

# Converting Colors

XYZ(44.1904, 39.9994, 99.9993)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(44.1904, 39.9994, 99.9993)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(44.1072, 39.8330,  
99.9716)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99A2FF
RGB	153, 162, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 64%, 100%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3647, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.36, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	235°, 100%, 80%
HSV	235°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716
YIQ	169.9110, -35.2170, 27.0150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

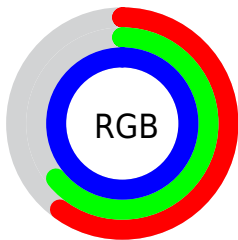
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	153, 161, 255
Decimal	10068735
CIE Lab	69.35, 19.21, -47.23
CIE LCh	69, 50.990, 292.136
Yxy	39.8330, 0.2398, 0.2166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288258815 (0xFF99A2FF)
YUV	169.9110, 41.9489, -14.8309
Hunter-Lab	63.1134, 14.2974, -49.7360

# Details

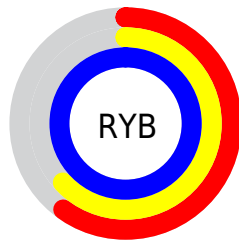
The XYZ color **44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **79.9463, 89.4725, 43.1952**, and the grayscale version is **37.9757, 39.9534, 43.5092**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.4412, 70.5473, 104.5648**, and **20.8072, 17.9875, 55.8014** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.0745, 30.1645, 98.5287**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9280, 51.5487, 101.7153**.

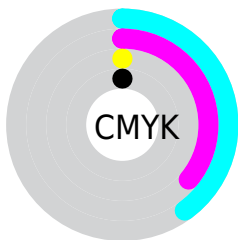
# Distribution



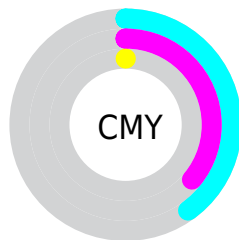
- Red (60%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716 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 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.1072, 39.8330,  
99.9716

■ 44.1072, 39.8330,  
99.9716

353.9904,  
345.4192, 581.3475

■ 30.9531, 27.4084,  
75.6601

■ 80.6244, 74.9091,  
163.1697

■ 20.7148, 17.8802,  
55.6488

■ 104.7181, 98.3294,  
202.8933

■ 13.0269, 10.8640,  
39.5193

133.1891,  
126.1837, 248.5914

■ 7.5242, 5.9754,  
26.8530

166.4027,  
158.8565, 300.6825

■ 3.8413, 2.8302,  
17.2314

204.7243,  
196.7320, 359.5851

■ 1.6127, 1.0437,  
10.2359

248.5192,

■ 0.4007, 0.0000,

240.1946, 425.7178

5.4480

298.1528,  
289.6289, 499.4991

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4492

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8130

■ 44.1072, 39.8330,  
99.9716

■ 44.1072, 39.8330,  
99.9716

■ 36.0745, 30.1645,  
98.5287

■ 53.9280, 51.5487,  
101.7153

■ 29.7182, 22.4214,  
97.3692

■ 65.6318, 65.4156,  
103.7750

■ 24.9197, 16.4753,  
96.4744

■ 79.3116, 81.5358,  
106.1655

■ 21.5437, 12.1804,  
95.8233

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 19.4308, 9.3678,  
95.3918

■ 18.3466, 7.8132,  
95.1489

■ 18.3465, 7.8130,  
95.1488

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.7468, 39.8330, 105.1165



44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716



51.6979, 39.8330, 77.3467

# Triad

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



44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716



48.3679, 39.8330, 16.6268



24.3088, 39.8330, 37.4907

# Complementary

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



44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716



79.9463, 89.4725, 43.1952

# 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.



26.7422, 39.8330, 21.1669



44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716



40.0550, 39.8330, 12.2860

# Square

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



44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716



54.3944, 39.8330, 28.5044



32.2326, 39.8330, 13.5794



25.0700, 39.8330, 62.6747



# Rectangle

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



44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716



54.9071, 39.8330, 58.7236



32.2326, 39.8330, 13.5794



24.7663, 39.8330, 30.9592

# Sweetspot

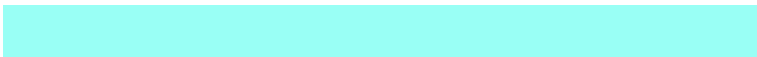
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



44.1085, 39.8344, 99.9718



76.4110, 78.1240, 105.6599



65.3487, 84.8731, 99.1645



15.9594, 16.2560, 22.5465



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.



44.1085, 39.8344, 99.9718



37.5423, 31.9389, 98.7939



51.6394, 41.4471, 99.8861



17.1318, 17.6352, 22.7509



9.6300, 4.1696, 49.7318



0.9794, 0.4894, 4.8561



# Inverse Universe

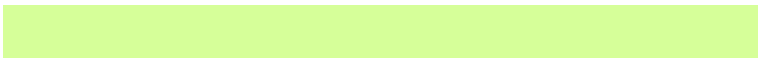
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



59.1538, 46.6526, 40.0709



54.5611, 39.9210, 30.9751



69.3006, 88.1466, 43.5003



18.0744, 18.0131, 19.0091



21.6490, 11.1489, 1.5360

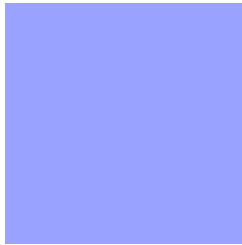


2.1289, 1.0940, 0.2605



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

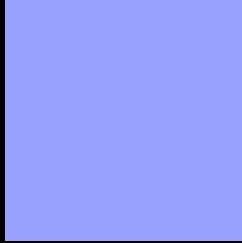
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

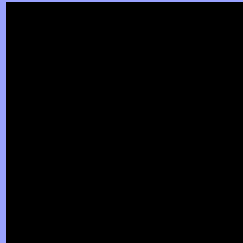
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.1072, 39.8330,



# 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

44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716

### Protanopia

42.1675, 39.8957, 100.0859

### Deuteranopia

41.0979, 39.9068, 99.3026



## Tritanopia

34.8318, 39.6524, 53.9620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716

## Protanomaly

42.8328, 39.9699, 100.0652

## Deuteranomaly

42.0068, 39.8315, 99.2402

## Tritanomaly

37.7127, 39.3932, 68.5668

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716

## Achromatopsia

38.2080, 40.1978, 43.7754

## Achromatomaly

39.6712, 39.7470, 60.8394

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716 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(153, 162, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 162, 255)  
}
```

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(153, 162, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 162, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716 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(153, 162, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 162, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 162, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 162, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 162, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 162,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 44.1072, 39.8330, 99.9716 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 162, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
162, 255) }
```

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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