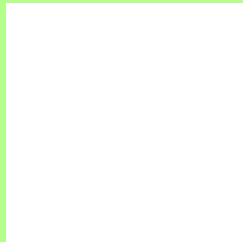
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638.

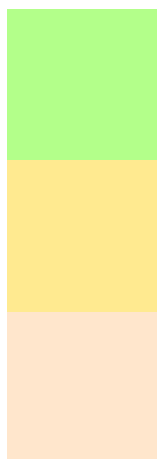


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638.

# 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

82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638

### Protanopia

82.1193, 0.3861, 0.4188

### Deuteranopia

82.2133, 0.3476, 0.3553



## Tritanopia

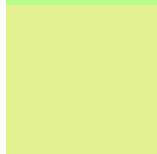
82.8056, 0.2835, 0.3132

# Trichromacy



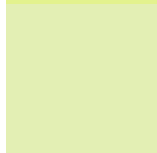
## Original Color

82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



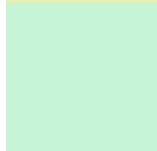
## Protanomaly

81.7881, 0.3636, 0.4353



## Deuteranomaly

81.3592, 0.3415, 0.3925



## Tritanomaly

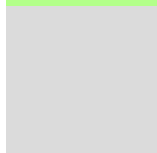
81.9286, 0.3016, 0.3657

# Monochromacy



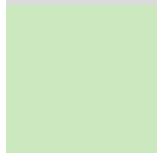
## Original Color

82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638



## Achromatopsia

70.8376, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

74.2683, 0.3200, 0.3769

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638 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(179, 255, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 255, 138)  
}
```

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(179, 255, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 255, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638 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(179, 255, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 255, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 255, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 255, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 255, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 255,  
138) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 82.9387, 0.3296, 0.4638 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 255, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
255, 138) }
```

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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