

# Converting Colors

XYZ(37.3024, 46.3774, 99.4555)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(37.3024, 46.3774, 99.4555)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(37.3106, 46.5081,  
99.1060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C4FC
RGB	0, 196, 252
RGB Percent	0%, 77%, 99%
CMY	0.9997, 0.2314, 0.0118
CMYK	1.00, 0.22, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	193°, 100%, 49%
HSV	193°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060
YIQ	143.7800, -134.7920, -24.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

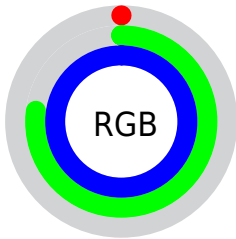
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 110, 252
Decimal	50428
CIELab	73.87, -21.29, -38.87
CIELCh	74, 44.317, 241.293
Yxy	46.5081, 0.2040, 0.2542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278240508 (0xFF00C4FC)
YUV	143.7800, 53.3525, -126.0951
Hunter-Lab	68.1968, -21.6869, -38.4245

# Details

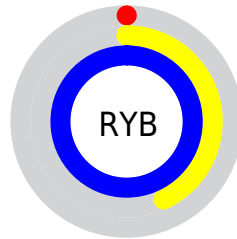
The XYZ color **37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **41.5634, 23.5312, 2.3534**, and the grayscale version is **26.2614, 27.6290, 30.0880**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.9853, 80.9813, 107.0771**, and **19.5233, 23.2861, 55.0954** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.3076, 46.5019, 99.1059**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.0062, 49.2939, 99.5553**.

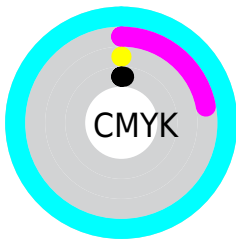
# Distribution



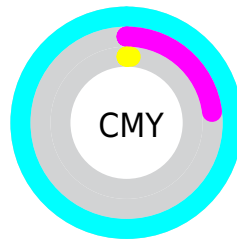
- Red (0%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060 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 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.3106, 46.5081,  
99.1060

37.3106, 46.5081,  
99.1060

325.9855,  
372.8476, 578.5448

25.6228, 32.6470,  
74.9414

70.3610, 84.9789,  
161.9692

16.6729, 21.8561,  
55.0635

92.4543, 110.3574,  
201.5049

10.0954, 13.7512,  
39.0536

118.7468,  
140.3437, 247.0015

5.5250, 7.9478,  
26.4933

149.6040,  
175.3223, 298.8773

2.5964, 4.0616,  
16.9639

185.3911,  
215.6776, 357.5510

0.9441, 1.7081,  
10.0471

226.4734,

0.0000, 0.4289,

261.7940, 423.4411

5.3242

273.2165,  
314.0559, 496.9662

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.3767

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7737

■ 37.3106, 46.5081,  
99.1060

■ 37.3106, 46.5081,  
99.1060

■ 37.3076, 46.5019,  
99.1059

■ 39.0062, 49.2939,  
99.5553

■ 41.2723, 52.4438,  
100.0438

■ 44.2712, 56.0429,  
100.5805

■ 48.1010, 60.1426,  
101.1700

■ 52.8443, 64.7862,  
101.8163

■ 58.5731, 70.0115,  
102.5229

■ 65.3521, 75.8525,  
103.2930

■ 73.2404, 82.3403,  
104.1296

■ 82.2923, 89.5037,  
105.0351

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.4667, 46.5081, 76.7257



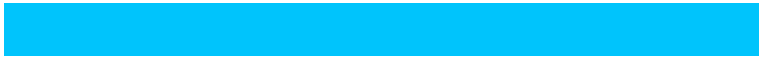
37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



44.5478, 46.5081, 107.6803

# Triad

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



37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



61.1724, 46.5081, 49.6653



36.7835, 46.5081, 21.8463

# Complementary

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



37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



41.5634, 23.5312, 2.3534

# 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.



43.8631, 46.5081, 18.4382



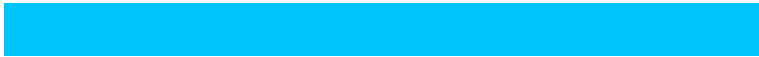
37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



58.4770, 46.5081, 31.2581

# Square

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



37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



58.8906, 46.5081, 74.5071



51.8993, 46.5081, 21.2913



32.1888, 46.5081, 32.5055



# Rectangle

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



37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



49.9457, 46.5081, 102.8675



51.8993, 46.5081, 21.2913



38.9211, 46.5081, 19.9864

# Sweetspot

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



37.3122, 46.5097, 99.1072



67.0983, 77.8907, 106.1057



35.4931, 69.8946, 15.1919



13.7044, 16.1133, 22.6378



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

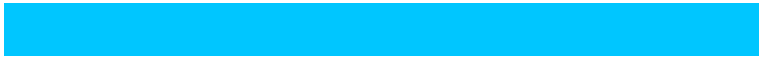


# Same Dimension

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



37.3122, 46.5097, 99.1072



38.3169, 47.7538, 101.8056



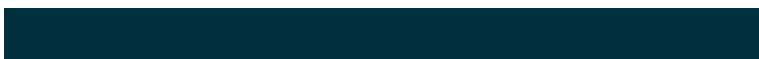
19.8540, 11.5931, 93.2877



17.4194, 18.9155, 22.1183



19.5485, 24.4526, 51.6631



1.8882, 2.4201, 4.8108



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1102, 24.6829, 54.3491



51.4698, 25.3519, 55.7993



56.5928, 53.5899, 7.3632



17.8182, 17.4546, 20.8984



26.1592, 12.8794, 28.6105

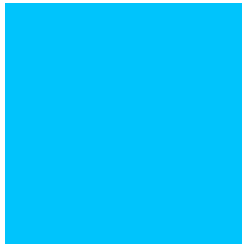


2.4620, 1.2085, 2.8563



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

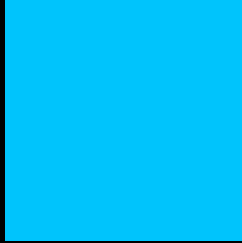
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060 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 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 37.3106, 46.5081,



# 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

37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060

### Protanopia

46.6629, 45.9063, 87.2903

### Deuteranopia

47.1073, 45.8331, 100.9716



## Tritanopia

33.0489, 46.2664, 72.1542

# Trichromacy



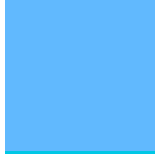
## Original Color

37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



## Protanomaly

39.2355, 44.1120, 91.2406



## Deuteranomaly

40.1681, 44.3951, 100.2180



## Tritanomaly

34.5663, 46.5040, 81.2831

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060



## Achromatopsia

26.5089, 27.8894, 30.3716



## Achromatomaly

26.0581, 31.8886, 49.5815

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060 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, 196, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 196, 252)  
}
```

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, 196, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 196, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060 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, 196, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 196, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 196, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 196, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 196, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 196,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 37.3106, 46.5081, 99.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 196, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 196,  
252) }
```

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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