

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(143.5103, 0.3127, 0.3290)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(143.5103, 0.3127, 0.3290)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFFFFF
RGB	255, 255, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.0001, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 100%
HSV	180°, 0%, 100%
XYZ	95.0456, 100.0000, 108.9058
YIQ	255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 255, 255
Decimal	16777215
CIE Lab	100.00, -0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	100, 0.014, 259.964
Yxy	100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967295 (0xFFFFFFFF)
YUV	255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	100.0000, -5.3436, 5.4298

# Details

The Yxy color 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF, and the color name is [white](#). A complement of this color would be 99.9877, 0.3127, 0.3290, and the grayscale version is 99.9953, 0.3127, 0.3290.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290, and 56.4712, 0.3127, 0.3290 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 95.4775, 0.2973, 0.3290, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290.

# Distribution



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



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290 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 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

560.0512, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 76.3034, 0.3127,  
0.3290

161.1546, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 56.6813, 0.3127,  
0.3290

199.3814, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 40.7494, 0.3127,  
0.3290

243.2203, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 28.1233, 0.3127,  
0.3290

293.0558, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 18.4187, 0.3127,  
0.3290

349.2722, 0.3127,  
0.3290

 11.2510, 0.3127,  
0.3290

412.2540, 0.3127,

 6.2359, 0.3127,

0.3290

0.3290

482.3855, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 2.9891, 0.3126,  
0.3289

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 95.4775, 0.2973,  
0.3290

■ 91.5749, 0.2827,  
0.3289

■ 88.2621, 0.2693,  
0.3289

■ 85.5106, 0.2574,  
0.3288

■ 83.2892, 0.2473,  
0.3288

■ 81.5638, 0.2390,  
0.3288

■ 80.2963, 0.2327,  
0.3288

■ 79.4434, 0.2283,  
0.3288

■ 78.9529, 0.2258,  
0.3287

# Harmonies

# Triad

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

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3128, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Complementary

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

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

99.9877, 0.3127, 0.3290

# 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.

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3128, 0.3290

# Square

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

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3128, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Rectangle

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

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3128, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Sweetspot

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

99.9967, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

99.9955, 0.3127, 0.3290



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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

99.9967, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

99.9911, 0.3127, 0.3290



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



41.1433, 0.2247, 0.3287



4.0060, 0.2247, 0.3287



# Inverse Universe

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

99.9888, 0.3127, 0.3290

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

99.9933, 0.3127, 0.3290



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



14.8814, 0.3209, 0.1542



1.4490, 0.3209, 0.1542



# Previews

## 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 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290 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 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290.



# 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

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

### Protanopia

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

### Deuteranopia

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Tritanopia

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Trichromacy

## Original Color

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Protanomaly

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Deuteranomaly

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Tritanomaly

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

# Monochromacy

## Original Color

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290 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, 255) }
```

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

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

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



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 100.0000, 0.3127, 0.3290 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, 255) }
```

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

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