

# Converting Colors

XYZ(42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297)</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(42.2071, 45.7450,  
58.8297)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A4B7C4
RGB	164, 183, 196
RGB Percent	64%, 72%, 77%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2823, 0.2314
CMYK	0.16, 0.07, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	204°, 21%, 71%
HSV	204°, 16%, 77%
XYZ	42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297
YIQ	178.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

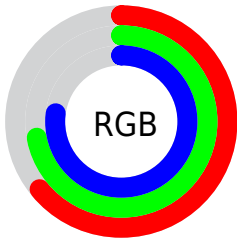
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 176, 196
Decimal	10794948
CIELab	73.38, -3.79, -8.79
CIELCh	73, 9.576, 246.656
Yxy	45.7450, 0.2875, 0.3117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288985028 (0xFFA4B7C4)
YUV	178.8010, 8.4791, -12.9805
Hunter-Lab	67.6351, -6.9699, -4.2265

# Details

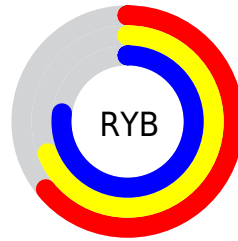
The XYZ color **42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **45.1882, 45.8602, 41.5930**, and the grayscale version is **42.7051, 44.9291, 48.9278**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.8095, 83.8849, 105.0189**, and **19.5472, 21.3630, 28.6844** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8742, 40.6278, 58.1238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.2590, 51.3732, 59.5978**.

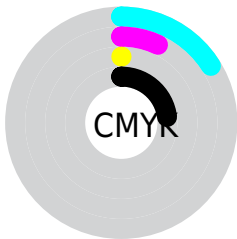
# Distribution



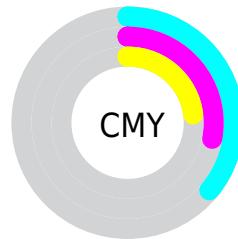
- Red (64%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297 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 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.2071, 45.7450,  
58.8297

■ 42.2071, 45.7450,  
58.8297

346.3178,  
369.7825, 437.9548

■ 29.4553, 32.0446,  
42.0569

■ 77.7762, 83.8372,  
104.6568

■ 19.5715, 21.3956,  
28.8200

■ 101.3241,  
108.9979, 134.5482

■ 12.1904, 13.4135,  
18.7003

129.2016,  
138.7475, 169.6496

■ 6.9466, 7.7139,  
11.2793

161.7738,  
173.4703, 210.3795

■ 3.4748, 3.9124,  
6.1385

199.4062,  
213.5509, 257.1564

■ 1.4095, 1.6247,  
2.8593

242.4641,

■ 0.2630, 0.3742,

259.3735, 310.3989

1.0233

291.3128,  
311.3226, 370.5255

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.2071, 45.7450,  
58.8297

■ 42.2071, 45.7450,  
58.8297

■ 36.8742, 40.6278,  
58.1238

■ 48.2590, 51.3732,  
59.5978

■ 32.2262, 35.9981,  
57.4751

■ 55.0540, 57.5233,  
60.4268

■ 28.2323, 31.8389,  
56.8828

■ 62.6199, 64.2130,  
61.3193

■ 24.8575, 28.1299,  
56.3448

■ 70.9819, 71.4576,  
62.2769

■ 22.0631, 24.8486,  
55.8587

■ 77.5406, 77.9189,  
63.1783

■ 19.8060, 21.9702,  
55.4221

■ 79.7155, 82.2688,  
63.9033

■ 18.0359, 19.4663,  
55.0321

■ 81.9918, 86.8212,  
64.6621

■ 16.6886, 17.3010,  
54.6852

■ 84.3706, 91.5789,  
65.4550

■ 16.2545, 16.5667,  
54.5663

■ 86.8534, 96.5444,  
66.2826

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.9297, 45.7450, 55.5603



42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297



43.8561, 45.7450, 59.6125

# Triad

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



42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297



46.7798, 45.7450, 48.7400



41.5722, 45.7450, 42.7245

# Complementary

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



42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297



45.1882, 45.8602, 41.5930

# 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.



43.1045, 45.7450, 41.1431



42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297



46.1325, 45.7450, 44.4681

# Square

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



42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297



46.5246, 45.7450, 53.5793



44.7767, 45.7450, 41.7602



40.5698, 45.7450, 46.2189



# Rectangle

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



42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297



44.9501, 45.7450, 58.5767



44.7767, 45.7450, 41.7602



42.0408, 45.7450, 41.9622

# Sweetspot

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



42.2085, 45.7469, 58.8307



88.8839, 94.4017, 108.1444



42.9665, 50.5395, 48.9819



18.8454, 20.0417, 23.1251



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

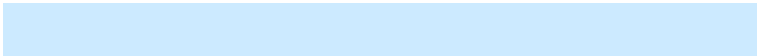


# Same Dimension

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



42.2085, 45.7469, 58.8307



72.4559, 79.0656, 106.0501



39.1298, 39.5897, 57.8045



10.0143, 10.7200, 12.8262



10.5304, 10.8173, 35.0895



0.5213, 0.5999, 1.5382



# Inverse Universe

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



44.5887, 41.7065, 50.5020



77.7252, 70.4027, 87.5495



48.4924, 52.4685, 42.6944



10.3185, 10.1760, 11.7679



16.7112, 8.3742, 11.6573

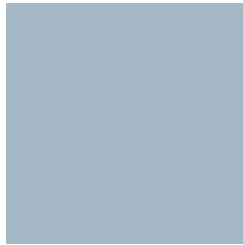


0.7555, 0.3752, 0.6798



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

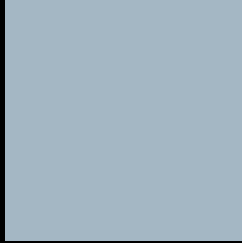
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

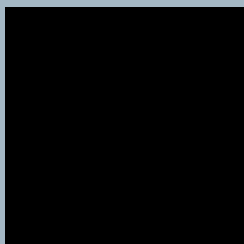
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

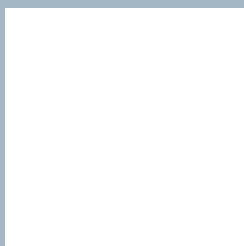
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297.



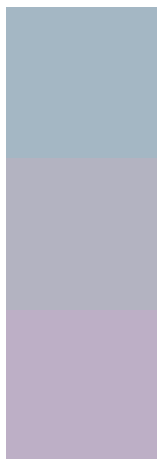
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.2071, 45.7450,



# 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

42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297

### Protanopia

44.3361, 45.6742, 56.9313

### Deuteranopia

46.5093, 45.5560, 59.7680



## Tritanopia

42.3214, 45.7907, 59.4312

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297

## Protanomaly

43.5144, 45.5362, 57.5349

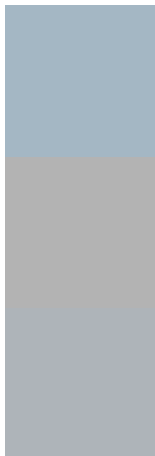
## Deuteranomaly

44.8208, 45.5753, 59.2579

## Tritanomaly

42.3214, 45.7907, 59.4312

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297

## Achromatopsia

42.8472, 45.0786, 49.0906

## Achromatomaly

42.5338, 45.1440, 52.3708

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297 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(164, 183, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 183, 196)  
}
```

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(164, 183, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 183, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297 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(164, 183, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 183, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 183, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 183, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 183, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 183,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 42.2071, 45.7450, 58.8297 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 183, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
183, 196) }
```

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