

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(48.7272, 0.2826, 0.3278)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(48.7272, 0.2826, 0.3278)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9AC1C1
RGB	154, 193, 193
RGB Percent	60%, 76%, 76%
CMY	0.3959, 0.2431, 0.2431
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	180°, 24%, 68%
HSV	180°, 20%, 76%
XYZ	42.0266, 48.8602, 57.6696
YIQ	181.3390, -23.2440, -8.2680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

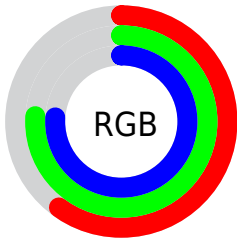
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	154, 174, 193
Decimal	10142145
CIELab	75.36, -12.89, -4.29
CIElCh	75, 13.589, 198.416
Yxy	48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288332225 (0xFF9AC1C1)
YUV	181.3390, 5.7489, -23.9763
Hunter-Lab	69.9001, -15.0041, 0.0141

# Details

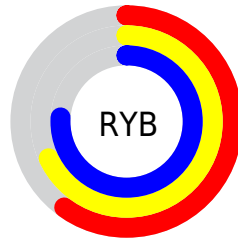
The Yxy color **48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **36.7966, 0.3523, 0.3291**, and the grayscale version is **46.3833, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1462, 0.2883, 0.3289**, and **23.1835, 0.2743, 0.3270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1161, 0.2697, 0.3289**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9128, 0.2972, 0.3290**.

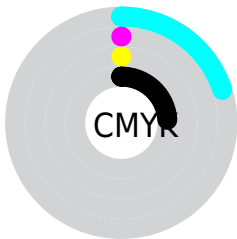
# Distribution



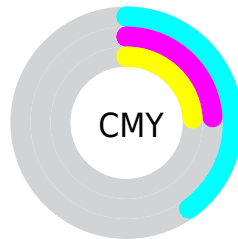
- Red (60%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289 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 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.8602, 0.2829,  
0.3289


 48.8602, 0.2829,  
0.3289


382.1917, 0.2976,  
0.3291

 34.5086, 0.2793,  
0.3288


 88.4838, 0.2882,  
0.3290

 23.2846, 0.2747,  
0.3287


 114.5246, 0.2902,  
0.3290

 14.8038, 0.2687,  
0.3284


145.2305, 0.2919,  
0.3291

 8.6818, 0.2604,  
0.3280

180.9860, 0.2933,  
0.3291

 4.5342, 0.2483,  
0.3272

222.1755, 0.2946,  
0.3291

 1.9767, 0.2290,  
0.3254

269.1833, 0.2957,

 0.5939, 0.1395,

0.3291

0.3317

322.3939, 0.2967,  
0.3291

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

48.8602, 0.2829,  
0.3289

48.8602, 0.2829,  
0.3289

47.1161, 0.2697,  
0.3289

50.9128, 0.2972,  
0.3290

45.6600, 0.2580,  
0.3288

53.2815, 0.3124,  
0.3290

44.4781, 0.2479,  
0.3288

55.9810, 0.3282,  
0.3291

43.5534, 0.2396,  
0.3288

59.0233, 0.3442,  
0.3291

42.8665, 0.2332,  
0.3287

62.4199, 0.3602,  
0.3292

■ 42.3959, 0.2287,  
0.3287

■ 63.2585, 0.3639,  
0.3292

■ 42.1156, 0.2260,  
0.3287

■ 63.2601, 0.3639,  
0.3292

■ 41.9763, 0.2246,  
0.3287

■ 63.2617, 0.3639,  
0.3292

■ 63.2633, 0.3639,  
0.3292

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.8602, 0.2966, 0.3460



48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289



48.8602, 0.2771, 0.3125

# Triad

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



48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289



48.8602, 0.3097, 0.3019



48.8602, 0.3458, 0.3564

# Complementary

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



48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289



36.7966, 0.3523, 0.3291

# 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.



48.8602, 0.3497, 0.3438



48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289



48.8602, 0.3285, 0.3128

# Square

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



48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289



48.8602, 0.2922, 0.2976



48.8602, 0.3433, 0.3280



48.8602, 0.3329, 0.3620



# Rectangle

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



48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289



48.8602, 0.2783, 0.3042



48.8602, 0.3433, 0.3280



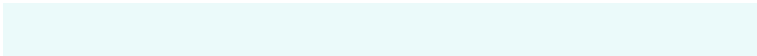
48.8602, 0.3483, 0.3528

# Sweetspot

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



48.8622, 0.2829, 0.3289



92.8494, 0.3034, 0.3290



47.3492, 0.3101, 0.3840



19.8605, 0.3024, 0.3290



97.7402, 0.3127, 0.3290



20.4902, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

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



48.8622, 0.2829, 0.3289



86.1354, 0.2772, 0.3289



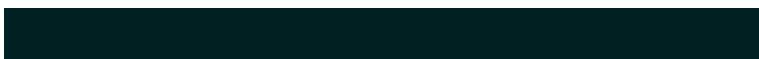
40.8100, 0.2812, 0.3020



11.4281, 0.2985, 0.3290



27.9180, 0.2246, 0.3287



1.2064, 0.2246, 0.3287



# Inverse Universe

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



38.3101, 0.3150, 0.2795



63.9947, 0.3155, 0.2691



43.7585, 0.3474, 0.3546



10.2475, 0.3138, 0.3063



10.1006, 0.3210, 0.1542



0.4364, 0.3210, 0.1542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

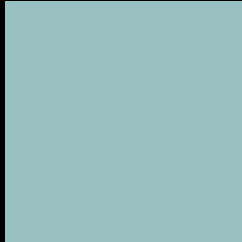
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

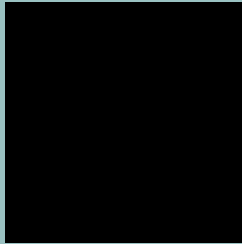
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

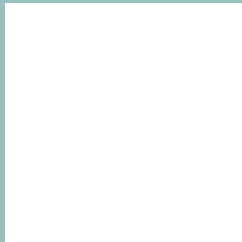
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289.

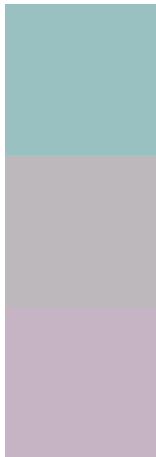


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289.

# 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**

48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289

**Protanopia**

48.6032, 0.3130, 0.3239

**Deuteranopia**

48.6338, 0.3153, 0.3094



## Tritanopia

48.8859, 0.2763, 0.3092

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289

## Protanomaly

48.4885, 0.3015, 0.3251

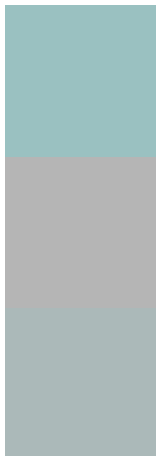
## Deuteranomaly

48.5831, 0.3026, 0.3162

## Tritanomaly

48.9842, 0.2789, 0.3170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289

## Achromatopsia

46.2077, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

46.8586, 0.3012, 0.3290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289 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(154, 193, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 193, 193)  
}
```

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(154, 193, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 193, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289 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(154, 193, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 193, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 193, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 193, 193); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 193, 193); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 193, 193) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 48.8602, 0.2829, 0.3289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 193, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
193, 193) }
```

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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