

Converting Colors

$Yxy(15.2687, 0.2014, 0.2372)$

Have a look what the booklet for
Yxy(15.2687, 0.2014, 0.2372)
contains.

Yxy(15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

$Y_{xy}(15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1074A1
RGB	16, 116, 161
RGB Percent	6%, 45%, 63%
CMY	0.9381, 0.5451, 0.3687
CMYK	0.90, 0.28, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	199°, 82%, 35%
HSV	199°, 90%, 63%
XYZ	12.8885, 15.1742, 35.9635
YIQ	91.2300, -74.0450, -7.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

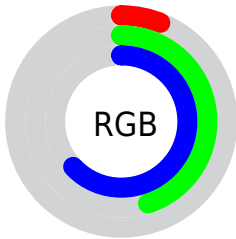
Format	Color
RYB	16, 75, 161
Decimal	1078433
CIELab	45.87, -9.81, -31.57
CIElCh	46, 33.064, 252.736
Yxy	15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279268513 (0xFF1074A1)
YUV	91.2300, 34.3966, -65.9767
Hunter-Lab	38.9541, -9.1106, -27.4703

Details

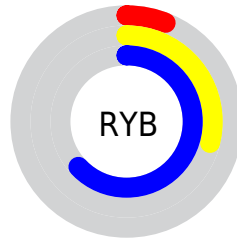
The Yxy color **15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **10.9250, 0.5652, 0.3755**, and the grayscale version is **10.4356, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.1873, 0.2258, 0.2587**, and **5.2384, 0.1909, 0.2071** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.9687, 0.1961, 0.2258**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.5525, 0.2082, 0.2486**.

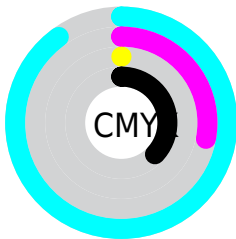
Distribution



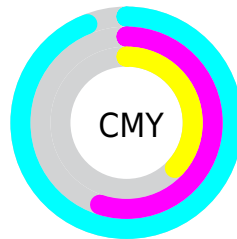
- Red (6%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370 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 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1742, 0.2013,
0.2370

■ 15.1742, 0.2013,
0.2370

■ 224.4182, 0.2640,
0.2907

■ 8.9417, 0.1835,
0.2209

■ 35.1585, 0.2258,
0.2585

■ 4.7032, 0.1596,
0.1985

■ 49.6791, 0.2345,
0.2660

■ 2.0742, 0.1266,
0.1663

■ 67.7312, 0.2416,
0.2720

■ 0.6501, 0.0681,
0.1170

■ 89.6992, 0.2476,
0.2770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 115.9675, 0.2526,
0.2813

■ 146.9206, 0.2570,

0.2849

182.9426, 0.2607,
0.2880

■ 15.1742, 0.2013,
0.2370

■ 15.1742, 0.2013,
0.2370

■ 13.9687, 0.1961,
0.2258

■ 16.5525, 0.2082,
0.2486

■ 18.1188, 0.2170,
0.2602

■ 19.8908, 0.2276,
0.2716

■ 21.8830, 0.2397,
0.2827

■ 24.1086, 0.2531,
0.2934

■ 26.5795, 0.2674,
0.3033

■ 29.3065, 0.2823,
0.3126

■ 32.2997, 0.2974,
0.3211

■ 35.5686, 0.3124,
0.3289

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1742, 0.1959, 0.2744



15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370



15.1742, 0.2323, 0.2255

Triad

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



15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370



15.1742, 0.4158, 0.3106



15.1742, 0.3272, 0.4481

Complementary

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



15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370



10.9250, 0.5652, 0.3755

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.



15.1742, 0.3897, 0.4456



15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370



15.1742, 0.4456, 0.3609

Square

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



15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370



15.1742, 0.3548, 0.2669



15.1742, 0.4343, 0.4100



15.1742, 0.2641, 0.4054

Rectangle

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



15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370



15.1742, 0.2663, 0.2306



15.1742, 0.4343, 0.4100



15.1742, 0.3490, 0.4521

Sweetspot

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



15.1747, 0.2013, 0.2370



48.8752, 0.2714, 0.3059



25.9143, 0.2857, 0.5384



10.3925, 0.2667, 0.3029



80.7346, 0.3127, 0.3290



13.9985, 0.3127, 0.3290

Same Dimension

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



15.1747, 0.2013, 0.2370



24.6551, 0.1955, 0.2237



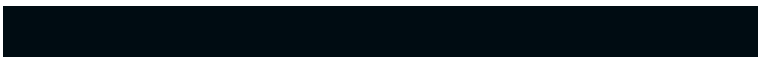
4.5445, 0.1635, 0.0981



7.6393, 0.2987, 0.3219



11.2324, 0.1963, 0.2267



0.3140, 0.2078, 0.2681

Inverse Universe

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



9.2016, 0.4044, 0.2064



15.5936, 0.4193, 0.2083



24.1018, 0.4511, 0.4721



7.1646, 0.3182, 0.3136



6.9780, 0.4161, 0.2066



0.1545, 0.3746, 0.1837

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370 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 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

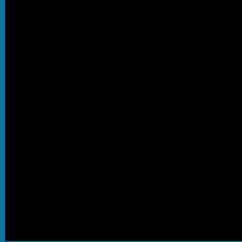
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

Yxy 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370.

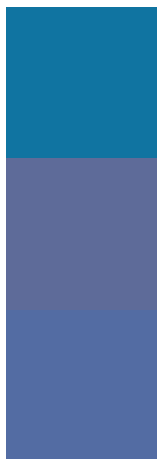


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370.

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

15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370

Protanopia

15.1950, 0.2477, 0.2409

Deuteranopia

15.2085, 0.2302, 0.2253



Tritanopia

15.0179, 0.2188, 0.3077

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370

Protanomaly

14.7104, 0.2226, 0.2369

Deuteranomaly

14.9073, 0.2147, 0.2285

Tritanomaly

15.1555, 0.2120, 0.2799

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370

Achromatopsia

10.4616, 0.3127, 0.3290

Achromatomaly

11.4653, 0.2487, 0.2902

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370 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(16, 116, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 116, 161)  
}
```

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(16, 116, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 116, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370 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(16, 116, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 116, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 116, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 116, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 116, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 116,  
161) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 15.1742, 0.2013, 0.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 116, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 116,  
161) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor