

# Converting Colors

XYZ(28.7569, 38.3964, 48.1512)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(28.7569, 38.3964, 48.1512)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(28.7762, 38.4358,  
48.0217)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AB5B2
RGB	90, 181, 178
RGB Percent	35%, 71%, 70%
CMY	0.6470, 0.2902, 0.3020
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.02, 0.29
HSL	178°, 38%, 53%
HSV	178°, 50%, 71%
XYZ	28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217
YIQ	153.4490, -53.2730, -20.2250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

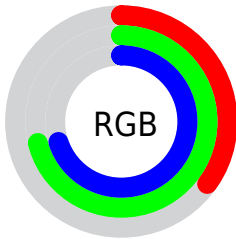
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 136, 181
Decimal	5944754
CIELab	68.34, -27.80, -6.82
CIElCh	68, 28.623, 193.791
Yxy	38.4358, 0.2497, 0.3335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284134834 (0xFF5AB5B2)
YUV	153.4490, 12.1036, -55.6448
Hunter-Lab	61.9966, -25.6419, -2.5276

# Details

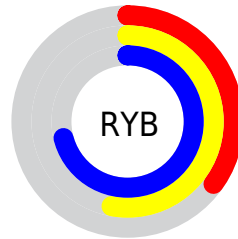
The XYZ color **28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **24.6893, 17.9275, 12.5163**, and the grayscale version is **30.4405, 32.0257, 34.8760**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.1681, 72.7119, 88.8636**, and **11.8217, 17.1257, 22.0846** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.1660, 37.6135, 47.6349**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.8176, 39.4822, 48.4318**.

# Distribution



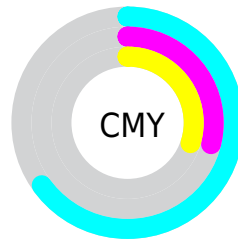
- Red (35%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217 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 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.7762, 38.4358,  
48.0217

■ 28.7762, 38.4358,  
48.0217

288.1708,  
339.4858, 395.3893

■ 19.0550, 26.3211,  
33.4840

■ 57.1213, 72.7756,  
88.6026

■ 11.8143, 17.0640,  
22.2233

■ 76.4760, 95.7695,  
115.4828

■ 6.6886, 10.2801,  
13.8212

■ 99.7726, 123.1586,  
147.3143

■ 3.3127, 5.5851,  
7.8591

■ 127.3763,  
155.3273, 184.5156

■ 1.3212, 2.5945,  
3.9184

159.6527,  
192.6600, 227.5052

■ 0.1990, 0.9239,  
1.5807

196.9670,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

235.5410, 276.7016

0.2770

239.6846,  
284.3548, 332.5235

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 28.7762, 38.4358,  
48.0217

■ 28.7762, 38.4358,  
48.0217

■ 27.1660, 37.6135,  
47.6349

■ 30.8176, 39.4822,  
48.4318

■ 25.9519, 36.9945,  
47.2671

■ 33.3153, 40.7628,  
48.8637

■ 25.0990, 36.5617,  
46.9176

■ 36.2965, 42.2926,  
49.3196

■ 24.5648, 36.2931,  
46.5844

■ 39.7852, 44.0841,  
49.8006

■ 24.2656, 36.1455,  
46.2719

■ 43.8039, 46.1487,  
50.3078

■ 48.3737, 48.4975,  
50.8422

■ 53.5146, 51.1406,  
51.4047

■ 59.2456, 54.0879,  
51.9961

■ 65.5848, 57.3487,  
52.6174

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.8567, 38.4358, 35.3235



28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217



30.6503, 38.4358, 61.3874

# Triad

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



28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217



42.8349, 38.4358, 62.3448



38.9942, 38.4358, 22.3222

# Complementary

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



28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217



24.6893, 17.9275, 12.5163

# 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.



43.1220, 38.4358, 26.9718



28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217



45.4604, 38.4358, 49.1347

# Square

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



28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217



38.6279, 38.4358, 70.7312



45.5696, 38.4358, 36.2312



34.5135, 38.4358, 22.1451



# Rectangle

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



28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217



32.8520, 38.4358, 68.1684



45.5696, 38.4358, 36.2312



40.4772, 38.4358, 23.3630

# Sweetspot

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



28.7773, 38.4373, 48.0226



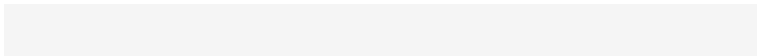
68.0269, 77.2945, 88.7541



22.8881, 36.1164, 15.4385



14.4274, 16.5645, 19.1445



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



28.7773, 38.4373, 48.0226



48.4705, 67.2698, 85.2607



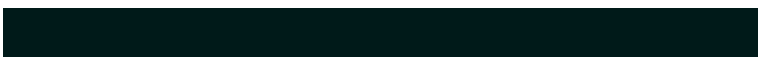
21.7233, 23.8415, 47.1747



8.7303, 9.6266, 10.8394



16.7328, 24.9191, 31.9254



0.5302, 0.7856, 1.0242



# Inverse Universe

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



24.6893, 17.9275, 12.5163



40.3450, 26.4621, 14.6566



29.2176, 27.1927, 13.3824



8.5073, 8.5097, 8.9041



13.1645, 6.7834, 0.7604

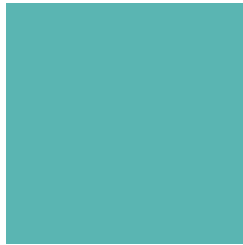


0.4179, 0.2149, 0.0436



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

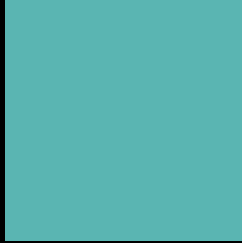
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

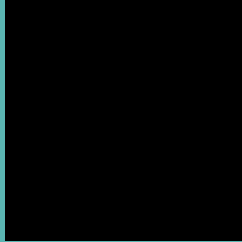
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217.



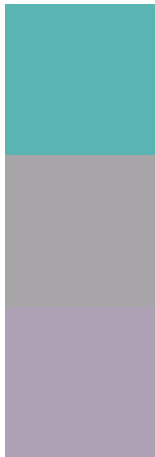
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 28.7762, 38.4358,



# 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

28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217

### Protanopia

36.6715, 38.0623, 42.4597

### Deuteranopia

38.6439, 37.8658, 49.5280



## Tritanopia

30.4651, 38.5234, 56.2821

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217

## Protanomaly

32.8245, 37.6798, 44.5726

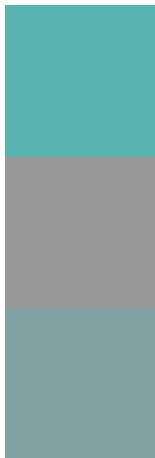
## Deuteranomaly

33.6708, 37.1811, 49.1181

## Tritanomaly

29.9126, 38.6005, 53.4510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217

## Achromatopsia

30.2779, 31.8547, 34.6897

## Achromatomaly

28.8247, 33.5488, 39.1388

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217 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(90, 181, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 181, 178)  
}
```

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(90, 181, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 181, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217 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(90, 181, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 181, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 181, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 181, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 181, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 181,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 28.7762, 38.4358, 48.0217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 181, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 181,  
178) }
```

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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