

# Converting Colors

$Yxy(87.1821, 0.2647, 0.3289)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(87.1821, 0.2647, 0.3289)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9FFFF
RGB	169, 255, 255
RGB Percent	66%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3375, 0.0000, 0.0001
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 83%
HSV	180°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	70.1588, 87.1750, 107.7164
YIQ	229.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

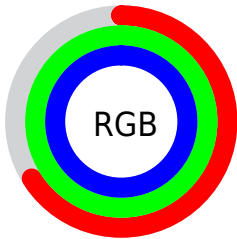
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 212, 255
Decimal	11141119
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.81, -25.77, -8.23
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 27.047, 197.709
Yxy	87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289331199 (0xFFA9FFFF)
YUV	229.2860, 12.6770, -52.8708
Hunter-Lab	93.3676, -29.2637, -3.0445

# Details

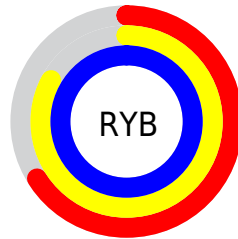
The Yxy color **87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **52.4763, 0.3926, 0.3292**, and the grayscale version is **78.4925, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0709, 0.2958, 0.3290**, and **47.9761, 0.2550, 0.3288** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.6171, 0.2534, 0.3289**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2665, 0.2775, 0.3289**.

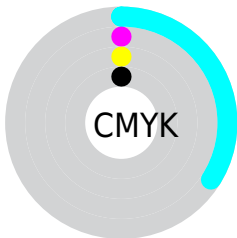
# Distribution



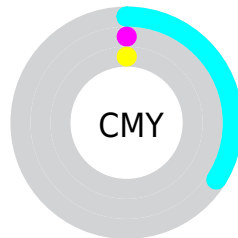
- Red (66%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289 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 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.1750, 0.2647,  
0.3289

 87.1750, 0.2647,  
0.3289


518.7977, 0.2859,  
0.3293

 65.6400, 0.2601,  
0.3287


 143.4080, 0.2719,  
0.3291

 47.9803, 0.2545,  
0.3285


178.8749, 0.2747,  
0.3292

 33.8112, 0.2476,  
0.3281


219.7545, 0.2772,  
0.3292

 22.7486, 0.2389,  
0.3275

266.4313, 0.2793,  
0.3293

 14.4080, 0.2275,  
0.3265

319.2896, 0.2813,  
0.3293

 8.4050, 0.2121,  
0.3249

378.7138, 0.2830,

 4.3552, 0.1902,

0.3293

445.0884, 0.2845,  
0.3293

0.3217

1.8742, 0.1568,  
0.3150

0.5328, 0.0000,  
0.3132

87.1750, 0.2647,  
0.3289

87.1750, 0.2647,  
0.3289

84.6171, 0.2534,  
0.3289

90.2665, 0.2775,  
0.3289

82.5850, 0.2440,  
0.3288

93.9455, 0.2917,  
0.3289

81.0353, 0.2364,  
0.3288

98.2314, 0.3068,  
0.3290

79.9280, 0.2308,  
0.3288

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 79.2170, 0.2272,  
0.3288

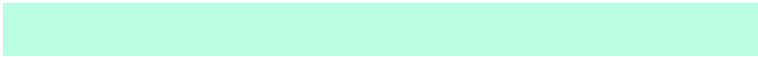
■ 78.8457, 0.2253,  
0.3288

■ 78.7358, 0.2247,  
0.3288

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1750, 0.2867, 0.3578



87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



87.1750, 0.2553, 0.3018

# Triad

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



87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



87.1750, 0.3067, 0.2853



87.1750, 0.3674, 0.3729

# Complementary

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



87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



52.4763, 0.3926, 0.3292

# 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.



87.1750, 0.3738, 0.3515



87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



87.1750, 0.3378, 0.3024

# Square

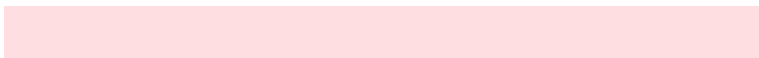
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



87.1750, 0.2785, 0.2784



87.1750, 0.3628, 0.3261



87.1750, 0.3460, 0.3835



# Rectangle

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



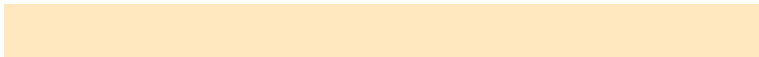
87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



87.1750, 0.2570, 0.2885



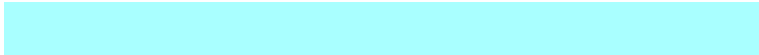
87.1750, 0.3628, 0.3261



87.1750, 0.3714, 0.3666

# Sweetspot

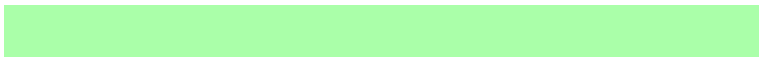
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.1668, 0.2647, 0.3289



95.4800, 0.2973, 0.3290



82.9700, 0.3088, 0.4301



20.3114, 0.2952, 0.3290



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

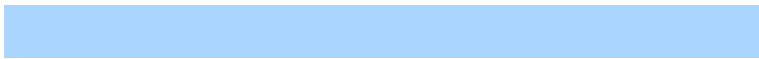
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.1668, 0.2647, 0.3289



85.5106, 0.2575, 0.3289



63.4402, 0.2585, 0.2813



20.4814, 0.2980, 0.3290



41.1412, 0.2247, 0.3288



4.0058, 0.2247, 0.3288



# Inverse Universe

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



52.4763, 0.3926, 0.3292



46.3432, 0.4148, 0.3293



70.4801, 0.3779, 0.3721



17.9872, 0.3295, 0.3290



11.1089, 0.6400, 0.3300

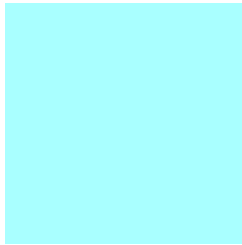


1.0817, 0.6400, 0.3299



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

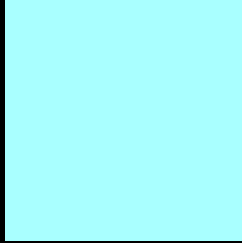
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

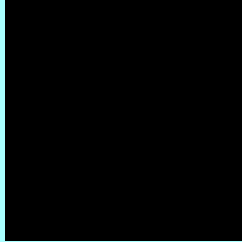
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

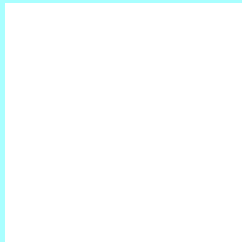
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289.

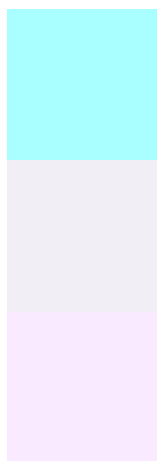


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289.

# 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

87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289

### Protanopia

86.6189, 0.3111, 0.3220

### Deuteranopia

86.3896, 0.3104, 0.3085



## Tritanopia

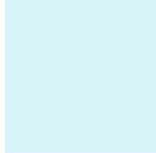
86.5219, 0.2867, 0.3186

# Trichromacy



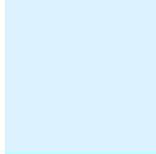
## Original Color

87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



## Protanomaly

85.9880, 0.2917, 0.3238



## Deuteranomaly

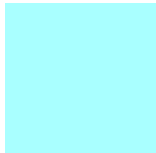
86.0964, 0.2919, 0.3157



## Tritanomaly

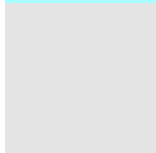
86.7071, 0.2779, 0.3226

# Monochromacy



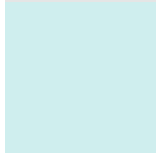
## Original Color

87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289



## Achromatopsia

78.3538, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

80.5875, 0.2928, 0.3289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289 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(169, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 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(169, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289 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(169, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 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(169, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 255,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 87.1750, 0.2647, 0.3289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
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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