

# Converting Colors

$Yxy(21.5416, 0.1846, 0.2989)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(21.5416, 0.1846, 0.2989)  
contains.

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# Color

**$\text{Yxy}(23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0093A1
RGB	0, 147, 161
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 63%
CMY	0.9989, 0.4235, 0.3686
CMYK	1.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	185°, 100%, 32%
HSV	185°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	16.8698, 23.4406, 37.3589
YIQ	104.6430, -92.1060, -26.8100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

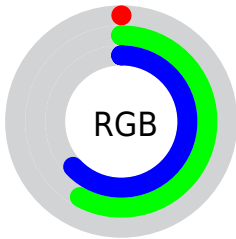
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 77, 161
Decimal	37793
CIELab	55.52, -27.30, -16.70
CIELCh	56, 32.001, 211.455
Yxy	23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278227873 (0xFF0093A1)
YUV	104.6430, 27.7840, -91.7719
Hunter-Lab	48.4155, -22.5310, -11.8592

# Details

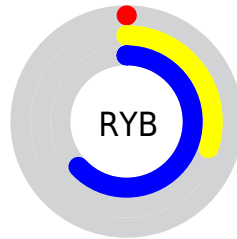
The Yxy color **23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **7.9008, 0.6321, 0.3360**, and the grayscale version is **13.9898, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **48.9553, 0.2365, 0.3079**, and **9.4699, 0.2147, 0.2928** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.4324, 0.2172, 0.3018**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.9925, 0.2198, 0.3047**.

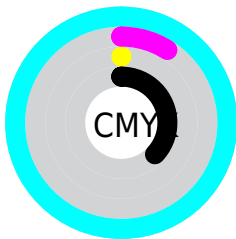
# Distribution



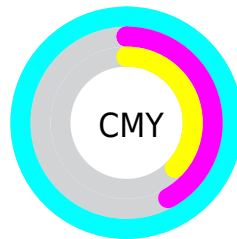
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018 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 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 23.4406, 0.2172,  
0.3018


 23.4406, 0.2172,  
0.3018


 269.9800, 0.2685,  
0.3185


 14.9192, 0.2033,  
0.2963


 49.1158, 0.2367,  
0.3087


 8.7627, 0.1850,  
0.2884


 67.0383, 0.2437,  
0.3111

 4.5867, 0.1598,  
0.2762

 88.8634, 0.2496,  
0.3129

 2.0069, 0.1238,  
0.2553

 114.9753, 0.2546,  
0.3145

 0.6115, 0.0000,  
0.2238

 145.7586, 0.2588,  
0.3157

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 181.5975, 0.2625,

0.3168

222.8765, 0.2657,  
0.3177

■ 23.4406, 0.2172,  
0.3018

■ 23.4406, 0.2172,  
0.3018

■ 23.4324, 0.2172,  
0.3018

■ 23.9925, 0.2198,  
0.3047

■ 24.6384, 0.2237,  
0.3076

■ 25.4162, 0.2295,  
0.3106

■ 26.3419, 0.2371,  
0.3135

■ 27.4294, 0.2465,  
0.3164

■ 28.6909, 0.2575,  
0.3192

■ 30.1372, 0.2699,  
0.3219

■ 31.7784, 0.2835,  
0.3245

■ 33.6239, 0.2979,  
0.3269

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.4406, 0.2448, 0.3578



23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



23.4406, 0.2129, 0.2610

# Triad

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



23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



23.4406, 0.3266, 0.2645



23.4406, 0.3953, 0.4192

# Complementary

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



23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



7.9008, 0.6321, 0.3360

# 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.



23.4406, 0.4227, 0.3846



23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



23.4406, 0.3820, 0.2989

# Square

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



23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



23.4406, 0.2718, 0.2441



23.4406, 0.4185, 0.3413



23.4406, 0.3469, 0.4314



# Rectangle

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



23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



23.4406, 0.2230, 0.2458



23.4406, 0.4185, 0.3413



23.4406, 0.4074, 0.4094

# Sweetspot

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



23.4414, 0.2172, 0.3018



53.7634, 0.2690, 0.3217



25.5267, 0.2983, 0.5935



11.5604, 0.2640, 0.3207



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.



23.4414, 0.2172, 0.3018



41.8118, 0.2170, 0.3012



6.6189, 0.1704, 0.1334



7.9051, 0.2988, 0.3270



18.7415, 0.2172, 0.3020



0.4225, 0.2202, 0.3125



# Inverse Universe

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



9.6906, 0.3438, 0.1668



17.3256, 0.3443, 0.1671



15.5907, 0.5149, 0.4291



7.1915, 0.3150, 0.3087



7.7361, 0.3437, 0.1667



0.1655, 0.3345, 0.1616



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

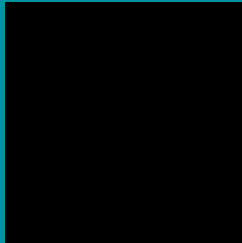
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**Yxy 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018.

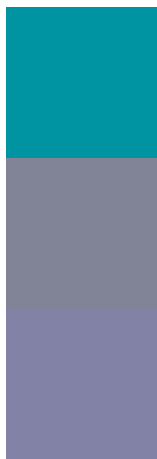


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018.

# 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

23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018

### Protanopia

23.1341, 0.2901, 0.2950

### Deuteranopia

23.3490, 0.2770, 0.2714



## Tritanopia

23.3706, 0.2182, 0.3055

# Trichromacy



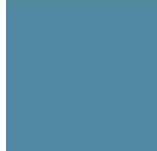
## Original Color

23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



## Protanomaly

22.0517, 0.2456, 0.2952



## Deuteranomaly

22.0825, 0.2389, 0.2779



## Tritanomaly

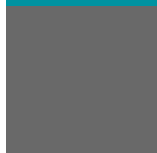
23.4055, 0.2177, 0.3037

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018



## Achromatopsia

14.1263, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

16.1069, 0.2512, 0.3178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018 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(0, 147, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 147, 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(0, 147, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 147, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018 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(0, 147, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 147, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 147, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 147, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147,  
161) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 23.4406, 0.2172, 0.3018 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 147, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 147,  
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](#).

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