

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D7492
RGB	29, 116, 146
RGB Percent	11%, 45%, 57%
CMY	0.8862, 0.5451, 0.4275
CMYK	0.80, 0.21, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	195°, 67%, 34%
HSV	195°, 80%, 57%
XYZ	11.9394, 14.8273, 29.4186
YIQ	93.4070, -61.4820, -9.1140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

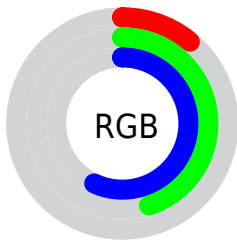
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 79, 146
Decimal	1930386
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.40, -14.23, -23.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 27.421, 238.735
Yxy	14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280120466 (0xFF1D7492)
YUV	93.4070, 25.9283, -56.4849
Hunter-Lab	38.5062, -12.0396, -18.3430

# Details

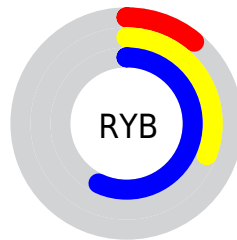
The Yxy color **14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **9.3258, 0.5410, 0.3700**, and the grayscale version is **10.9969, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.5026, 0.2349, 0.2800**, and **4.9605, 0.2000, 0.2401** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.8177, 0.2063, 0.2546**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.9735, 0.2206, 0.2732**.

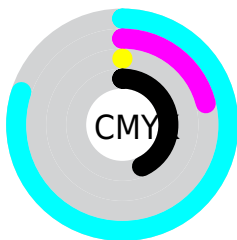
# Distribution



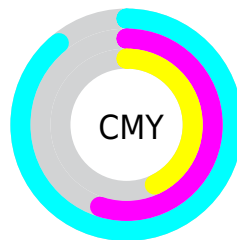
- Red (11%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639 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 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



14.8273, 0.2125,  
0.2639

14.8273, 0.2125,  
0.2639

222.3185, 0.2697,  
0.3031

8.6983, 0.1957,  
0.2512

34.5499, 0.2351,  
0.2801

4.5449, 0.1725,  
0.2329

48.9123, 0.2431,  
0.2856

1.9828, 0.1394,  
0.2047

66.7879, 0.2495,  
0.2900

0.5975, 0.0579,  
0.1570

88.5612, 0.2549,  
0.2936

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

114.6165, 0.2595,  
0.2965

145.3382, 0.2634,

0.2991

181.1108, 0.2667,  
0.3013

■ 14.8273, 0.2125,  
0.2639

■ 14.8273, 0.2125,  
0.2639

■ 13.8177, 0.2063,  
0.2546

■ 15.9735, 0.2206,  
0.2732

■ 12.9195, 0.2015,  
0.2454

■ 17.2677, 0.2304,  
0.2825

■ 18.7217, 0.2419,  
0.2914

■ 20.3453, 0.2546,  
0.3000

■ 22.1476, 0.2684,  
0.3081

■ 24.1368, 0.2828,  
0.3157

■ 26.3204, 0.2976,  
0.3226

■ 28.7059, 0.3125,  
0.3289

■ 31.2998, 0.3274,  
0.3346

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



14.8273, 0.2189, 0.3065



14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639



14.8273, 0.2293, 0.2429

# Triad

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



14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639



14.8273, 0.3774, 0.2954



14.8273, 0.3518, 0.4314

# Complementary

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



14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639



9.3258, 0.5410, 0.3700

# 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.



14.8273, 0.3987, 0.4167



14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639



14.8273, 0.4162, 0.3373

# Square

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



14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639



14.8273, 0.3213, 0.2621



14.8273, 0.4235, 0.3808



14.8273, 0.2967, 0.4123



# Rectangle

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



14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639



14.8273, 0.2526, 0.2409



14.8273, 0.4235, 0.3808



14.8273, 0.3691, 0.4298

# Sweetspot

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



14.8278, 0.2125, 0.2639



41.0184, 0.2764, 0.3124



21.1215, 0.2875, 0.5257



8.8784, 0.2718, 0.3100



72.9347, 0.3127, 0.3290



11.2805, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



14.8278, 0.2125, 0.2639



23.1363, 0.2027, 0.2473



5.3887, 0.1785, 0.1332



6.3132, 0.2990, 0.3232



11.4092, 0.2016, 0.2459



0.1870, 0.2136, 0.2891



# Inverse Universe

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



8.2500, 0.3767, 0.2012



12.9055, 0.3946, 0.1967



18.8603, 0.4478, 0.4589



5.8841, 0.3174, 0.3127



6.3451, 0.3964, 0.1957



0.0824, 0.3552, 0.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639 looks on a white 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

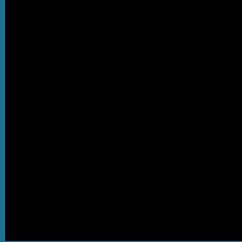
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639.

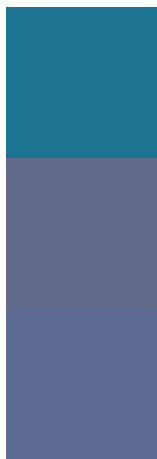


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639.

# 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

14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639

### Protanopia

14.7397, 0.2657, 0.2650

### Deuteranopia

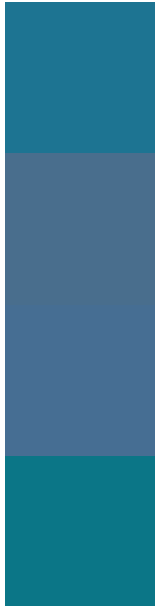
14.7733, 0.2508, 0.2468



## Tritanopia

14.7522, 0.2188, 0.3076

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639

## Protanomaly

14.4914, 0.2391, 0.2638

## Deuteranomaly

14.5605, 0.2319, 0.2526

## Tritanomaly

14.7773, 0.2156, 0.2900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639

## Achromatopsia

10.9462, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

11.7793, 0.2594, 0.3024

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639 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(29, 116, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 116, 146)  
}
```

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(29, 116, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 116, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639 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(29, 116, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 116, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 116, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 116, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 116, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 116,  
146) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 14.8273, 0.2125, 0.2639 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 116, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 116,  
146) }
```

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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