

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(67.1500, 0.2518, 0.2927)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(67.1500, 0.2518, 0.2927)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99E0FF
RGB	153, 224, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 88%, 100%
CMY	0.4001, 0.1215, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.12, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	198°, 100%, 80%
HSV	198°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	57.8397, 67.3036, 104.5618
YIQ	206.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

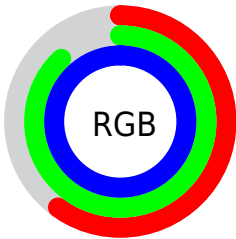
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	153, 195, 255
Decimal	10084607
CIE Lab	85.66, -14.47, -22.05
CIE LCh	86, 26.372, 236.724
Yxy	67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288274687 (0xFF99E0FF)
YUV	206.3050, 24.0066, -46.7485
Hunter-Lab	82.0388, -17.7201, -18.1404

# Details

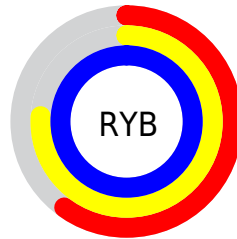
The Yxy color **67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.8250, 0.4011, 0.3617**, and the grayscale version is **61.7923, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5889, 0.2866, 0.3289**, and **34.9399, 0.2379, 0.2846** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0145, 0.2382, 0.2822**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.3157, 0.2664, 0.3032**.

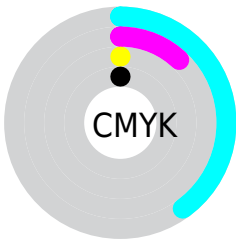
# Distribution



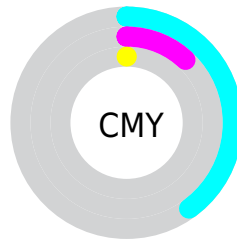
- Red (60%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930 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 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.3036, 0.2518,  
0.2930

 67.3036, 0.2518,  
0.2930

451.0247, 0.2797,  
0.3103

 49.3314, 0.2455,  
0.2889


 115.3553, 0.2614,  
0.2991

 34.8824, 0.2379,  
0.2839


 146.2036, 0.2651,  
0.3014

 23.5723, 0.2283,  
0.2774


182.1128, 0.2684,  
0.3034

 15.0167, 0.2160,  
0.2688

223.4671, 0.2712,  
0.3052

 8.8311, 0.1997,  
0.2570

270.6511, 0.2737,  
0.3067

 4.6312, 0.1772,  
0.2398

324.0491, 0.2759,

 2.0325, 0.1447,

0.3080

0.2131

384.0455, 0.2779,  
0.3092

0.6263, 0.0651,  
0.1684

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

67.3036, 0.2518,  
0.2930

67.3036, 0.2518,  
0.2930

61.0145, 0.2382,  
0.2822

74.3157, 0.2664,  
0.3032

55.4071, 0.2260,  
0.2710

82.0795, 0.2816,  
0.3126

50.4422, 0.2155,  
0.2594

90.6277, 0.2972,  
0.3212

46.0739, 0.2069,  
0.2477

99.9893, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 42.2474, 0.2004,  
0.2360

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 38.8786, 0.1957,  
0.2246

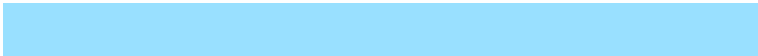
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.3036, 0.2572, 0.3194



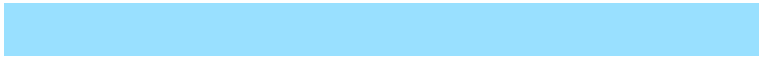
67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930



67.3036, 0.2615, 0.2780

# Triad

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



67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930



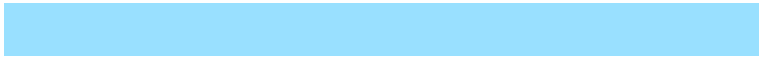
67.3036, 0.3485, 0.3077



67.3036, 0.3391, 0.3874

# Complementary

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



67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930



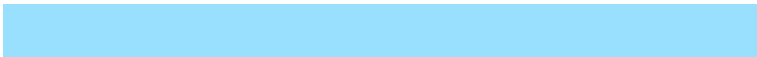
57.8250, 0.4011, 0.3617

# 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.



67.3036, 0.3653, 0.3804



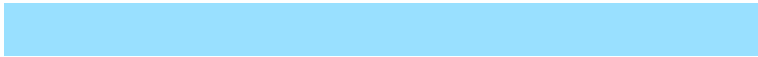
67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930



67.3036, 0.3714, 0.3339

# Square

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



67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930



67.3036, 0.3162, 0.2871



67.3036, 0.3775, 0.3603

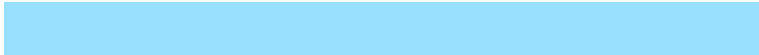


67.3036, 0.3066, 0.3767



# Rectangle

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



67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930



67.3036, 0.2756, 0.2754



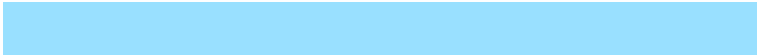
67.3036, 0.3775, 0.3603



67.3036, 0.3490, 0.3869

# Sweetspot

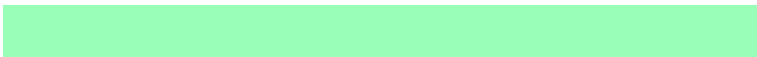
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



67.3052, 0.2518, 0.2930



88.8635, 0.2941, 0.3195



81.7327, 0.2917, 0.4147



18.7762, 0.2920, 0.3184



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

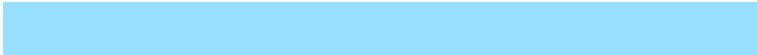


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

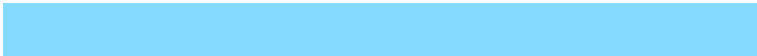


# Same Dimension

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



67.3052, 0.2518, 0.2930



62.2235, 0.2408, 0.2845



44.0218, 0.2420, 0.2306



19.4953, 0.2980, 0.3216



20.5904, 0.1963, 0.2265



2.1975, 0.1999, 0.2396



# Inverse Universe

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



49.4156, 0.3440, 0.2573



42.9783, 0.3526, 0.2436



82.7437, 0.3803, 0.4109



18.2009, 0.3185, 0.3126



12.8066, 0.4163, 0.2067

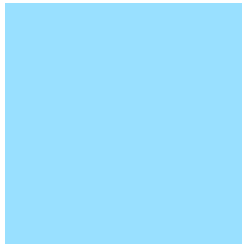


1.2664, 0.4027, 0.1992



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

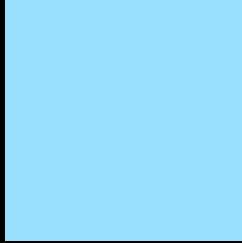
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

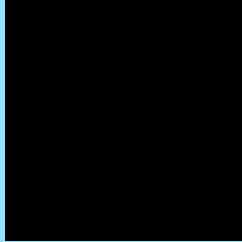
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930.

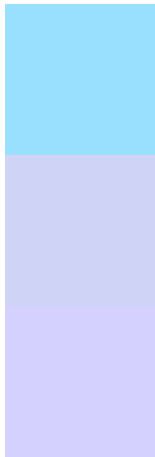


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930.

# 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

67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930

### Protanopia

67.0678, 0.2865, 0.2909

### Deuteranopia

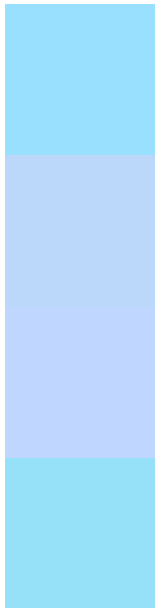
66.8180, 0.2848, 0.2799



## Tritanopia

67.4084, 0.2560, 0.3076

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930

**Protanomaly**

66.5787, 0.2722, 0.2909

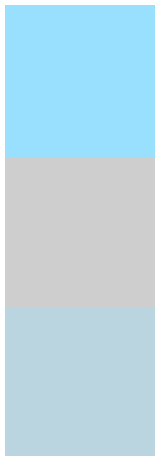
**Deuteranomaly**

66.3895, 0.2717, 0.2837

**Tritanomaly**

67.2070, 0.2544, 0.3019

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930

**Achromatopsia**

61.7207, 0.3127, 0.3290

**Achromatomaly**

63.5351, 0.2872, 0.3161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to  $Yxy$  67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930 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(153, 224, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 224, 255)  
}
```

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(153, 224, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 224, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930 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(153, 224, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 224, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 224, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 224, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 224, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 224,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 67.3036, 0.2518, 0.2930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 224, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
224, 255) }
```

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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