

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(50.2583, 0.2338, 0.3007)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(50.2583, 0.2338, 0.3007)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CCBDF
RGB	92, 203, 223
RGB Percent	36%, 80%, 87%
CMY	0.6386, 0.2040, 0.1255
CMYK	0.59, 0.09, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	189°, 67%, 62%
HSV	189°, 59%, 87%
XYZ	39.1004, 50.3149, 77.4666
YIQ	172.0910, -72.5760, -17.3120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

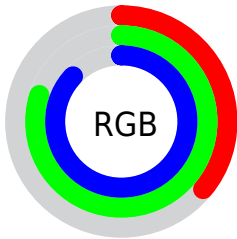
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	92, 152, 223
Decimal	6081503
CIELab	76.26, -25.82, -19.47
CIELCh	76, 32.338, 217.025
Yxy	50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284271583 (0xFF5CCBDF)
YUV	172.0910, 25.0981, -70.2398
Hunter-Lab	70.9330, -25.7381, -15.0981

# Details

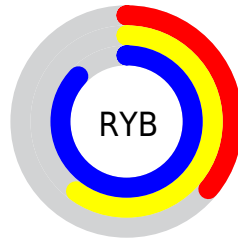
The Yxy color **50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **28.0915, 0.4782, 0.3518**, and the grayscale version is **41.2219, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.5123, 0.2574, 0.3288**, and **24.3220, 0.2148, 0.2933** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.7364, 0.2257, 0.2961**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.2708, 0.2447, 0.3068**.

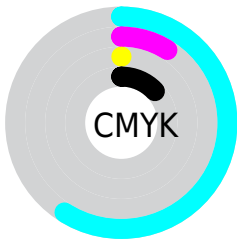
# Distribution



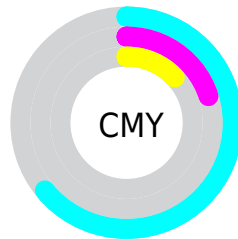
- Red (36%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015 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 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.3149, 0.2343,  
0.3015


 50.3149, 0.2343,  
0.3015


387.8961, 0.2718,  
0.3161

 35.6637, 0.2255,  
0.2977


 90.6413, 0.2475,  
0.3069


 24.1746, 0.2146,  
0.2927


 117.0852, 0.2526,  
0.3089

 15.4632, 0.2007,  
0.2860


 148.2288, 0.2569,  
0.3106

 9.1451, 0.1823,  
0.2764

 184.4565, 0.2607,  
0.3120

 4.8359, 0.1574,  
0.2620

226.1527, 0.2640,  
0.3133

 2.1513, 0.1224,  
0.2385

273.7018, 0.2669,

 0.6933, 0.0085,

0.3143

0.2065

327.4881, 0.2695,  
0.3153

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.3149, 0.2343,  
0.3015

50.3149, 0.2343,  
0.3015

47.7364, 0.2257,  
0.2961

53.2708, 0.2447,  
0.3068

45.4988, 0.2190,  
0.2906

56.6254, 0.2567,  
0.3120

43.5676, 0.2143,  
0.2851

60.4052, 0.2700,  
0.3168

41.8881, 0.2112,  
0.2797

64.6325, 0.2843,  
0.3214

41.6745, 0.2108,  
0.2790

69.3279, 0.2994,  
0.3256

■ 74.5107, 0.3148,  
0.3295

■ 80.1992, 0.3303,  
0.3330

■ 83.3389, 0.3347,  
0.3363

■ 85.2597, 0.3342,  
0.3397

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.3149, 0.2537, 0.3436



50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



50.3149, 0.2342, 0.2714

# Triad

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



50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



50.3149, 0.3325, 0.2817



50.3149, 0.3725, 0.4038

# Complementary

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



50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



28.0915, 0.4782, 0.3518

# 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.



50.3149, 0.3971, 0.3804



50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



50.3149, 0.3738, 0.3116

# Square

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



50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



50.3149, 0.2882, 0.2627



50.3149, 0.3980, 0.3468



50.3149, 0.3327, 0.4069

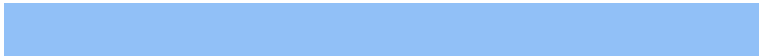


# Rectangle

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



50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



50.3149, 0.2448, 0.2608



50.3149, 0.3980, 0.3468



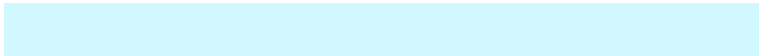
50.3149, 0.3829, 0.3978

# Sweetspot

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



50.3168, 0.2343, 0.3015



87.9108, 0.2851, 0.3216



56.2271, 0.2951, 0.4919



18.4411, 0.2808, 0.3203



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

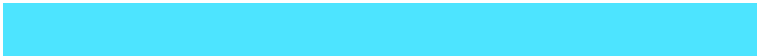


# Same Dimension

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



50.3168, 0.2343, 0.3015



64.0933, 0.2243, 0.2950



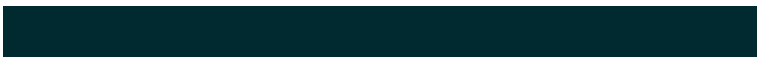
25.7749, 0.2130, 0.2046



15.1963, 0.2982, 0.3253



24.6369, 0.2111, 0.2798



1.8056, 0.2134, 0.2882



# Inverse Universe

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



27.6814, 0.3408, 0.2094



32.0823, 0.3478, 0.1930



47.9911, 0.4259, 0.4246



13.8977, 0.3161, 0.3094



11.3952, 0.3636, 0.1777

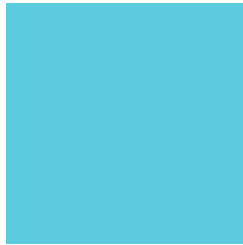


0.7997, 0.3560, 0.1735



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

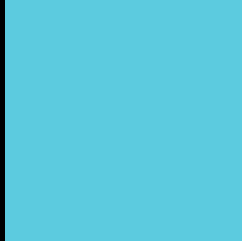
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

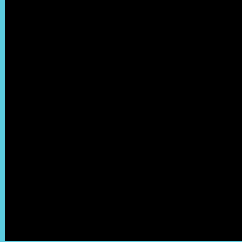
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015.

# 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

50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015

### Protanopia

49.4684, 0.2917, 0.2967

### Deuteranopia

49.7273, 0.2821, 0.2761



## Tritanopia

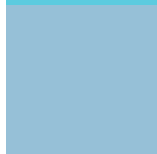
50.1033, 0.2352, 0.3054

# Trichromacy



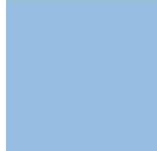
## Original Color

50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



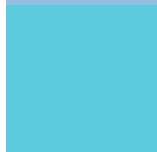
## Protanomaly

49.0896, 0.2660, 0.2989



## Deuteranomaly

48.8972, 0.2598, 0.2829



## Tritanomaly

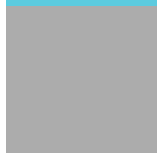
50.1565, 0.2348, 0.3041

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015



## Achromatopsia

41.2543, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

43.4682, 0.2753, 0.3177

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015 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(92, 203, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 203, 223)  
}
```

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(92, 203, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 203, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015 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(92, 203, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 203, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 203, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 203, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 203, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 203,  
223) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 50.3149, 0.2343, 0.3015 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 203, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 203,  
223) }
```

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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