

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(48.4059, 0.2764, 0.3266)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(48.4059, 0.2764, 0.3266)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	93C1C3
RGB	147, 193, 195
RGB Percent	58%, 76%, 76%
CMY	0.4234, 0.2431, 0.2354
CMYK	0.25, 0.01, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	182°, 29%, 67%
HSV	182°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	40.9563, 48.2831, 58.7775
YIQ	179.4740, -28.0580, -9.1300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

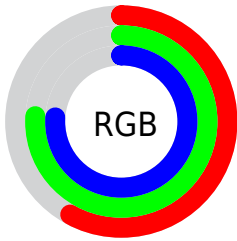
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 170, 195
Decimal	9683395
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.00, -14.60, -5.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 15.762, 202.159
Yxy	48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287873475 (0xFF93C1C3)
YUV	179.4740, 7.6543, -28.4797
Hunter-Lab	69.4860, -16.3896, -1.5125

# Details

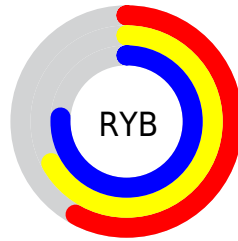
The Yxy color **48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **35.2098, 0.3630, 0.3318**, and the grayscale version is **45.3195, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.9560, 0.2828, 0.3268**, and **22.8212, 0.2672, 0.3251** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.2767, 0.2638, 0.3249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.6009, 0.2907, 0.3274**.

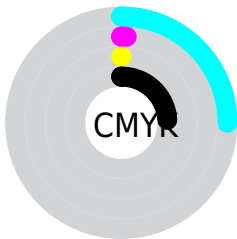
# Distribution



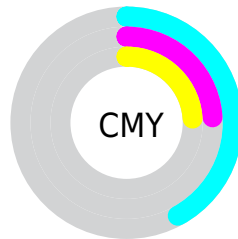
- Red (58%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262 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 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.2831, 0.2767,  
0.3262

 48.2831, 0.2767,  
0.3262

379.9132, 0.2944,  
0.3278

 34.0511, 0.2724,  
0.3257

 87.6258, 0.2831,  
0.3268

 22.9329, 0.2668,  
0.3251


 113.5052, 0.2855,  
0.3271

 14.5440, 0.2596,  
0.3242


144.0360, 0.2875,  
0.3273

 8.5000, 0.2496,  
0.3228

179.6025, 0.2893,  
0.3274

 4.4165, 0.2351,  
0.3204

220.5891, 0.2908,  
0.3275

 1.9092, 0.2122,  
0.3159

267.3801, 0.2922,

 0.5539, 0.0975,

0.3276

0.3176

320.3600, 0.2934,  
0.3277

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.2831, 0.2767,  
0.3262

48.2831, 0.2767,  
0.3262

46.2767, 0.2638,  
0.3249

50.6009, 0.2907,  
0.3274

44.5604, 0.2524,  
0.3236

53.2386, 0.3057,  
0.3285

43.1194, 0.2426,  
0.3222

56.2114, 0.3212,  
0.3295

41.9353, 0.2347,  
0.3208

59.5321, 0.3370,  
0.3305

40.9874, 0.2286,  
0.3195

63.2125, 0.3528,  
0.3313

■ 40.2517, 0.2244,  
0.3181

■ 65.5112, 0.3612,  
0.3321

■ 39.6993, 0.2220,  
0.3167

■ 65.8802, 0.3610,  
0.3329

■ 39.4458, 0.2211,  
0.3160

■ 66.2512, 0.3608,  
0.3338

■ 66.6241, 0.3606,  
0.3346

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.2831, 0.2915, 0.3465



48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262



48.2831, 0.2713, 0.3076

# Triad

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



48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262



48.2831, 0.3119, 0.2988



48.2831, 0.3499, 0.3622

# Complementary

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



48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262



35.2098, 0.3630, 0.3318

# 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.



48.2831, 0.3560, 0.3482



48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262



48.2831, 0.3336, 0.3122

# Square

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



48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262



48.2831, 0.2911, 0.2927



48.2831, 0.3500, 0.3300



48.2831, 0.3338, 0.3676



# Rectangle

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



48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262



48.2831, 0.2735, 0.2987



48.2831, 0.3500, 0.3300



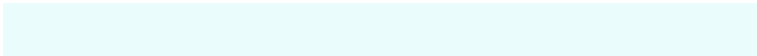
48.2831, 0.3532, 0.3582

# Sweetspot

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



48.2851, 0.2767, 0.3262



94.1261, 0.3018, 0.3282



47.3863, 0.3084, 0.3955



20.5471, 0.3009, 0.3282



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

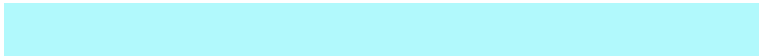


# Same Dimension

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



48.2851, 0.2767, 0.3262



84.3196, 0.2690, 0.3255



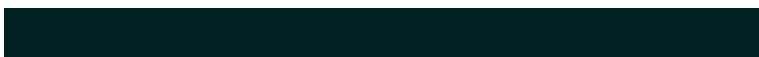
38.6760, 0.2739, 0.2930



11.3547, 0.2984, 0.3280



25.6753, 0.2212, 0.3162



1.1318, 0.2220, 0.3192



# Inverse Universe

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



36.3302, 0.3174, 0.2709



58.9709, 0.3186, 0.2569



43.4445, 0.3558, 0.3625



10.2401, 0.3144, 0.3072



9.8742, 0.3314, 0.1599



0.4289, 0.3289, 0.1585



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

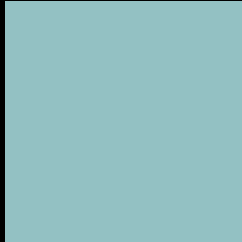
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

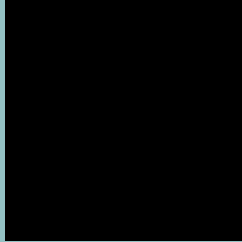
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

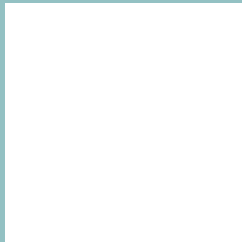
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262.

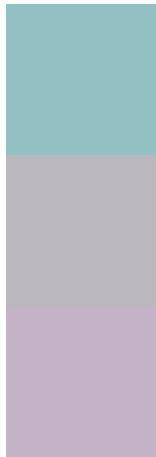


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262.

# 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

48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262

### Protanopia

47.9802, 0.3106, 0.3213

### Deuteranopia

48.0532, 0.3121, 0.3056



## Tritanopia

48.1562, 0.2701, 0.3076

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262

**Protanomaly**

48.0729, 0.2976, 0.3237

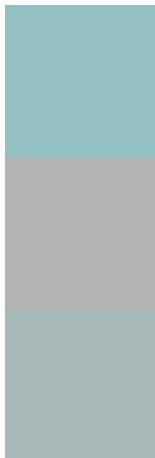
**Deuteranomaly**

47.7772, 0.2979, 0.3123

**Tritanomaly**

48.3070, 0.2721, 0.3142

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262

**Achromatopsia**

45.0786, 0.3127, 0.3290

**Achromatomaly**

45.9993, 0.2979, 0.3276

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262 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(147, 193, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 193, 195)  
}
```

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(147, 193, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 193, 195) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262 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(147, 193, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 193, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 193, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 193, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 193, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 193,  
195) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 48.2831, 0.2767, 0.3262 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 193, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
193, 195) }
```

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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