

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(72.1868, 0.2872, 0.5540)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(72.1868, 0.2872, 0.5540)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FF56
RGB	0, 255, 86
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0000, 0.6626
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.66, 0.00
HSL	140°, 100%, 50%
HSV	140°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	37.4391, 72.1919, 20.7734
YIQ	159.4890, -97.7310, -106.6190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

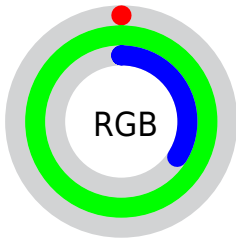
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 191, 255
Decimal	65366
CIELab	88.06, -82.02, 64.28
CIELCh	88, 104.205, 141.913
Yxy	72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255446 (0xFF00FF56)
YUV	159.4890, -36.2301, -139.8719
Hunter-Lab	84.9658, -70.0364, 44.9802

# Details

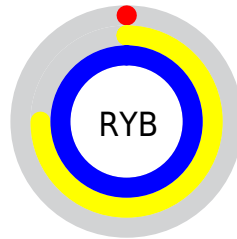
The Yxy color **72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF66**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **24.1229, 0.4316, 0.2151**, and the grayscale version is **35.1120, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.2549, 0.2940, 0.4734**, and **39.5304, 0.2981, 0.5932** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1926, 0.2871, 0.5536**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.7111, 0.2837, 0.5341**.

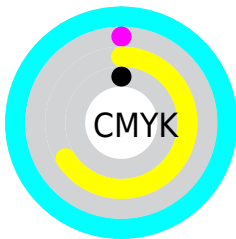
# Distribution



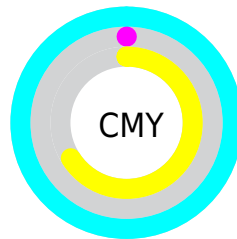
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536 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 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 72.1919, 0.2871,  
0.5536


 72.1919, 0.2871,  
0.5536


468.2093, 0.3070,  
0.4402

 53.3155, 0.2802,  
0.5807


 122.3293, 0.2959,  
0.5130


 38.0547, 0.2704,  
0.6143


 154.3591, 0.2987,  
0.4975

 26.0251, 0.2560,  
0.6565

 191.5421, 0.3010,  
0.4843

 16.8424, 0.2342,  
0.7094

 234.2627, 0.3027,  
0.4730

 10.1222, 0.2040,  
0.7887

 282.9053, 0.3041,  
0.4632

 5.4801, 0.1484,  
0.8516


337.8544, 0.3053,

 2.5316, 0.0000,


0.4546


1.0000


399.4942, 0.3062,  
0.4470


 0.8924, 0.0000,  
1.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 72.1919, 0.2871,  
0.5536


 72.1919, 0.2871,  
0.5536


 72.1926, 0.2871,  
0.5536

 72.7111, 0.2837,  
0.5341


 73.5759, 0.2816,  
0.5114


 74.8755, 0.2812,  
0.4866

 76.6654, 0.2826,  
0.4606

 78.9926, 0.2856,  
0.4348

 81.8981, 0.2898,  
0.4099

 85.4189, 0.2949,  
0.3866

 89.5890, 0.3006,  
0.3652

 94.4396, 0.3066,  
0.3460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.1919, 0.3955, 0.5462



72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



72.1919, 0.1906, 0.4392

# Triad

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



72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



72.1919, 0.1407, 0.1635



72.1919, 0.5285, 0.3096

# Complementary

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



72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



24.1229, 0.4316, 0.2151

# Split Complementary

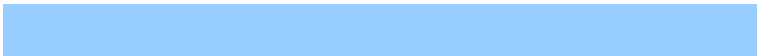
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



72.1919, 0.4265, 0.2411



72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



72.1919, 0.1971, 0.1616

# Square

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



72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



72.1919, 0.1203, 0.2014



72.1919, 0.2967, 0.1886



72.1919, 0.5475, 0.3854



# Rectangle

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



72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



72.1919, 0.1477, 0.3370



72.1919, 0.2967, 0.1886



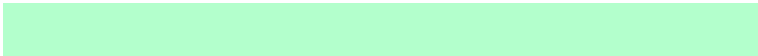
72.1919, 0.5021, 0.2858

# Sweetspot

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



72.1926, 0.2871, 0.5536



85.4189, 0.2949, 0.3866



80.0660, 0.3607, 0.5518



17.9489, 0.2927, 0.3962



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.



72.1926, 0.2871, 0.5536



76.2987, 0.2399, 0.3837



20.2693, 0.3069, 0.3452



37.7470, 0.2863, 0.5506



3.6947, 0.2800, 0.5279

# Inverse Universe

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



24.1229, 0.4316, 0.2151



21.4308, 0.6193, 0.3186



18.1901, 0.3190, 0.3134



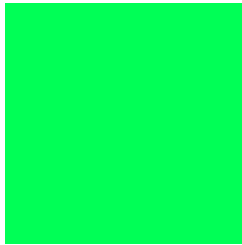
12.6337, 0.4293, 0.2138



1.2505, 0.4137, 0.2053

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

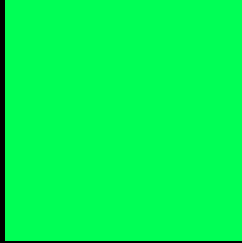
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536 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

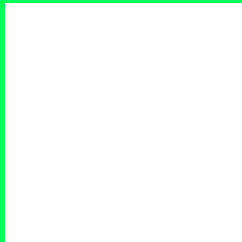
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536.



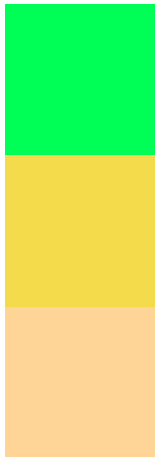
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536.



# 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

72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536

### Protanopia

70.4179, 0.4223, 0.4650

### Deuteranopia

70.5813, 0.3906, 0.3918



## Tritanopia

71.5703, 0.2392, 0.3075

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



## Protanomaly

65.2610, 0.3452, 0.5140



## Deuteranomaly

64.7005, 0.3289, 0.4579



## Tritanomaly

70.0523, 0.2535, 0.3954

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536



## Achromatopsia

34.6704, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

43.0162, 0.2869, 0.4282

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536 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(0, 255, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 86)  
}
```

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(0, 255, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536 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(0, 255, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 72.1919, 0.2871, 0.5536 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
86) }
```

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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