

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(87.4920, 0.3552, 0.4592)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(87.4920, 0.3552, 0.4592)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6FF85
RGB	214, 255, 133
RGB Percent	84%, 100%, 52%
CMY	0.1606, 0.0000, 0.4786
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.48, 0.00
HSL	80°, 100%, 76%
HSV	80°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	67.7303, 87.5096, 35.4959
YIQ	228.8330, 14.7260, -46.6340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

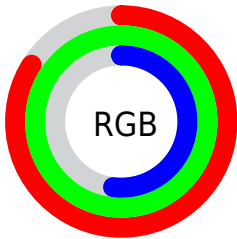
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	133, 255, 174
Decimal	14090117
CIELab	94.95, -31.65, 53.65
CIELCh	95, 62.292, 120.537
Yxy	87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292280197 (0xFFD6FF85)
YUV	228.8330, -47.2457, -13.0085
Hunter-Lab	93.5466, -34.4676, 42.9852

# Details

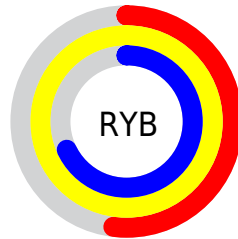
The Yxy color **87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **32.9742, 0.2500, 0.1879**, and the grayscale version is **78.5751, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.4108, 0.3526, 0.3949**, and **48.1355, 0.3602, 0.4877** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.6378, 0.3610, 0.4849**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6279, 0.3476, 0.4310**.

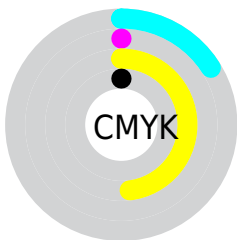
# Distribution



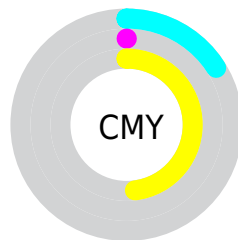
- Red (84%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588 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 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.5096, 0.3551,  
0.4588


 87.5096, 0.3551,  
0.4588


519.8959, 0.3390,  
0.3988


 65.9170, 0.3577,  
0.4721

 143.8742, 0.3503,  
0.4382

 48.2050, 0.3605,  
0.4882


 179.4150, 0.3482,  
0.4302

 33.9893, 0.3630,  
0.5080

 220.3741, 0.3463,  
0.4232

 22.8854, 0.3648,  
0.5326

267.1357, 0.3446,  
0.4171

 14.5089, 0.3645,  
0.5636

320.0843, 0.3430,  
0.4117

 8.4754, 0.3611,  
0.6059

379.6043, 0.3416,

 4.4007, 0.3444,

0.4069

0.6556

446.0800, 0.3402,  
0.4027

 1.9001, 0.2965,  
0.7035

 0.5484, 0.0000,  
1.0000


 87.5096, 0.3551,  
0.4588

 87.5096, 0.3551,  
0.4588


 85.6378, 0.3610,  
0.4849


 89.6279, 0.3476,  
0.4310


 83.9873, 0.3647,  
0.5081

 91.9933, 0.3389,  
0.4028

 82.5464, 0.3660,  
0.5272

 94.6212, 0.3296,  
0.3751

 81.2974, 0.3648,  
0.5413

 97.5220, 0.3201,  
0.3486

■ 80.2163, 0.3612,  
0.5505

99.9998, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 79.9995, 0.3603,  
0.5521

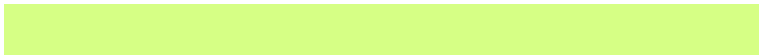
# Harmonies

## Analogous

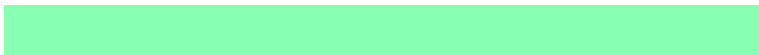
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.5096, 0.4152, 0.4384



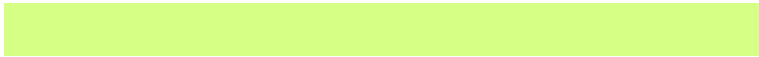
87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



87.5096, 0.2871, 0.4334

# Triad

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



87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



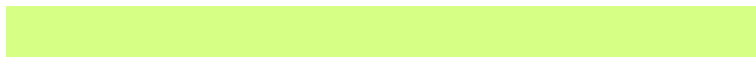
87.5096, 0.1909, 0.2450



87.5096, 0.3976, 0.2898

# Complementary

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



87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



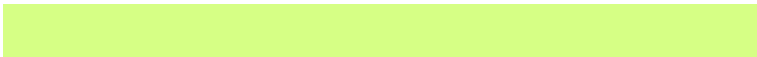
32.9742, 0.2500, 0.1879

# 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.



87.5096, 0.3270, 0.2492



87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



87.5096, 0.2124, 0.2227

# Square

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



87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



87.5096, 0.1963, 0.2951



87.5096, 0.2596, 0.2253



87.5096, 0.4447, 0.3401



# Rectangle

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



87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



87.5096, 0.2465, 0.3918



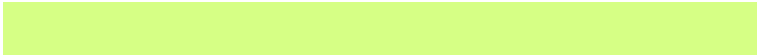
87.5096, 0.2596, 0.2253



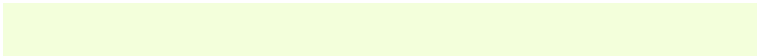
87.5096, 0.3753, 0.2748

# Sweetspot

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



87.5135, 0.3551, 0.4588



95.7079, 0.3260, 0.3647



53.0855, 0.4238, 0.3716



20.3543, 0.3280, 0.3705



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

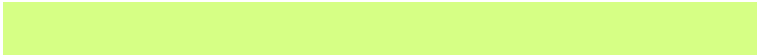


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

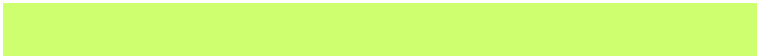


# Same Dimension

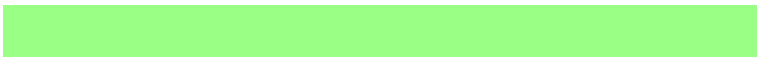
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.5135, 0.3551, 0.4588



85.7901, 0.3606, 0.4828



80.0137, 0.3165, 0.4762



20.7675, 0.3217, 0.3528



41.8868, 0.3613, 0.5514



4.1383, 0.3679, 0.5460



# Inverse Universe

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



32.9742, 0.2500, 0.1879



25.6103, 0.2347, 0.1591



41.5884, 0.3005, 0.2063



17.6740, 0.3031, 0.3048



4.8692, 0.1746, 0.0736

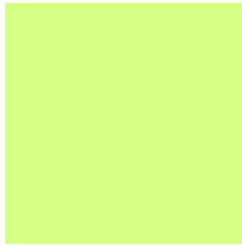


0.5311, 0.1868, 0.0803



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

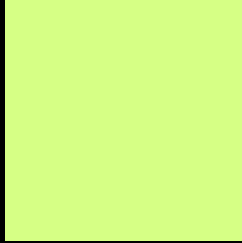
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588 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

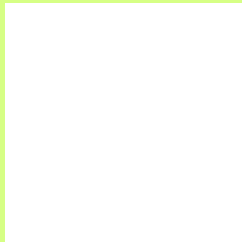
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588.

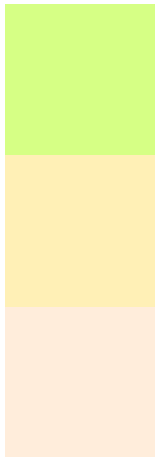


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588.

# 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**

87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588

**Protanopia**

86.9576, 0.3600, 0.3872

**Deuteranopia**

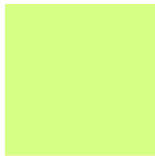
86.9428, 0.3364, 0.3469



## Tritanopia

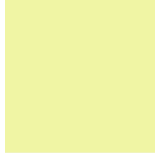
87.4542, 0.2993, 0.3150

# Trichromacy



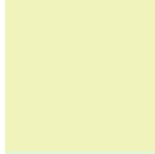
## Original Color

87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



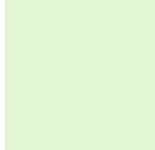
## Protanomaly

86.5104, 0.3591, 0.4126



## Deuteranomaly

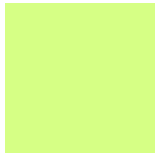
86.8575, 0.3446, 0.3869



## Tritanomaly

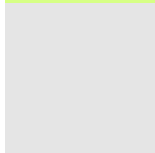
86.7834, 0.3207, 0.3658

# Monochromacy



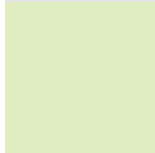
## Original Color

87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588



## Achromatopsia

78.3538, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

80.8914, 0.3307, 0.3765

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588 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(214, 255, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 255, 133)  
}
```

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(214, 255, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 255, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588 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(214, 255, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 255, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 255, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 255, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 255, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 255,  
133) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 87.5096, 0.3551, 0.4588 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 255, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
255, 133) }
```

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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