

Converting Colors

XYZ(14.4495, 18.4187, 50.4955)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(14.4495, 18.4187, 50.4955)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(17.1934, 19.8634,
50.5048)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0083BC
RGB	0, 131, 188
RGB Percent	0%, 51%, 74%
CMY	0.9998, 0.4863, 0.2627
CMYK	1.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	198°, 100%, 37%
HSV	198°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048
YIQ	98.3290, -96.3730, -10.0450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

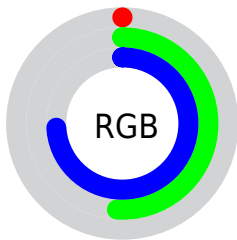
Format	Color
RYB	0, 77, 188
Decimal	33724
CIELab	51.68, -8.96, -38.12
CIELCh	52, 39.162, 256.778
Yxy	19.8634, 0.1964, 0.2269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223804 (0xFF0083BC)
YUV	98.3290, 44.2078, -86.2345
Hunter-Lab	44.5684, -9.1337, -35.9895

Details

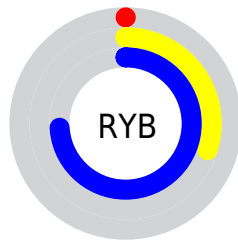
The XYZ color **17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **22.2045, 13.6217, 1.4601**, and the grayscale version is **11.6050, 12.2094, 13.2960**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.3412, 43.3064, 92.7244**, and **7.3204, 7.7558, 23.6655** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1920, 19.8605, 50.5047**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2460, 21.5745, 50.7800**.

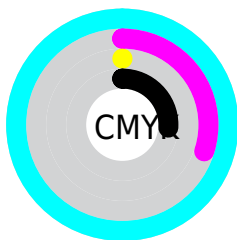
Distribution



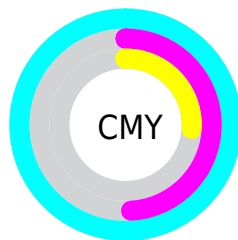
- Red (0%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048 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 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1934, 19.8634,
50.5048

■ 17.1934, 19.8634,
50.5048

■ 229.4190,
251.1747, 405.4282

■ 10.4686, 12.2958,
35.4407

■ 38.1990, 43.1880,
92.3264

■ 5.7754, 6.9455,
23.7163

■ 53.2105, 59.7139,
119.9209

■ 2.7484, 3.4280,
14.9130

■ 71.7149, 79.9946,
152.5293

■ 1.0221, 1.3591,
8.6124

■ 94.0777, 104.4145,
190.5701

■ 0.0000, 0.1863,
4.3959

■ 120.6641,
133.3581, 234.4618

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
1.8450

■ 151.8396,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

167.2097, 284.6231

0.4574

187.9694,
206.3538, 341.4724

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 17.1934, 19.8634,
50.5048

■ 17.1934, 19.8634,
50.5048

■ 17.1920, 19.8605,
50.5047

■ 18.2460, 21.5745,
50.7800

■ 19.5965, 23.5024,
51.0810

■ 21.3391, 25.6971,
51.4127

■ 23.5213, 28.1836,
51.7777

■ 26.1830, 30.9837,
52.1779

■ 29.3595, 34.1165,
52.6151

■ 33.0826, 37.5991,
53.0911

■ 37.3815, 41.4475,
53.6073

■ 42.2830, 45.6763,
54.1653

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.1368, 19.8634, 41.6920



17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048



21.1605, 19.8634, 49.8917

Triad

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



17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048



27.1347, 19.8634, 15.9315



13.8634, 19.8634, 9.8805

Complementary

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



17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048



22.2045, 13.6217, 1.4601

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.



16.7688, 19.8634, 6.7612



17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048



24.5797, 19.8634, 9.3246

Square

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



17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048



27.2905, 19.8634, 27.0003



20.6725, 19.8634, 6.6014



12.4031, 19.8634, 17.0200

Rectangle

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



17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048



23.8073, 19.8634, 44.1767



20.6725, 19.8634, 6.6014



14.6835, 19.8634, 8.4552

Sweetspot

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



17.1941, 19.8640, 50.5053



59.5861, 67.8028, 96.1729



18.7082, 36.2568, 9.8088



12.1798, 13.9943, 20.6018



90.7827, 95.5105, 104.0109



18.6292, 19.5994, 21.3438

Same Dimension

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



17.1941, 19.8640, 50.5053



30.9315, 35.5416, 91.4562



9.7591, 4.9940, 48.0270



9.5577, 10.3078, 12.1581



11.7729, 13.6576, 34.4086



0.5162, 0.6450, 1.3662

Inverse Universe

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



24.8365, 12.3311, 22.5443



44.8956, 22.3002, 40.2485



31.7111, 32.6349, 4.6290



9.8034, 9.6456, 11.3535



16.9432, 8.4084, 15.5263



0.6914, 0.3405, 0.7544

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

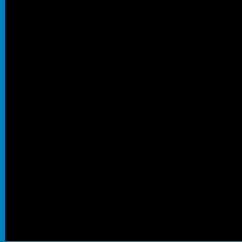
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1934, 19.8634,

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

17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048

Protanopia

20.5676, 19.8130, 45.3881

Deuteranopia

20.4017, 19.9583, 51.4923



Tritanopia

14.0706, 19.7149, 30.6675

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048

Protanomaly

18.0239, 19.2029, 47.0125

Deuteranomaly

18.2770, 19.4366, 50.9324

Tritanomaly

15.0467, 19.6588, 37.1839

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048

Achromatopsia

11.6093, 12.2139, 13.3009

Achromatomaly

11.6593, 13.8147, 23.5247

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048 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(0, 131, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 131, 188)  
}
```

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(0, 131, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 131, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048 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(0, 131, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 131, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 131, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 131, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 131, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 131,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.1934, 19.8634, 50.5048 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 131, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 131,  
188) }
```

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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