

# Converting Colors

XYZ(27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(27.1986, 28.7180,  
50.5640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7894BA
RGB	120, 148, 186
RGB Percent	47%, 58%, 73%
CMY	0.5294, 0.4196, 0.2706
CMYK	0.35, 0.20, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	215°, 32%, 60%
HSV	215°, 35%, 73%
XYZ	27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640
YIQ	143.9600, -28.8860, 5.8820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

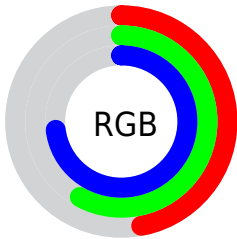
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	120, 140, 186
Decimal	7902394
CIE Lab	60.53, -0.39, -22.93
CIE LCh	61, 22.930, 269.022
Yxy	28.7180, 0.2554, 0.2697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286092474 (0xFF7894BA)
YUV	143.9600, 20.7257, -21.0129
Hunter-Lab	53.5892, -3.1853, -18.4306

# Details

The XYZ color **27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **35.8675, 36.2498, 22.8769**, and the grayscale version is **26.4215, 27.7974, 30.2714**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.6031, 57.6505, 92.2542**, and **10.9852, 11.6578, 23.8615** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.2626, 24.3101, 49.9211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.7930, 33.6973, 51.2835**.

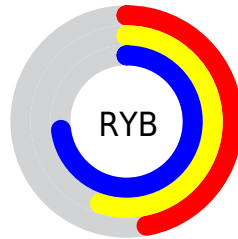
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (58%)

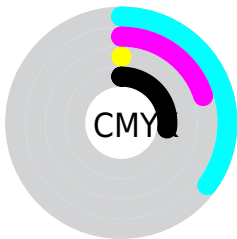
Blue (73%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (73%)

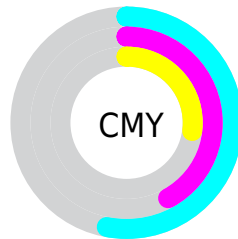


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640 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 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 27.1986, 28.7180,  
50.5640

■ 27.1986, 28.7180,  
50.5640

280.7675,  
295.8821, 405.6655

■ 17.8598, 18.8676,  
35.4874

■ 54.6200, 57.6287,  
92.4149

■ 10.9485, 11.5746,  
23.7520

■ 73.4334, 77.4579,  
120.0262

■ 6.0992, 6.4548,  
14.9393

■ 96.1356, 101.3820,  
152.6529

■ 2.9467, 3.1235,  
8.6306

123.0921,  
129.7856, 190.7135

■ 1.1257, 1.1966,  
4.4075

154.6681,  
163.0530, 234.6265

■ 0.0464, 0.0589,  
1.8515

191.2291,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

201.5686, 284.8105

0.4616

233.1405,  
245.7168, 341.6840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 27.1986, 28.7180,  
50.5640

■ 27.1986, 28.7180,  
50.5640

■ 23.2626, 24.3101,  
49.9211

■ 31.7930, 33.6973,  
51.2835

■ 19.9488, 20.4468,  
49.3501

■ 37.0738, 39.2666,  
52.0801

■ 17.2216, 17.1040,  
48.8486

■ 43.0707, 45.4474,  
52.9571

■ 15.0404, 14.2539,  
48.4135

■ 49.8107, 52.2595,  
53.9167

■ 13.3585, 11.8652,  
48.0410

■ 57.3194, 59.7213,  
54.9612

■ 12.1190, 9.9010,  
47.7272

■ 65.6212, 67.8505,  
56.0928

■ 11.6525, 9.1241,  
47.6019

■ 74.7393, 76.6644,  
57.3134

■ 79.4336, 83.4663,  
58.3789

■ 82.5696, 89.7383,  
59.4242

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.4695, 28.7180, 47.4311



27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640



30.1512, 28.7180, 47.7992

# Triad

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



27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640



32.5815, 28.7180, 24.0084



22.7005, 28.7180, 23.6067

# Complementary

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



27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640



35.8675, 36.2498, 22.8769

# 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.



24.6262, 28.7180, 19.0709



27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640



30.3313, 28.7180, 19.2716

# Square

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



27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640



33.3914, 28.7180, 31.5480



27.3928, 28.7180, 17.6380



21.9908, 28.7180, 30.9917



# Rectangle

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



27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640



31.8223, 28.7180, 43.2233



27.3928, 28.7180, 17.6380



23.2199, 28.7180, 21.7511

# Sweetspot

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



27.1995, 28.7191, 50.5647



71.7100, 75.8519, 95.0628



31.4255, 41.5596, 38.4441



15.4715, 16.3728, 20.8874



90.7827, 95.5105, 104.0109



18.6292, 19.5994, 21.3438

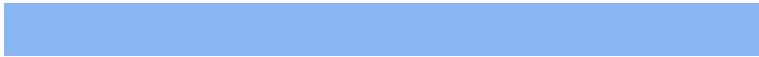


# Same Dimension

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



27.1995, 28.7191, 50.5647



43.3438, 45.4047, 90.6809



23.9505, 21.2942, 49.3028



8.8259, 9.3290, 11.4149



7.9104, 6.2805, 32.0484



0.3405, 0.3446, 1.1503



# Inverse Universe

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



32.3123, 26.0112, 31.3356



54.2761, 40.5109, 49.3638



40.1468, 46.3709, 24.6049



9.1585, 9.0738, 10.1819



14.6065, 7.4163, 5.8145

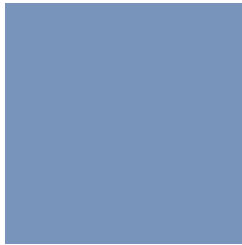


0.5460, 0.2739, 0.3687



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

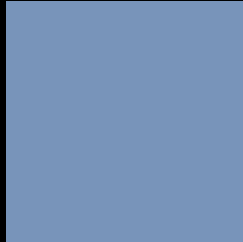
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

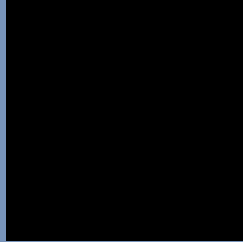
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

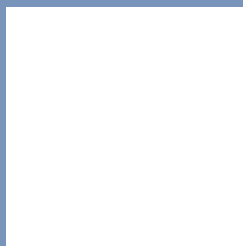
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640.



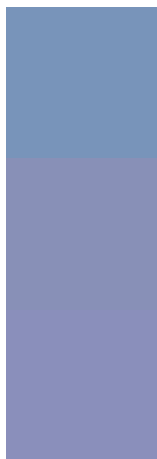
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 27.1986, 28.7180,



# 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

27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640

### Protanopia

28.6738, 28.5997, 48.8088

### Deuteranopia

29.2733, 28.6361, 50.9981



## Tritanopia

24.9993, 28.7816, 39.3598

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640

## Protanomaly

27.9830, 28.4573, 49.3653

## Deuteranomaly

28.4551, 28.6639, 51.0467

## Tritanomaly

25.8491, 28.8937, 43.2444

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640

## Achromatopsia

26.5089, 27.8894, 30.3716

## Achromatomaly

26.3751, 27.9049, 36.7970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640 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(120, 148, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 148, 186)  
}
```

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(120, 148, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 148, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640 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(120, 148, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 148, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 148, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 148, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 148, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 148,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 27.1986, 28.7180, 50.5640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 148, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
148, 186) }
```

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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