

# Converting Colors

$Yxy(72.3978, 0.2457, 0.2934)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(72.3978, 0.2457, 0.2934)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91E9FF
RGB	145, 233, 255
RGB Percent	57%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.4309, 0.0863, 0.0000
CMYK	0.43, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	192°, 100%, 78%
HSV	192°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	58.8830, 71.5176, 105.3199
YIQ	209.1960, -59.5100, -11.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

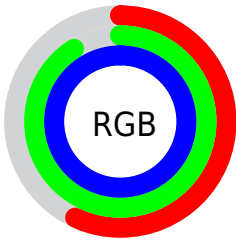
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	145, 194, 255
Decimal	9562623
CIELab	87.74, -20.90, -18.94
CIELCh	88, 28.203, 222.185
Yxy	71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287752703 (0xFF91E9FF)
YUV	209.1960, 22.5814, -56.2999
Hunter-Lab	84.5681, -23.7083, -14.6413

# Details

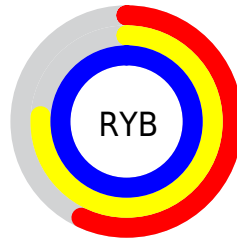
The Yxy color **71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **50.9960, 0.4160, 0.3524**, and the grayscale version is **63.7918, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4365, 0.2822, 0.3289**, and **37.5477, 0.2359, 0.2968** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6037, 0.2379, 0.2964**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0388, 0.2631, 0.3101**.

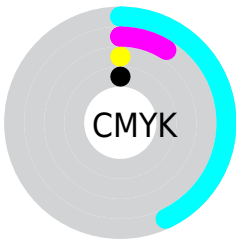
# Distribution



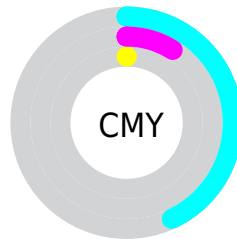
- Red (57%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034 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 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.5176, 0.2498,  
0.3034


 71.5176, 0.2498,  
0.3034

465.8608, 0.2783,  
0.3159

 52.7647, 0.2435,  
0.3004

 121.3704, 0.2595,  
0.3078

 37.6150, 0.2358,  
0.2967


 153.2392, 0.2634,  
0.3095

 25.6840, 0.2262,  
0.2918


190.2486, 0.2667,  
0.3110

 16.5874, 0.2139,  
0.2854

232.7832, 0.2696,  
0.3122

 9.9407, 0.1978,  
0.2764

281.2273, 0.2721,  
0.3133

 5.3597, 0.1758,  
0.2631

335.9654, 0.2744,

 2.4598, 0.1444,

0.3143

0.2419

397.3817, 0.2764,  
0.3151

0.8564, 0.0745,  
0.2099

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

71.5176, 0.2498,  
0.3034

71.5176, 0.2498,  
0.3034

66.6037, 0.2379,  
0.2964

77.0388, 0.2631,  
0.3101

62.2559, 0.2276,  
0.2892

83.1946, 0.2774,  
0.3164

58.4357, 0.2192,  
0.2818

90.0167, 0.2925,  
0.3222

55.0967, 0.2128,  
0.2744

97.5332, 0.3079,  
0.3275

■ 52.1825, 0.2083,  
0.2670

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 50.3610, 0.2061,  
0.2620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

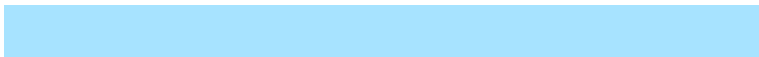
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



71.5176, 0.2629, 0.3348



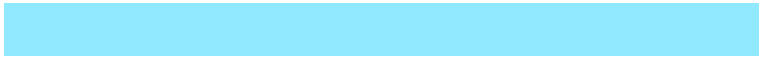
71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



71.5176, 0.2523, 0.2815

# Triad

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



71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



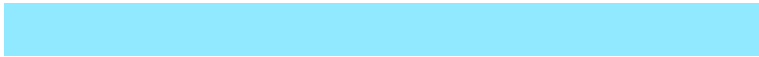
71.5176, 0.3343, 0.2953



71.5176, 0.3550, 0.3888

# Complementary

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



71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



50.9960, 0.4160, 0.3524

# 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.



71.5176, 0.3763, 0.3738



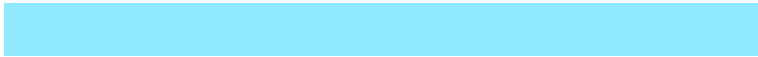
71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



71.5176, 0.3644, 0.3204

# Square

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



71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



71.5176, 0.2996, 0.2783



71.5176, 0.3800, 0.3486

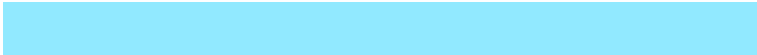


71.5176, 0.3229, 0.3869

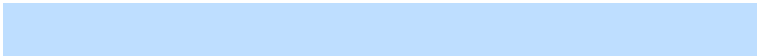


# Rectangle

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



71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



71.5176, 0.2626, 0.2743



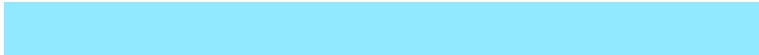
71.5176, 0.3800, 0.3486



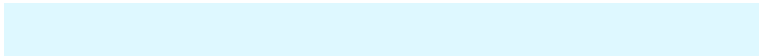
71.5176, 0.3637, 0.3854

# Sweetspot

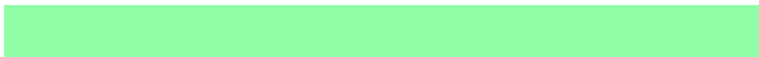
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



71.5194, 0.2498, 0.3034



90.0809, 0.2926, 0.3222



80.3444, 0.2958, 0.4366



18.9459, 0.2892, 0.3210



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

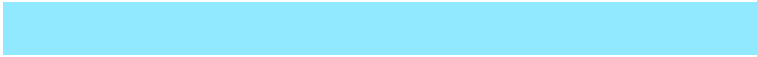


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

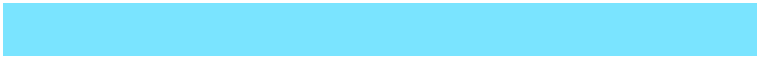


# Same Dimension

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



71.5194, 0.2498, 0.3034



67.1111, 0.2391, 0.2972



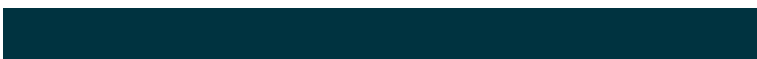
45.1254, 0.2383, 0.2354



19.8267, 0.2980, 0.3241



26.5320, 0.2065, 0.2632



2.7329, 0.2088, 0.2716



# Inverse Universe

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



47.4302, 0.3367, 0.2417



40.9029, 0.3432, 0.2253



75.5700, 0.3904, 0.4070



18.2343, 0.3169, 0.3102



13.4064, 0.3793, 0.1863

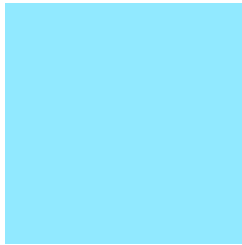


1.3204, 0.3714, 0.1819



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

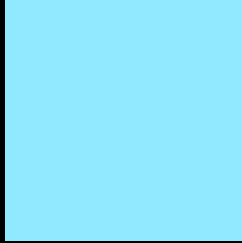
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

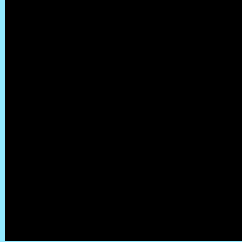
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034.

# 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

71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034

### Protanopia

70.6654, 0.2933, 0.2990

### Deuteranopia

70.5288, 0.2904, 0.2860



## Tritanopia

71.2354, 0.2507, 0.3068

# Trichromacy



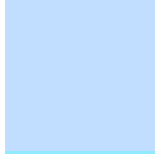
## Original Color

71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



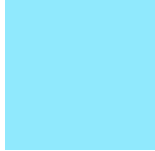
## Protanomaly

70.5621, 0.2753, 0.3001



## Deuteranomaly

70.2704, 0.2736, 0.2917



## Tritanomaly

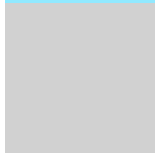
71.2990, 0.2502, 0.3056

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034



## Achromatopsia

63.7597, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

66.0729, 0.2857, 0.3196

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034 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(145, 233, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 233, 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(145, 233, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 233, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034 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(145, 233, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 233, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 233, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 233, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 233, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 233,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 71.5176, 0.2498, 0.3034 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 233, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
233, 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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