

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(100.0000, 0.2654, 0.3736)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(100.0000, 0.2654, 0.3736)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91FFEE
RGB	145, 255, 238
RGB Percent	57%, 100%, 93%
CMY	0.4313, 0.0000, 0.0665
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	171°, 100%, 78%
HSV	171°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	62.8747, 83.7128, 93.7593
YIQ	220.1720, -60.1030, -28.6070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

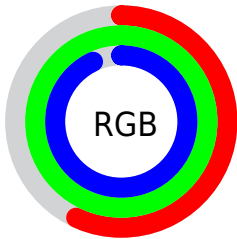
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	145, 205, 255
Decimal	9568238
CIE Lab	93.33, -35.57, -1.78
CIE LCh	93, 35.614, 182.869
Yxy	83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287758318 (0xFF91FFEE)
YUV	220.1720, 8.7892, -65.9258
Hunter-Lab	91.4947, -37.4514, 3.2888

# Details

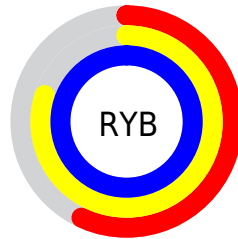
The Yxy color **83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **44.1224, 0.4087, 0.3115**, and the grayscale version is **71.6704, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.5774, 0.2827, 0.3289**, and **45.7440, 0.2506, 0.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4247, 0.2532, 0.3536**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5322, 0.2716, 0.3433**.

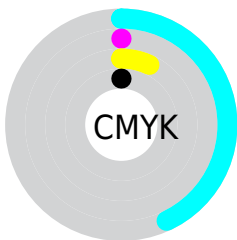
# Distribution



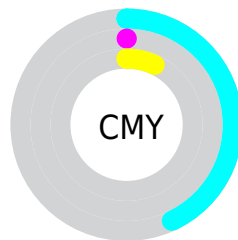
- Red (57%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483 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 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.7128, 0.2616,  
0.3483

 83.7128, 0.2616,  
0.3483


507.3590, 0.2845,  
0.3398

 62.7783, 0.2566,  
0.3502


 138.5734, 0.2694,  
0.3454

 45.6619, 0.2504,  
0.3524


 173.2682, 0.2725,  
0.3443

 31.9791, 0.2428,  
0.3552


213.3187, 0.2751,  
0.3433

 21.3455, 0.2331,  
0.3587

259.1092, 0.2775,  
0.3424

 13.3768, 0.2203,  
0.3632

311.0241, 0.2795,  
0.3416

 7.6885, 0.2027,  
0.3693

369.4478, 0.2814,

 3.8963, 0.1772,

0.3410

0.3779

434.7646, 0.2830,  
0.3403

■ 1.6157, 0.1302,  
0.3939

■ 0.3682, 0.0000,  
0.4120

■ 83.7128, 0.2616,  
0.3483

■ 83.7128, 0.2616,  
0.3483

■ 81.4247, 0.2532,  
0.3536

■ 86.5322, 0.2716,  
0.3433

■ 79.6230, 0.2466,  
0.3590

■ 89.9052, 0.2830,  
0.3386

■ 78.2714, 0.2419,  
0.3646

■ 93.8645, 0.2954,  
0.3342

■ 77.3241, 0.2392,  
0.3701

■ 98.4373, 0.3085,  
0.3302

■ 76.7253, 0.2384,  
0.3756

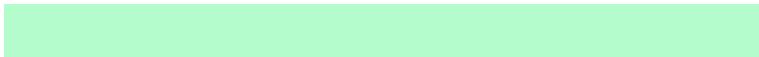
100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 76.4608, 0.2387,  
0.3794

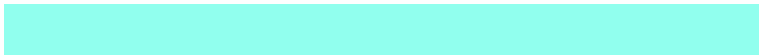
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.7128, 0.2964, 0.3843



83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



83.7128, 0.2410, 0.3086

# Triad

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



83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



83.7128, 0.2847, 0.2655



83.7128, 0.3928, 0.3733

# Complementary

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



83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



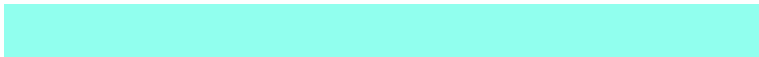
44.1224, 0.4087, 0.3115

# 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.



83.7128, 0.3901, 0.3413



83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



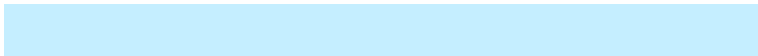
83.7128, 0.3254, 0.2816

# Square

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



83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



83.7128, 0.2536, 0.2638



83.7128, 0.3649, 0.3086

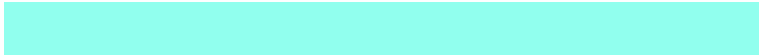


83.7128, 0.3727, 0.3966



# Rectangle

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



83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



83.7128, 0.2371, 0.2869



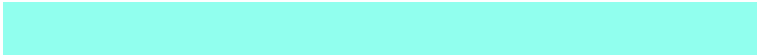
83.7128, 0.3649, 0.3086



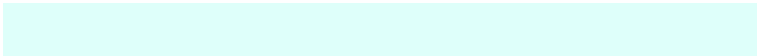
83.7128, 0.3946, 0.3631

# Sweetspot

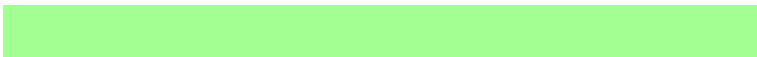
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.7160, 0.2616, 0.3483



93.9210, 0.2955, 0.3341



81.3876, 0.3167, 0.4599



19.9044, 0.2927, 0.3351



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

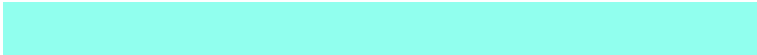


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

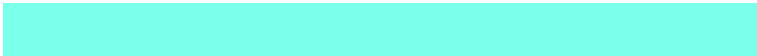


# Same Dimension

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



83.7160, 0.2616, 0.3483



81.6589, 0.2540, 0.3530



63.5589, 0.2468, 0.2857



20.4305, 0.3001, 0.3327



39.9706, 0.2385, 0.3785



3.9042, 0.2367, 0.3722



# Inverse Universe

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



44.1224, 0.4087, 0.3115



37.2562, 0.4405, 0.3085



56.6276, 0.4091, 0.3676



18.0327, 0.3270, 0.3254



11.2000, 0.6189, 0.3183

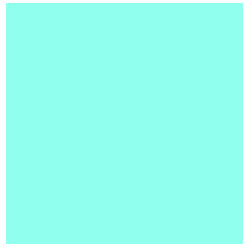


1.1032, 0.5917, 0.3033



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

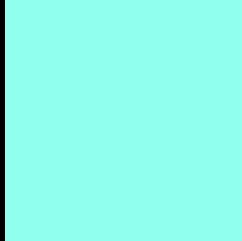
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

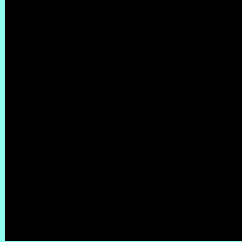
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

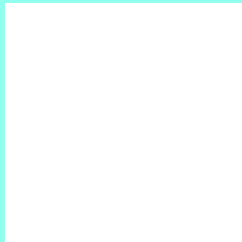
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483.

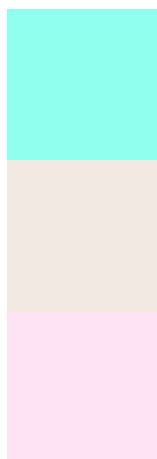


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483.

# 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

83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483

### Protanopia

82.4696, 0.3226, 0.3362

### Deuteranopia

82.3525, 0.3197, 0.3123



## Tritanopia

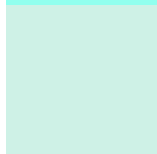
82.9233, 0.2768, 0.3161

# Trichromacy



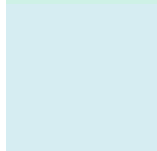
## Original Color

83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



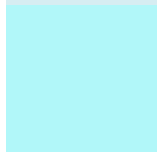
## Protanomaly

81.7456, 0.2968, 0.3409



## Deuteranomaly

81.2753, 0.2949, 0.3237



## Tritanomaly

82.7082, 0.2705, 0.3267

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483



## Achromatopsia

71.5694, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

75.1613, 0.2903, 0.3357

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483 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(145, 255, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 255, 238)  
}
```

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(145, 255, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 255, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483 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(145, 255, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 255, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 255, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 255, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 255, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 255,  
238) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 83.7128, 0.2616, 0.3483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 255, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
255, 238) }
```

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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