

Converting Colors

XYZ(13.5082, 12.0951, 50.3905)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(13.5082, 12.0951, 50.3905)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(13.5022, 12.0964,
50.3384)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0260BE
RGB	2, 96, 190
RGB Percent	1%, 38%, 75%
CMY	0.9920, 0.6235, 0.2549
CMYK	0.99, 0.49, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	210°, 98%, 38%
HSV	210°, 99%, 75%
XYZ	13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384
YIQ	78.6100, -86.1980, 9.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

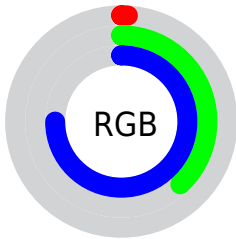
Format	Color
RYB	2, 65, 190
Decimal	155838
CIELab	41.37, 13.61, -55.74
CIELCh	41, 57.373, 283.723
Yxy	12.0964, 0.1778, 0.1593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278345918 (0xFF0260BE)
YUV	78.6100, 54.9153, -67.1870
Hunter-Lab	34.7799, 8.4323, -61.4670

Details

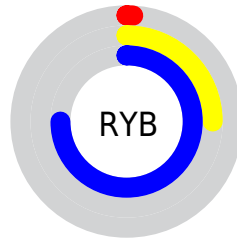
The XYZ color **13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **25.4330, 19.3247, 2.4482**, and the grayscale version is **7.2702, 7.6488, 8.3296**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.7867, 29.7061, 92.0542**, and **5.6278, 4.1452, 23.7960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.3848, 11.8986, 50.3067**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.7073, 14.0834, 50.6587**.

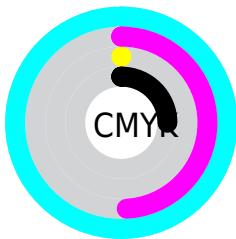
Distribution



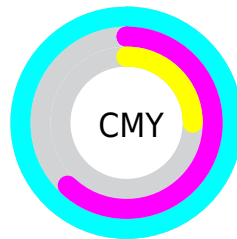
- Red (1%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384 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 XYZ color 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.5022, 12.0964,
50.3384

■ 13.5022, 12.0964,
50.3384

207.6848,
205.0424, 404.7607

■ 7.8546, 6.8094,
35.3093

■ 31.7968, 29.6706,
92.0775

■ 4.0531, 3.3432,
23.6158

■ 45.1746, 42.7265,
119.6246

■ 1.7322, 1.3134,
14.8393

■ 61.8598, 59.1408,
152.1815

■ 0.4763, 0.1515,
8.5613

■ 82.2177, 79.2979,
190.1666

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
4.3633

■ 106.6139,
103.5823, 233.9985

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
1.8267

■ 135.4135,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

132.3782, 284.0959

0.4455

168.9821,
166.0701, 340.8771

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 13.5022, 12.0964,
50.3384

■ 13.5022, 12.0964,
50.3384

■ 13.3848, 11.8986,
50.3067

■ 14.7073, 14.0834,
50.6587

■ 16.3022, 16.4321,
51.0280

■ 18.3716, 19.1914,
51.4515

■ 20.9658, 22.3917,
51.9325

■ 24.1277, 26.0599,
52.4739

■ 27.8954, 30.2201,
53.0783

■ 32.3037, 34.8943,
53.7482

■ 37.3841, 40.1031,
54.4858

■ 43.1664, 45.8657,
55.2934

Harmonies

Analogous

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



9.3970, 12.0964, 49.6950



13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384



17.9630, 12.0964, 37.6477

Triad

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



13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384



18.3047, 12.0964, 2.8319



5.3992, 12.0964, 7.7349

Complementary

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



13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384



25.4330, 19.3247, 2.4482

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.



6.8056, 12.0964, 2.5806



13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384



13.8893, 12.0964, 1.1466

Square

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



13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384



21.1555, 12.0964, 8.4476



9.7013, 12.0964, 1.0955



5.3436, 12.0964, 19.3907

Rectangle

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



13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384



20.2695, 12.0964, 26.1459



9.7013, 12.0964, 1.0955



5.7108, 12.0964, 5.4069

Sweetspot

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



13.5028, 12.0967, 50.3387



57.2141, 61.8494, 97.2018



20.5514, 37.6852, 17.2620



11.8002, 12.7758, 21.2293



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138

Same Dimension

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



13.5028, 12.0967, 50.3387



24.0063, 21.0645, 91.0797



9.3420, 3.7752, 48.9518



9.3999, 9.9921, 12.1054



8.9786, 8.0688, 33.4771



0.4171, 0.4469, 1.3331

Inverse Universe

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



23.3688, 11.8360, 12.1194



42.0973, 21.2842, 20.8421



39.6601, 47.7788, 7.1905



9.7237, 9.6138, 10.9340



15.5327, 7.8442, 8.0989



0.6415, 0.3205, 0.4912

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

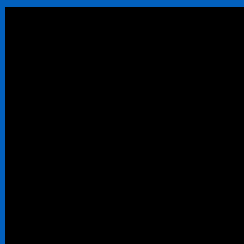
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 13.5022, 12.0964,

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

13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384

Protanopia

14.0346, 12.1285, 49.1783

Deuteranopia

12.1000, 12.1315, 41.2390



Tritanopia

8.4571, 11.9629, 18.0830

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384

Protanomaly

13.7295, 12.0916, 49.7544

Deuteranomaly

12.6110, 12.1848, 44.3351

Tritanomaly

9.8453, 11.8601, 27.3615

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384

Achromatopsia

7.4317, 7.8187, 8.5146

Achromatomaly

7.9435, 8.5327, 18.6811

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384 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(2, 96, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 96, 190)  
}
```

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(2, 96, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 96, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384 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(2, 96, 190) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 96, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 96, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 96, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 96, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 96, 190)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 13.5022, 12.0964, 50.3384 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 96, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 96,  
190) }
```

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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