

# Converting Colors

XYZ(42.1238, 45.7954, 46.9493)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(42.1238, 45.7954, 46.9493)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(42.1450, 45.6650,  
47.1504)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFB6AF
RGB	175, 182, 175
RGB Percent	69%, 71%, 69%
CMY	0.3137, 0.2863, 0.3137
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.04, 0.29
HSL	120°, 5%, 70%
HSV	120°, 4%, 71%
XYZ	42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504
YIQ	179.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

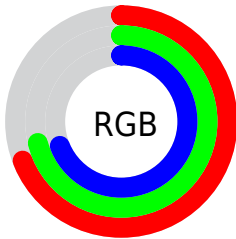
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	175, 182, 182
Decimal	11515567
CIELab	73.33, -3.76, 2.70
CIELCh	73, 4.628, 144.280
Yxy	45.6650, 0.3123, 0.3384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289705647 (0xFFAFB6AF)
YUV	179.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036
Hunter-Lab	67.5759, -6.9328, 5.9341

# Details

The XYZ color **42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **43.0665, 43.9836, 50.4780**, and the grayscale version is **42.9181, 45.1532, 49.1718**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.8125, 83.8512, 86.9466**, and **19.5938, 21.3415, 21.8255** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.6635, 43.0333, 38.1834**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4207, 48.6809, 57.4141**.

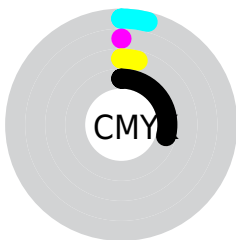
# Distribution



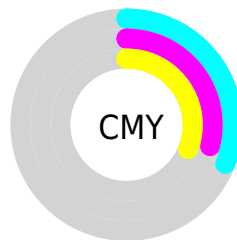
- Red (69%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504 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 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.1450, 45.6650,  
47.1504

■ 42.1450, 45.6650,  
47.1504

346.0651,  
369.4602, 391.8257

■ 29.4065, 31.9815,  
32.7994

■ 77.6828, 83.7174,  
87.2904

■ 19.5343, 21.3474,  
21.7029

101.2128,  
108.8552, 113.9165

■ 12.1633, 13.3782,  
13.4426

129.0706,  
138.5798, 145.4713

■ 6.9280, 7.6895,  
7.5997

161.6217,  
173.2757, 182.3734

■ 3.4630, 3.8969,  
3.7558

199.2313,  
213.3274, 225.0414

■ 1.4031, 1.6161,  
1.4924

242.2648,

■ 0.2584, 0.3684,

259.1190, 273.8937

0.2122

291.0876,  
311.0352, 329.3490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.1450, 45.6650,  
47.1504

■ 42.1450, 45.6650,  
47.1504

■ 36.6635, 43.0333,  
38.1834

■ 48.4207, 48.6809,  
57.4141

■ 31.9408, 40.7647,  
30.4587

■ 55.5163, 52.0893,  
69.0201

■ 27.9448, 38.8452,  
23.9225

■ 63.4614, 55.9057,  
82.0154

■ 24.6393, 37.2574,  
18.5158

■ 72.2827, 60.1431,  
96.4439

■ 21.9852, 35.9826,  
14.1746

■ 76.0188, 61.9377,  
102.5563

■ 19.9396, 35.0000,  
10.8285

■ 18.4542, 34.2865,  
8.3988

■ 17.4736, 33.8154,  
6.7948

■ 16.9311, 33.5548,  
5.9072

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.7629, 45.6650, 45.7468



42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504



41.8646, 45.6650, 49.2761

# Triad

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



42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504



43.2474, 45.6650, 54.3157



44.8454, 45.6650, 47.9011

# Complementary

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



42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504



43.0665, 43.9836, 50.4780

# 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.



44.9791, 45.6650, 50.1694



42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504



44.0499, 45.6650, 53.9198

# Square

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



42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504



42.4959, 45.6650, 53.4497



44.6862, 45.6650, 52.3842



44.3233, 45.6650, 46.1706



# Rectangle

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



42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504



41.9042, 45.6650, 50.8352



44.6862, 45.6650, 52.3842



44.9376, 45.6650, 48.6241

# Sweetspot

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



42.1463, 45.6670, 47.1514



79.4789, 84.2651, 90.5055



43.7592, 46.4985, 47.2268



17.5673, 18.6178, 20.0109



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988

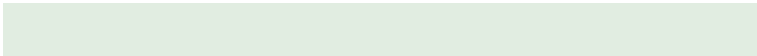


# Same Dimension

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



42.1463, 45.6670, 47.1514



75.1009, 82.1621, 83.3445



42.4947, 45.8063, 48.9864



9.3661, 10.2886, 10.3582



11.8131, 23.6262, 3.9378



0.4164, 0.8329, 0.1388



# Inverse Universe

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



43.0665, 43.9836, 50.4780



77.2875, 78.1622, 91.2487



42.7091, 43.8406, 48.5957



9.6679, 9.7365, 11.4492



19.5856, 9.4080, 32.0344

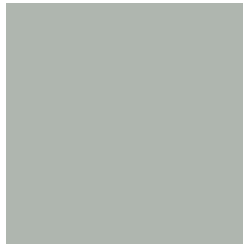


0.6904, 0.3317, 1.1293



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

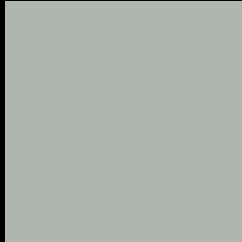
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

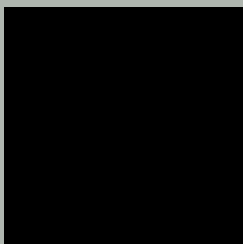
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

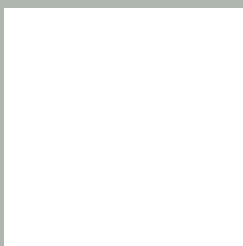
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.1450, 45.6650,



# 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

42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504

### Protanopia

43.6705, 45.5716, 46.0297

### Deuteranopia

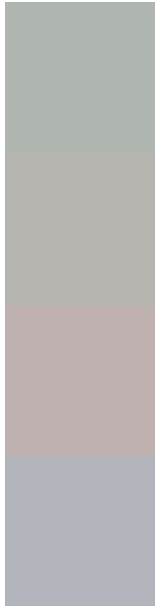
46.3606, 45.4522, 47.9247



## Tritanopia

44.1058, 45.5554, 56.9205

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504

## Protanomaly

43.0173, 45.5223, 46.5638

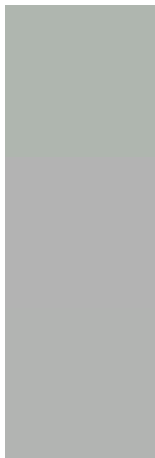
## Deuteranomaly

44.7938, 45.5260, 47.5008

## Tritanomaly

43.3156, 45.5348, 52.9605

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504

## Achromatopsia

42.8472, 45.0786, 49.0906

## Achromatomaly

42.7172, 45.3218, 48.6160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504 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(175, 182, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 182, 175)  
}
```

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(175, 182, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 182, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504 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".

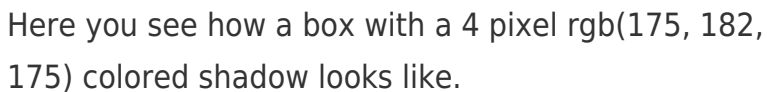
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(175, 182, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 182, 175) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 182, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 182, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 182, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 182,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 42.1450, 45.6650, 47.1504 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 182, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
182, 175) }
```

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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