

# Converting Colors

XYZ(42.1557, 51.9092, 47.3900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(42.1557, 51.9092, 47.3900)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238)</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(42.1398, 51.8583,  
47.3238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CC9AD
RGB	156, 201, 173
RGB Percent	61%, 79%, 68%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2117, 0.3216
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.14, 0.21
HSL	143°, 29%, 70%
HSV	143°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238
YIQ	184.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

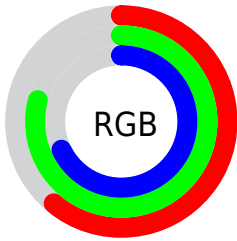
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 189, 201
Decimal	10275245
CIELab	77.20, -20.45, 9.19
CIElCh	77, 22.416, 155.807
Yxy	51.8583, 0.2982, 0.3670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288465325 (0xFF9CC9AD)
YUV	184.3530, -5.5970, -24.8656
Hunter-Lab	72.0127, -21.5691, 11.4459

# Details

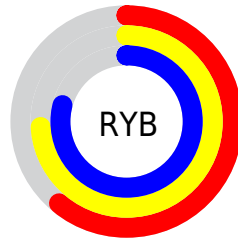
The XYZ color **42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **44.6294, 39.6565, 50.6520**, and the grayscale version is **45.7934, 48.1782, 52.4660**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.6276, 90.9703, 86.9191**, and **19.5938, 25.1910, 21.9188** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.4134, 49.5566, 41.0783**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.6260, 54.5415, 54.1986**.

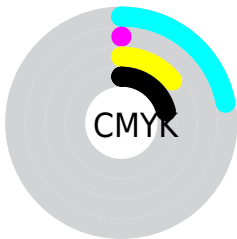
# Distribution



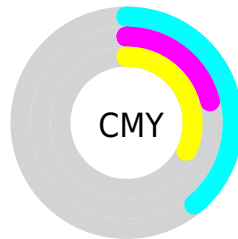
- Red (61%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238 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 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 42.1398, 51.8583,  
47.3238


 42.1398, 51.8583,  
47.3238


346.0439,  
393.8893, 392.5366

 29.4024, 36.8921,  
32.9355


 77.6750, 92.9222,  
87.5518

 19.5312, 25.1240,  
21.8063


 101.2035,  
119.7888, 114.2286

 12.1610, 16.1695,  
13.5177


129.0597,  
151.3909, 145.8386

 6.9264, 9.6441,  
7.6511

161.6089,  
188.1131, 182.8005

 3.4620, 5.1637,  
3.7880

199.2166,  
230.3396, 225.5327

 1.4026, 2.3436,  
1.5098

242.2481,

 0.2580, 0.7966,

278.4549, 274.4537

0.2252

291.0688,  
332.8433, 329.9822

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.1398, 51.8583,  
47.3238

■ 42.1398, 51.8583,  
47.3238

■ 37.4134, 49.5566,  
41.0783

■ 47.6260, 54.5415,  
54.1986

■ 33.4079, 47.6123,  
35.4408

■ 53.9002, 57.6161,  
61.7162

■ 30.0870, 46.0086,  
30.3938

■ 60.9944, 61.0996,  
69.8941

■ 27.4098, 44.7247,  
25.9178

■ 68.9373, 65.0066,  
78.7482

■ 25.3305, 43.7375,  
21.9919

■ 77.2009, 69.0645,  
88.2677

■ 23.7969, 43.0206,  
18.5942

■ 79.0780, 69.8153,  
98.1522

■ 22.7471, 42.5423,  
15.7009

■ 80.1776, 70.2552,  
103.9425

■ 22.1897, 42.2960,  
13.8192

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.6182, 51.8583, 39.3868



42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238



41.5281, 51.8583, 58.8898

# Triad

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



42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238



50.1294, 51.8583, 83.3883



56.2888, 51.8583, 43.7370

# Complementary

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



42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238



44.6294, 39.6565, 50.6520

# 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.



57.9628, 51.8583, 54.1074



42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238



54.2766, 51.8583, 77.8793

# Square

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



42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238



45.9851, 51.8583, 80.8797



57.2059, 51.8583, 66.7132



52.7491, 51.8583, 37.5360



# Rectangle

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



42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238



42.2284, 51.8583, 67.3899



57.2059, 51.8583, 66.7132



57.0975, 51.8583, 46.7894

# Sweetspot

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



42.1412, 51.8605, 47.3250



87.0480, 96.0755, 99.4592



46.7764, 54.4281, 39.4936



18.4912, 20.4952, 21.1198



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

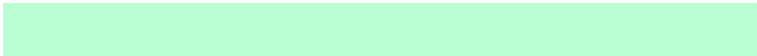


# Same Dimension

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



42.1412, 51.8605, 47.3250



67.9498, 86.7394, 75.5532



44.4490, 52.7836, 59.4775



10.6605, 11.9531, 12.1621



13.9926, 26.6094, 8.9058



0.6977, 1.2740, 0.6065



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6294, 39.6565, 50.6520



72.9722, 62.0977, 82.2627



42.4990, 38.8043, 39.4335



10.9067, 10.7461, 12.4918



17.5213, 8.7581, 13.2208



0.8640, 0.4284, 0.8071



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

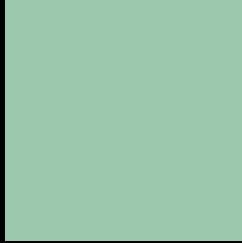
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238 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

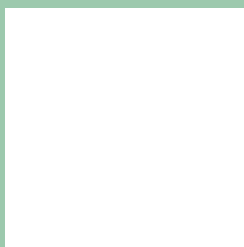
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.1398, 51.8583,

47.3238.

# 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

42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238

### Protanopia

48.9417, 51.7590, 43.9702

### Deuteranopia

52.3099, 51.1874, 48.7181



## Tritanopia

46.6021, 51.9695, 69.2029

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238

## Protanomaly

45.9817, 51.5154, 45.0561

## Deuteranomaly

47.9882, 51.1680, 48.4215

## Tritanomaly

44.7693, 51.8930, 60.4801

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238

## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980

## Achromatomaly

44.1072, 49.1209, 50.3366

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238 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(156, 201, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 201, 173)  
}
```

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(156, 201, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 201, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238 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(156, 201, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 201, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 201, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 201, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 201, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 201,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 42.1398, 51.8583, 47.3238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 201, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
201, 173) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor