

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(229.9605, 0.4002, 0.4655)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(229.9605, 0.4002, 0.4655)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFF9E
RGB	255, 255, 158
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 62%
CMY	0.0002, 0.0000, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.38, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 81%
HSV	60°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	83.1571, 95.2486, 46.3432
YIQ	243.9420, 31.1370, -30.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

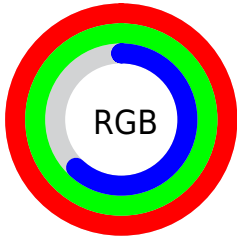
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	158, 255, 158
Decimal	16777118
CIE Lab	98.13, -13.74, 46.34
CIE LCh	98, 48.331, 106.512
Yxy	95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967198 (0xFFFFFFFF9E)
YUV	243.9420, -42.3694, 9.6979
Hunter-Lab	97.5954, -18.6993, 40.1629

# Details

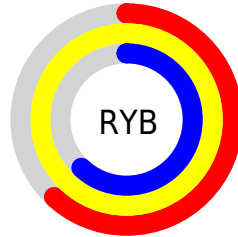
The Yxy color **95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **38.9427, 0.2424, 0.2127**, and the grayscale version is **90.7305, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.6350, 0.3370, 0.3691**, and **53.2784, 0.3805, 0.4429** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.4475, 0.3837, 0.4464**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.2124, 0.3552, 0.3993**.

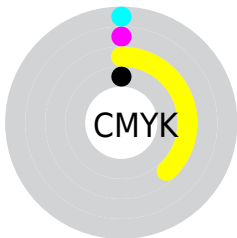
# Distribution



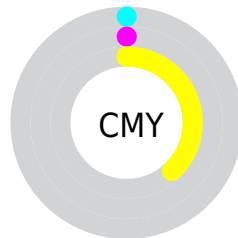
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238 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 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 95.2486, 0.3700,  
0.4238


 95.2486, 0.3700,  
0.4238


544.9605, 0.3461,  
0.3817

 72.3419, 0.3747,  
0.4328


 154.6080, 0.3623,  
0.4097

 53.4380, 0.3802,  
0.4436


 191.8295, 0.3591,  
0.4040

 38.1526, 0.3866,  
0.4567


234.5914, 0.3563,  
0.3991

 26.1011, 0.3939,  
0.4728

283.2781, 0.3538,  
0.3948

 16.8993, 0.4020,  
0.4928

338.2739, 0.3516,  
0.3910

 10.1627, 0.4102,  
0.5178

399.9634, 0.3496,


 5.5070, 0.4249,


0.3876


0.5597

468.7308, 0.3478,  
0.3845


 2.5477, 0.4146,  
0.5854


 0.9004, 0.3663,  
0.6337


 95.2486, 0.3700,  
0.4238

 95.2486, 0.3700,  
0.4238

 94.4475, 0.3837,  
0.4464


 96.2124, 0.3552,  
0.3993

 93.8270, 0.3956,  
0.4662

 97.3784, 0.3400,  
0.3741

 93.3647, 0.4053,  
0.4823

 98.7467, 0.3247,  
0.3488

 93.0462, 0.4125,  
0.4941

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 92.8546, 0.4169,  
0.5015

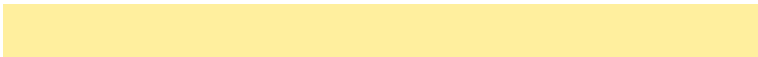
■ 92.7669, 0.4190,  
0.5049

■ 92.7554, 0.4192,  
0.5053

# Harmonies

## Analogous

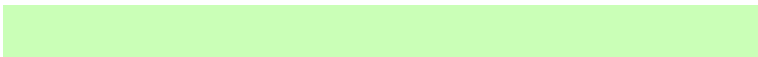
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.2486, 0.4073, 0.4004



95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



95.2486, 0.3191, 0.4191

# Triad

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



95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



95.2486, 0.2169, 0.2816



95.2486, 0.3534, 0.2828

# Complementary

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



95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



38.9427, 0.2424, 0.2127

# 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.



95.2486, 0.2990, 0.2559



95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



95.2486, 0.2241, 0.2527

# Square

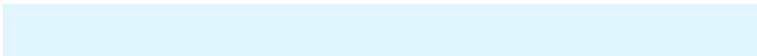
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



95.2486, 0.2324, 0.3290



95.2486, 0.2527, 0.2448



95.2486, 0.3989, 0.3204

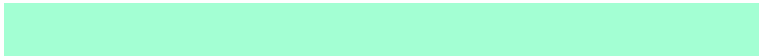


# Rectangle

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



95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



95.2486, 0.2847, 0.3976



95.2486, 0.2527, 0.2448



95.2486, 0.3353, 0.2723

# Sweetspot

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



95.2389, 0.3700, 0.4238



98.3206, 0.3292, 0.3562



48.1780, 0.4076, 0.3293



21.0041, 0.3312, 0.3597



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

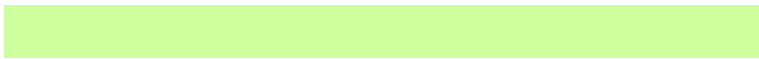
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



95.2389, 0.3700, 0.4238



94.5950, 0.3810, 0.4420



87.1809, 0.3371, 0.4352



21.0903, 0.3269, 0.3525



48.4669, 0.4192, 0.5053



4.7192, 0.4192, 0.5053



# Inverse Universe

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



38.9427, 0.2424, 0.2127



30.6938, 0.2251, 0.1840



44.8624, 0.2779, 0.2231



17.3783, 0.2978, 0.3044



3.7732, 0.1500, 0.0600

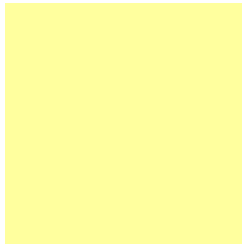


0.3675, 0.1501, 0.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

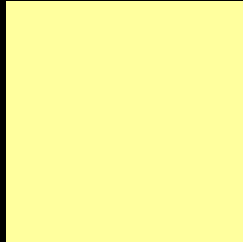
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

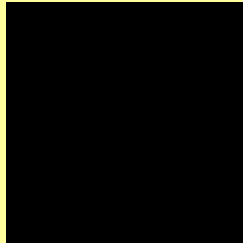
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238.

# Color Blindness Simulation

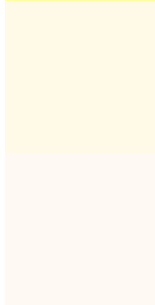
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



### Protanopia

95.4574, 0.3267, 0.3465

### Deuteranopia

94.8659, 0.3202, 0.3338



## Tritanopia

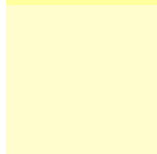
94.8734, 0.3143, 0.3233

# Trichromacy



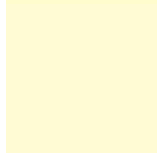
## Original Color

95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



## Protanomaly

95.2886, 0.3429, 0.3753



## Deuteranomaly

95.0078, 0.3388, 0.3673



## Tritanomaly

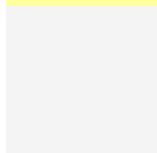
94.6932, 0.3352, 0.3604

# Monochromacy



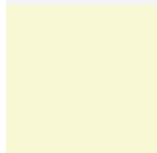
## Original Color

95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238



## Achromatopsia

90.4661, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

91.8954, 0.3339, 0.3640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238 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, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 158)  
}
```

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, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

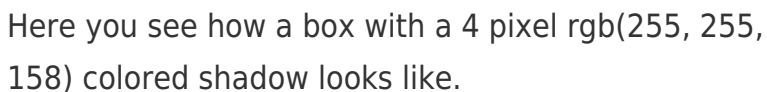
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 255, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 158) }
```

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, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 158) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238 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, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 158) }
```

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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