

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66D1E7
RGB	102, 209, 231
RGB Percent	40%, 82%, 91%
CMY	0.6001, 0.1804, 0.0941
CMYK	0.56, 0.10, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	190°, 73%, 65%
HSV	190°, 56%, 91%
XYZ	42.7020, 54.1952, 83.8137
YIQ	179.5150, -70.8340, -15.8420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

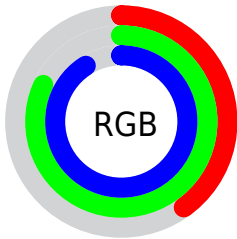
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 160, 231</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6738407</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.58, -24.70, -20.23</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 31.933, 219.317</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284928487</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF66D1E7</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">179.5150, 25.3821, -67.9807</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.6174, -25.2910, -15.9697</a>

# Details

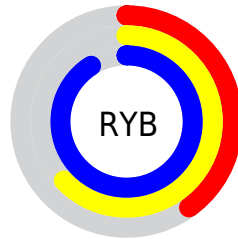
The Yxy color **54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **32.3589, 0.4652, 0.3537**, and the grayscale version is **45.2572, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4214, 0.2615, 0.3288**, and **26.4532, 0.2176, 0.2912** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1217, 0.2269, 0.2938**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.6965, 0.2474, 0.3058**.

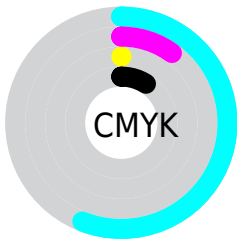
# Distribution



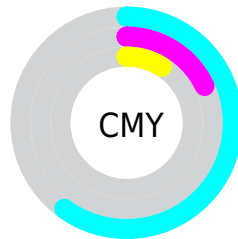
- Red (40%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999 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 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 54.1952, 0.2363,  
0.2999

 54.1952, 0.2363,  
0.2999


402.8539, 0.2724,  
0.3150


 38.7577, 0.2280,  
0.2960


 96.3608, 0.2489,  
0.3055


 26.5713, 0.2176,  
0.2911


 123.8577, 0.2538,  
0.3075

 17.2515, 0.2045,  
0.2844


 156.1433, 0.2580,  
0.3093

 10.4140, 0.1875,  
0.2751

 193.6018, 0.2616,  
0.3108

 5.6743, 0.1645,  
0.2615

236.6177, 0.2648,  
0.3120

 2.6481, 0.1324,  
0.2399

285.5755, 0.2676,

 0.9509, 0.0652,

0.3132

0.2072

340.8594, 0.2701,  
0.3141

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.1952, 0.2363,  
0.2999

■ 54.1952, 0.2363,  
0.2999

■ 51.1217, 0.2269,  
0.2938

■ 57.6965, 0.2474,  
0.3058

■ 48.4374, 0.2195,  
0.2876

■ 61.6482, 0.2600,  
0.3115

■ 46.1066, 0.2140,  
0.2815


■ 66.0783, 0.2738,  
0.3169


■ 44.0827, 0.2103,  
0.2754

■ 71.0109, 0.2884,  
0.3219

■ 43.3014, 0.2091,  
0.2728

■ 76.4679, 0.3037,  
0.3265

 82.4704, 0.3192,  
0.3307

 87.3532, 0.3287,  
0.3345

 89.6537, 0.3283,  
0.3384

 92.0046, 0.3279,  
0.3422

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.1952, 0.2538, 0.3399



54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



54.1952, 0.2376, 0.2719

# Triad

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



54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



54.1952, 0.3352, 0.2852



54.1952, 0.3679, 0.4022

# Complementary

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



54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



32.3589, 0.4652, 0.3537

# 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.



54.1952, 0.3930, 0.3810



54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



54.1952, 0.3741, 0.3148

# Square

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



54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



54.1952, 0.2922, 0.2658



54.1952, 0.3957, 0.3490



54.1952, 0.3288, 0.4031



# Rectangle

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



54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



54.1952, 0.2488, 0.2625



54.1952, 0.3957, 0.3490



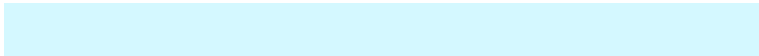
54.1952, 0.3783, 0.3969

# Sweetspot

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



54.1972, 0.2363, 0.2999



88.0596, 0.2866, 0.3213



61.4203, 0.2946, 0.4804



18.5739, 0.2836, 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.



54.1972, 0.2363, 0.2999



63.4337, 0.2257, 0.2929



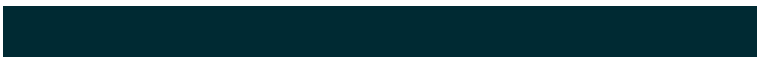
28.8409, 0.2169, 0.2083



15.8961, 0.2981, 0.3249



24.4348, 0.2094, 0.2738



1.9166, 0.2119, 0.2827



# Inverse Universe

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



31.0925, 0.3417, 0.2159



33.1078, 0.3493, 0.1989



53.9136, 0.4186, 0.4231



14.5708, 0.3164, 0.3097



11.6644, 0.3692, 0.1808



0.8732, 0.3610, 0.1762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

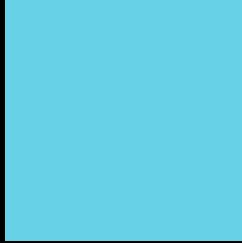
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999 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 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999.

# 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

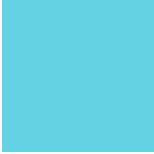
54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999

### Protanopia

53.6854, 0.2903, 0.2954

### Deuteranopia

53.4697, 0.2816, 0.2754



## **Tritanopia**

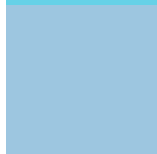
54.3486, 0.2376, 0.3063

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



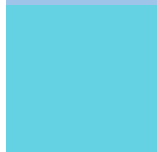
## Protanomaly

52.9381, 0.2661, 0.2962



## Deuteranomaly

52.7913, 0.2613, 0.2821



## Tritanomaly

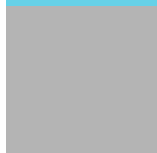
54.4613, 0.2376, 0.3050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999



## Achromatopsia

45.6411, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

48.0605, 0.2773, 0.3182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999 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(102, 209, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 209, 231)  
}
```

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(102, 209, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 209, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999 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(102, 209, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 209, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 209, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 209, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 209, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 209,  
231) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 54.1952, 0.2363, 0.2999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 209, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
209, 231) }
```

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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