

# Converting Colors

XYZ(35.7884, 36.4171, 63.5357)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(35.7884, 36.4171, 63.5357)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(35.7380, 36.3166,  
63.5187)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91A2CE
RGB	145, 162, 206
RGB Percent	57%, 64%, 81%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3647, 0.1922
CMYK	0.30, 0.21, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	223°, 38%, 69%
HSV	223°, 30%, 81%
XYZ	35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187
YIQ	161.9330, -24.2560, 10.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

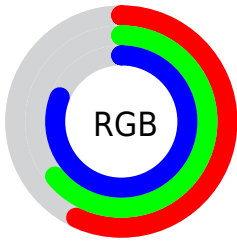
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 158, 206
Decimal	9544398
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.76, 4.15, -24.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 24.772, 279.655
Yxy	36.3166, 0.2636, 0.2679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287734478 (0xFF91A2CE)
YUV	161.9330, 21.7250, -14.8502
Hunter-Lab	60.2633, 0.3954, -20.3086

# Details

The XYZ color **35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **48.7628, 51.5621, 34.1718**, and the grayscale version is **34.2219, 36.0041, 39.2085**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.6823, 69.1251, 104.4357**, and **15.8661, 15.9630, 31.9507** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.9674, 29.6837, 62.5432**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.4784, 43.9102, 64.6298**.

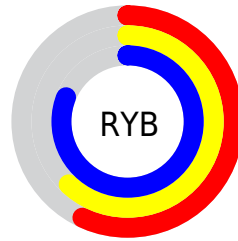
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (64%)

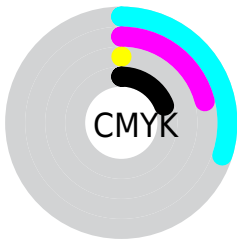
Blue (81%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (81%)

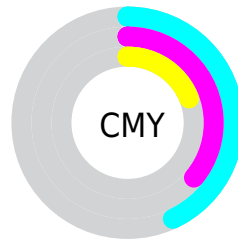


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187 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 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 35.7380, 36.3166,  
63.5187

■ 35.7380, 36.3166,  
63.5187

319.2652,  
330.3422, 455.6092

■ 24.4011, 24.6788,  
45.8173

■ 67.9540, 69.5205,  
111.5103

■ 15.7578, 15.8379,  
31.7540

■ 89.5638, 91.8553,  
142.6375

■ 9.4427, 9.4095,  
20.9104

115.3286,  
118.5246, 179.0771

■ 5.0904, 5.0093,  
12.8679

145.6138,  
149.9128, 221.2476

■ 2.3357, 2.2527,  
7.2080

180.7847,  
186.4043, 269.5675

■ 0.8128, 0.7485,  
3.5121

221.2066,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

228.3834, 324.4554

1.3617

267.2450,  
276.2346, 386.3297

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1116

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.7380, 36.3166,  
63.5187

■ 35.7380, 36.3166,  
63.5187

■ 29.9674, 29.6837,  
62.5432

■ 42.4784, 43.9102,  
64.6298

■ 25.1168, 23.9675,  
61.6955

■ 50.2283, 52.4977,  
65.8789

■ 21.1370, 19.1266,  
60.9709

■ 59.0291, 62.1157,  
67.2715

■ 17.9726, 15.1146,  
60.3633

■ 68.9192, 72.7978,  
68.8121

■ 15.5615, 11.8802,  
59.8660

■ 79.9347, 84.5759,  
70.5049

■ 13.8312, 9.3654,  
59.4718

■ 86.9268, 94.8086,  
72.1115

■ 12.6633, 7.4866,  
59.1707

■ 88.1407, 97.2363,  
72.5161

■ 12.6242, 7.4234,  
59.1606

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.0776, 36.3166, 62.1663



35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187



39.3133, 36.3166, 57.6122

# Triad

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



35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187



40.3555, 36.3166, 27.8021



28.2048, 36.3166, 32.8059

# Complementary

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



35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187



48.7628, 51.5621, 34.1718

# 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.



30.1291, 36.3166, 25.7116



35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187



37.0788, 36.3166, 23.2053

# Square

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



35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187



42.1035, 36.3166, 36.1881



33.3258, 36.3166, 22.5162



27.9029, 36.3166, 43.0982



# Rectangle

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



35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187



41.1031, 36.3166, 50.8864



33.3258, 36.3166, 22.5162



28.6764, 36.3166, 30.0239

# Sweetspot

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



35.7392, 36.3180, 63.5195



82.0495, 85.7933, 106.8430



42.9039, 53.8250, 56.1119



17.1409, 17.8999, 22.8015



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



35.7392, 36.3180, 63.5195



51.3465, 51.3301, 101.8092



35.4103, 31.9994, 62.7033



10.8520, 11.3445, 14.1881



7.8446, 4.7132, 36.4525



0.4697, 0.3732, 1.9022



# Inverse Universe

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



42.1016, 35.9825, 38.9101



63.5346, 51.1902, 54.5535



49.1201, 57.4967, 35.2984



11.3387, 11.2642, 12.3181



16.1705, 8.2788, 3.3505

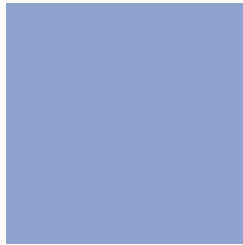


0.8670, 0.4402, 0.3457



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

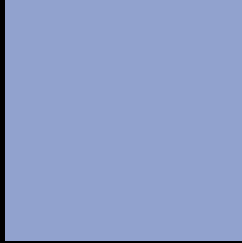
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

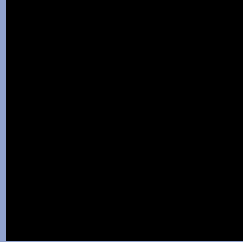
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.7380, 36.3166,



# 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

35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187

### Protanopia

36.3527, 36.1287, 62.8151

### Deuteranopia

37.1782, 36.2698, 64.0728



## Tritanopia

32.7044, 36.4217, 48.4864

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187

## Protanomaly

36.1587, 36.2871, 62.8559

## Deuteranomaly

36.5958, 36.2259, 64.0950

## Tritanomaly

33.6249, 36.2471, 53.3683

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187

## Achromatopsia

34.3422, 36.1307, 39.3463

## Achromatomaly

34.6665, 36.1229, 47.2648

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187 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(145, 162, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 162, 206)  
}
```

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(145, 162, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 162, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187 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(145, 162, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 162, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 162, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 162, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 162, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 162,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 35.7380, 36.3166, 63.5187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 162, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
162, 206) }
```

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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