

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(39.2712, 0.4123, 0.2909)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(39.2712, 0.4123, 0.2909)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF7FA5
RGB	255, 127, 165
RGB Percent	100%, 50%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5020, 0.3528
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	342°, 100%, 75%
HSV	342°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	55.6277, 39.1554, 40.2355
YIQ	169.6040, 64.0900, 38.9540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

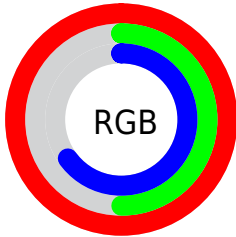
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 127, 165
Decimal	16744357
CIE Lab	68.86, 52.44, 2.80
CIE LCh	69, 52.518, 3.052
Yxy	39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934437 (0xFFFF7FA5)
YUV	169.6040, -2.2698, 74.8923
Hunter-Lab	62.5743, 49.1791, 5.6782

# Details

The Yxy color **39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **81.0392, 0.2636, 0.3746**, and the grayscale version is **39.9767, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.2943, 0.3435, 0.2913**, and **17.4291, 0.4431, 0.2777** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.7728, 0.4443, 0.2843**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.2930, 0.3841, 0.2973**.

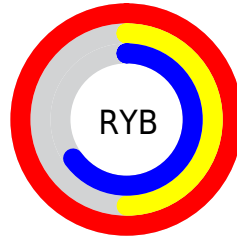
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (50%)

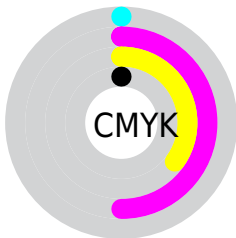
Blue (65%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (65%)

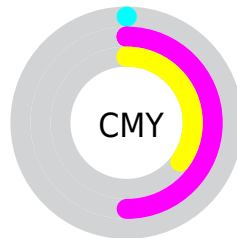


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)


Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900 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 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 39.1554, 0.4120,  
0.2900


 39.1554, 0.4120,  
0.2900


342.5507, 0.3610,  
0.3104


 26.8806, 0.4251,  
0.2847


 73.8757, 0.3932,  
0.2976

 17.4836, 0.4421,  
0.2777

 97.0899, 0.3862,  
0.3004

 10.5799, 0.4649,  
0.2682


 124.7195, 0.3803,  
0.3027

 5.7851, 0.4971,  
0.2546

157.1488, 0.3753,  
0.3047

 2.7148, 0.5455,  
0.2338

194.7622, 0.3710,  
0.3064

 0.9847, 0.6247,  
0.1989

237.9440, 0.3672,

 0.0000, 1.0000,

0.3079

0.0000

287.0787, 0.3639,  
0.3092

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.1554, 0.4120,  
0.2900

■ 39.1554, 0.4120,  
0.2900

■ 32.7728, 0.4443,  
0.2843

■ 47.2930, 0.3841,  
0.2973

■ 28.0174, 0.4802,  
0.2815

■ 57.3083, 0.3607,  
0.3054

■ 24.7368, 0.5174,  
0.2826

■ 69.3079, 0.3414,  
0.3135

■ 22.7511, 0.5526,  
0.2885

■ 83.3917, 0.3257,  
0.3214

■ 21.7786, 0.5821,  
0.2980

■ 99.6526, 0.3129,  
0.3289

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.1554, 0.3347, 0.2454



39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900



39.1554, 0.4604, 0.3445

# Triad

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



39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900



39.1554, 0.3517, 0.4725



39.1554, 0.1815, 0.2336

# Complementary

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



39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900



81.0392, 0.2636, 0.3746

# 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.



39.1554, 0.1844, 0.2850



39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900



39.1554, 0.2777, 0.4406

# Square

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



39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900



39.1554, 0.4191, 0.4512



39.1554, 0.2173, 0.3636



39.1554, 0.2068, 0.2127



# Rectangle

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



39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900



39.1554, 0.4662, 0.3827



39.1554, 0.2173, 0.3636



39.1554, 0.1792, 0.2472

# Sweetspot

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



39.1540, 0.4120, 0.2900



76.3648, 0.3328, 0.3177



37.0865, 0.2847, 0.1951



15.7181, 0.3362, 0.3160



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.



39.1540, 0.4120, 0.2900



32.8838, 0.4437, 0.2844



45.4415, 0.4416, 0.3558



18.0759, 0.3247, 0.3220



11.4025, 0.5779, 0.2957



1.1284, 0.5459, 0.2781



# Inverse Universe

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



39.1540, 0.4120, 0.2900



32.8838, 0.4437, 0.2844



67.9906, 0.2412, 0.2985



18.0759, 0.3247, 0.3220



11.4025, 0.5779, 0.2957

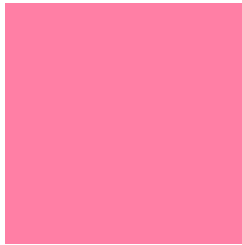


1.1284, 0.5459, 0.2781



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

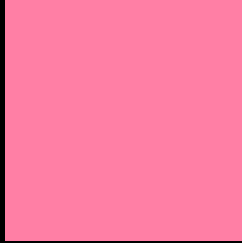
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

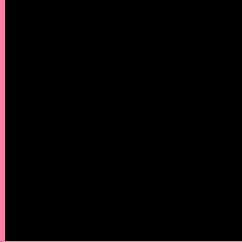
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900.

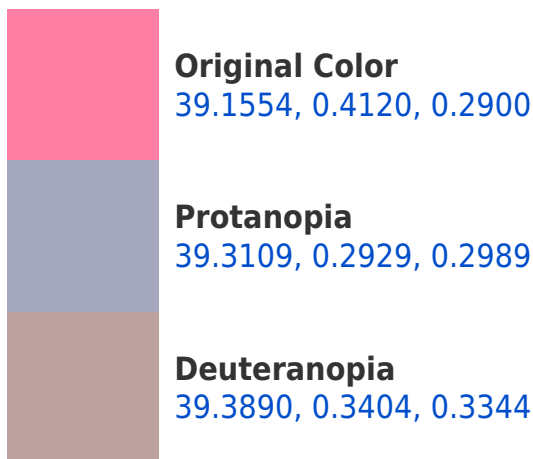


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900.

# 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

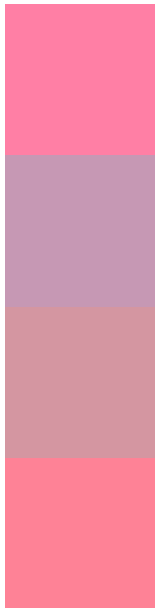




## Tritanopia

39.0383, 0.4366, 0.3190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900

## Protanomaly

37.7575, 0.3321, 0.2933

## Deuteranomaly

38.3830, 0.3657, 0.3155

## Tritanomaly

39.2381, 0.4275, 0.3086

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900

## Achromatopsia

40.1978, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

38.3559, 0.3465, 0.3112

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900 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(255, 127, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 127, 165)  
}
```

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(255, 127, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 127, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900 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(255, 127, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 127, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 127, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 127, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 127, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 127,  
165) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 39.1554, 0.4120, 0.2900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 127, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
127, 165) }
```

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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