

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(73.4070, 0.2531, 0.3010)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(73.4070, 0.2531, 0.3010)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BEAFF
RGB	155, 234, 255
RGB Percent	61%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.3924, 0.0823, 0.0000
CMYK	0.39, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	193°, 100%, 80%
HSV	193°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	60.9856, 73.0342, 105.5151
YIQ	212.7730, -53.8250, -10.2170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

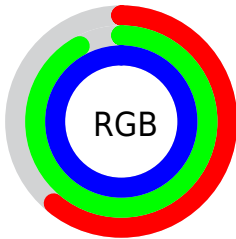
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	155, 199, 255
Decimal	10218239
CIE Lab	88.46, -19.02, -17.81
CIE LCh	88, 26.056, 223.109
Yxy	73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288408319 (0xFF9BEAFF)
YUV	212.7730, 20.8179, -50.6669
Hunter-Lab	85.4600, -22.1748, -13.3817

# Details

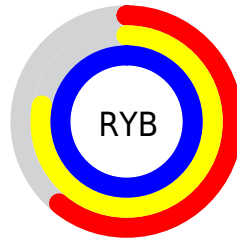
The Yxy color **73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **54.6491, 0.4029, 0.3513**, and the grayscale version is **66.2576, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8861, 0.2877, 0.3289**, and **38.5147, 0.2417, 0.2988** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.7738, 0.2420, 0.2977**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9209, 0.2684, 0.3118**.

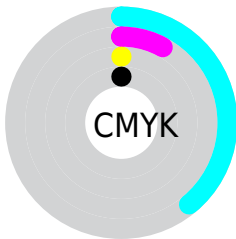
# Distribution



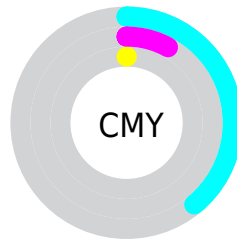
- Red (61%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049 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 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 73.0342, 0.2546,  
0.3049


 73.0342, 0.2546,  
0.3049

471.1333, 0.2809,  
0.3166

 54.0039, 0.2488,  
0.3021

 123.5258, 0.2636,  
0.3090

 38.6048, 0.2417,  
0.2987


 155.7558, 0.2671,  
0.3106

 26.4524, 0.2328,  
0.2942


193.1546, 0.2702,  
0.3120

 17.1624, 0.2215,  
0.2883

236.1066, 0.2728,  
0.3131

 10.3504, 0.2066,  
0.2801

284.9960, 0.2752,  
0.3142

 5.6319, 0.1861,  
0.2680

340.2073, 0.2773,

 2.6226, 0.1567,

0.3151

0.2487

402.1250, 0.2792,  
0.3159

0.9380, 0.0991,  
0.2180

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

73.0342, 0.2546,  
0.3049

73.0342, 0.2546,  
0.3049

67.7738, 0.2420,  
0.2977

78.9209, 0.2684,  
0.3118

63.1024, 0.2309,  
0.2902

85.4630, 0.2831,  
0.3182

58.9825, 0.2217,  
0.2824

92.6906, 0.2984,  
0.3240

55.3702, 0.2143,  
0.2747

100.0000, 0.3127,  
0.3290

■ 52.2135, 0.2090,  
0.2669

■ 49.4343, 0.2054,  
0.2592

■ 49.2307, 0.2052,  
0.2586

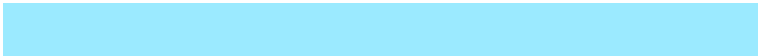
# Harmonies

## Analogous

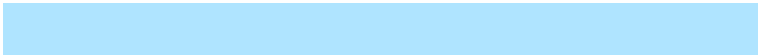
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



73.0342, 0.2664, 0.3335



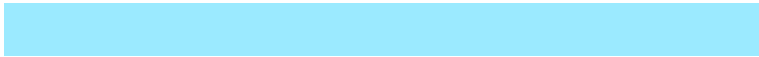
73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



73.0342, 0.2574, 0.2849

# Triad

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



73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



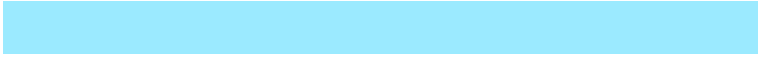
73.0342, 0.3336, 0.2986



73.0342, 0.3508, 0.3840

# Complementary

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



73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



54.6491, 0.4029, 0.3513

# 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.



73.0342, 0.3707, 0.3710



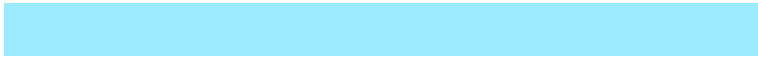
73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



73.0342, 0.3608, 0.3220

# Square

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



73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



73.0342, 0.3017, 0.2825



73.0342, 0.3746, 0.3481

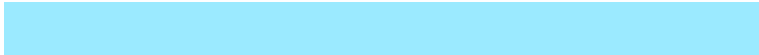


73.0342, 0.3213, 0.3815

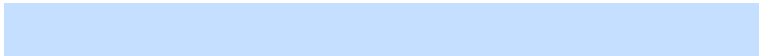


# Rectangle

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



73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



73.0342, 0.2671, 0.2784



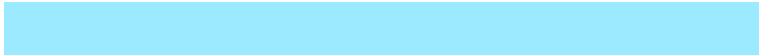
73.0342, 0.3746, 0.3481



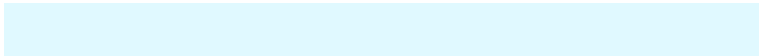
73.0342, 0.3589, 0.3812

# Sweetspot

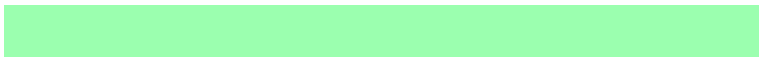
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



73.0351, 0.2546, 0.3049



90.6239, 0.2941, 0.3225



81.5764, 0.2971, 0.4252



19.1921, 0.2921, 0.3217



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

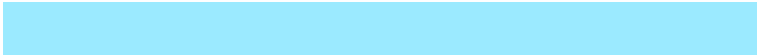


21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

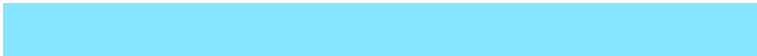


# Same Dimension

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



73.0351, 0.2546, 0.3049



68.8985, 0.2447, 0.2994



48.8647, 0.2454, 0.2453



19.7964, 0.2980, 0.3239



25.9481, 0.2055, 0.2599



2.6809, 0.2080, 0.2687



# Inverse Universe

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



50.6253, 0.3349, 0.2500



44.3351, 0.3406, 0.2353



77.4661, 0.3827, 0.4002



18.2313, 0.3170, 0.3104



13.3474, 0.3825, 0.1881

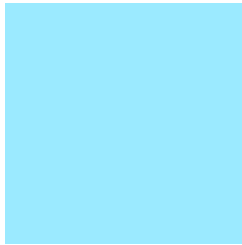


1.3152, 0.3741, 0.1834



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

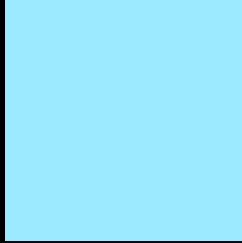
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

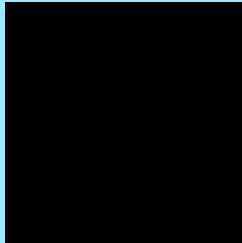
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**Yxy 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049.

# 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

73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049

### Protanopia

72.2223, 0.2947, 0.3003

### Deuteranopia

72.1790, 0.2932, 0.2885



## Tritanopia

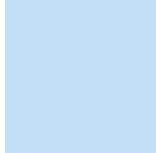
72.8075, 0.2551, 0.3071

# Trichromacy



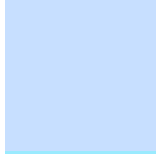
## Original Color

73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



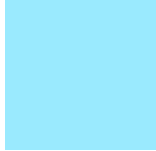
## Protanomaly

71.7530, 0.2784, 0.3015



## Deuteranomaly

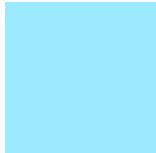
72.1375, 0.2774, 0.2943



## Tritanomaly

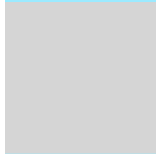
72.8714, 0.2546, 0.3060

# Monochromacy



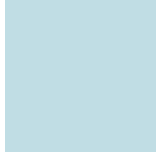
## Original Color

73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049



## Achromatopsia

66.5387, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

68.5208, 0.2885, 0.3209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049 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(155, 234, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 234, 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(155, 234, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 234, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049 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(155, 234, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 234, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 234, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 234, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 234, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 234,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 73.0342, 0.2546, 0.3049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 234, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
234, 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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