

# Converting Colors

XYZ(43.9674, 59.6049, 51.5736)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(43.9674, 59.6049, 51.5736)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(44.0464, 59.7594,  
51.8611)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89DCB3
RGB	137, 220, 179
RGB Percent	54%, 86%, 70%
CMY	0.4627, 0.1372, 0.2980
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.19, 0.14
HSL	150°, 54%, 70%
HSV	150°, 38%, 86%
XYZ	44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611
YIQ	190.5090, -36.3070, -30.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

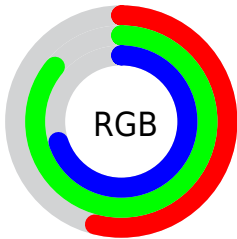
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	137, 192, 220
Decimal	9034931
CIELab	81.71, -34.23, 12.27
CIELCh	82, 36.359, 160.278
Yxy	59.7594, 0.2830, 0.3839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287225011 (0xFF89DCB3)
YUV	190.5090, -5.6739, -46.9274
Hunter-Lab	77.3042, -33.5766, 14.3370

# Details

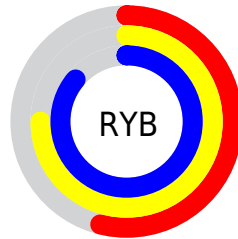
The XYZ color **44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **46.4987, 36.3227, 46.6820**, and the grayscale version is **49.2852, 51.8518, 56.4667**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.7477, 88.8556, 91.9139**, and **20.6086, 29.8963, 24.4230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.7451, 57.6657, 46.1470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.1729, 62.2718, 58.0686**.

# Distribution



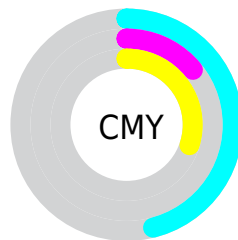
- Red (54%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611 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 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 44.0464, 59.7594,  
51.8611


 44.0464, 59.7594,  
51.8611


353.7466,  
423.7104, 410.8418


 30.9051, 43.2247,  
36.5129


 80.5335, 104.4806,  
94.3509

 20.6780, 30.0615,  
24.5377


 104.6099,  
133.4359, 122.3295

 13.0000, 19.8853,  
15.5171


 133.0621,  
167.3001, 155.3553

 7.5055, 12.3117,  
9.0325

166.2554,  
206.4578, 193.8469

 3.8293, 6.9563,  
4.6653

204.5551,  
251.2933, 238.2229

 1.6060, 3.4348,  
1.9970

248.3267,

 0.3963, 1.3627,

302.1909, 288.9016

0.5534

297.9354,  
359.5352, 346.3018

■ 0.0000, 0.1890,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.0464, 59.7594,  
51.8611

■ 44.0464, 59.7594,  
51.8611

■ 39.7451, 57.6657,  
46.1470

■ 49.1729, 62.2718,  
58.0686

■ 36.2171, 55.9592,  
40.9098

■ 55.1628, 65.2174,  
64.7776

■ 33.4122, 54.6159,  
36.1376

■ 62.0578, 68.6191,  
72.0010

■ 31.2715, 53.6058,  
31.8166

■ 69.8952, 72.4961,  
79.7500

■ 29.7264, 52.8936,  
27.9317

■ 78.7104, 76.8662,  
88.0353

■ 28.6824, 52.4310,  
24.4667

■ 83.1953, 78.9930,  
96.6174

■ 28.4814, 52.3434,  
23.7348

■ 84.8843, 79.6686,  
105.5114

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.8098, 59.7594, 37.9277



44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



43.5194, 59.7594, 72.8786

# Triad

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



44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



59.4651, 59.7594, 115.9496



68.7781, 59.7594, 41.4539

# Complementary

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



44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



46.4987, 36.3227, 46.6820

# 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.



72.5388, 59.7594, 57.8361



44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



66.8509, 59.7594, 102.7930

# Square

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



44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



51.9786, 59.7594, 113.3310



71.8035, 59.7594, 80.3455



61.9097, 59.7594, 32.9201



# Rectangle

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



44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



45.0190, 59.7594, 88.7060



71.8035, 59.7594, 80.3455



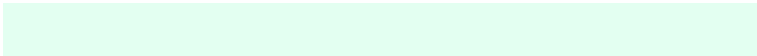
70.4743, 59.7594, 46.0531

# Sweetspot

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



44.0480, 59.7618, 51.8625



83.3214, 94.2022, 97.1229



48.5855, 62.5194, 33.1744



17.5488, 20.0223, 20.4910



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

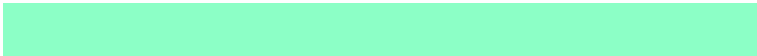


# Same Dimension

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



44.0480, 59.7618, 51.8625



56.8468, 81.2089, 66.2953



48.8300, 61.6746, 77.0438



13.1600, 14.7156, 15.3057



16.7712, 30.7411, 14.2263



1.1300, 2.0090, 1.1507



# Inverse Universe

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



46.4987, 36.3227, 46.6820



60.7253, 44.1176, 58.0995



42.9779, 34.9144, 28.1417



13.3229, 13.1582, 14.9614



18.9881, 9.5963, 9.5835



1.2736, 0.6391, 0.8498



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

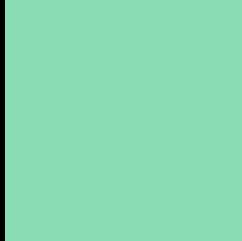
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611 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 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.0464, 59.7594,



# 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

44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611

### Protanopia

55.8168, 59.2895, 46.5324

### Deuteranopia

60.1617, 58.9849, 53.5618



## Tritanopia

50.4716, 59.6912, 83.7243

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



## Protanomaly

50.3509, 58.9323, 48.2565



## Deuteranomaly

52.5420, 58.1652, 52.7137



## Tritanomaly

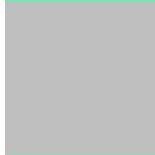
47.9908, 59.8346, 70.6479

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611



## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



## Achromatomaly

46.8848, 54.4868, 55.0596

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611 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(137, 220, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 220, 179)  
}
```

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(137, 220, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 220, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611 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(137, 220, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 220, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 220, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 220, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 220, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 220,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 44.0464, 59.7594, 51.8611 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 220, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
220, 179) }
```

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