

# Converting Colors

XYZ(44.5618, 51.9646, 46.4774)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(44.5618, 51.9646, 46.4774)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(44.6537, 52.1374,  
46.7397)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ACC6AC
RGB	172, 198, 172
RGB Percent	67%, 78%, 67%
CMY	0.3255, 0.2235, 0.3255
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.13, 0.22
HSL	120°, 19%, 73%
HSV	120°, 13%, 78%
XYZ	44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397
YIQ	187.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

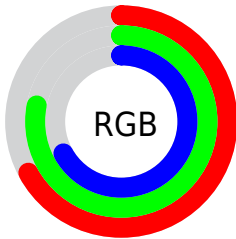
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	172, 198, 198
Decimal	11323052
CIELab	77.36, -13.73, 10.10
CIELCh	77, 17.045, 143.663
Yxy	52.1374, 0.3111, 0.3632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289513132 (0xFFACC6AC)
YUV	187.2620, -7.5242, -13.3848
Hunter-Lab	72.2062, -15.9731, 12.1654

# Details

The XYZ color **44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **48.2361, 45.5892, 59.6858**, and the grayscale version is **47.4272, 49.8971, 54.3380**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.6200, 93.5600, 86.4301**, and **21.1092, 25.2957, 21.5393** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.8656, 49.3586, 37.2711**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3755, 55.3678, 57.7332**.

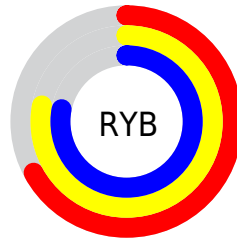
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (78%)

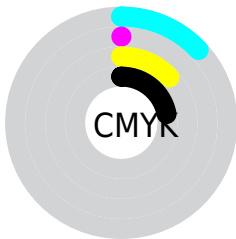
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (78%)

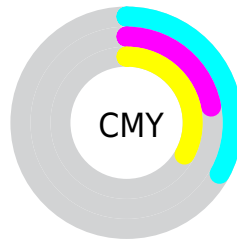


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397 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 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.6537, 52.1374,  
46.7397

■ 44.6537, 52.1374,  
46.7397

356.1766,  
394.9668, 390.1382

■ 31.3849, 37.1146,  
32.4771

■ 81.4408, 93.3338,  
86.6709

■ 21.0453, 25.2962,  
21.4583

105.6897,  
120.2763, 113.1764

■ 13.2698, 16.2979,  
13.2649

134.3294,  
151.9607, 144.6001

■ 7.6929, 9.7352,  
7.4784

167.7252,  
188.7716, 181.3604

■ 3.9492, 5.2237,  
3.6801

206.2425,  
231.0932, 223.8757

■ 1.6734, 2.3791,  
1.4515

250.2465,

■ 0.4396, 0.8151,

279.3100, 272.5648

0.1814

300.1028,  
333.8064, 327.8461

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

44.6537, 52.1374,  
46.7397

44.6537, 52.1374,  
46.7397

38.8656, 49.3586,  
37.2711

51.3755, 55.3678,  
57.7332

33.9659, 47.0051,  
29.2568

59.0653, 59.0616,  
70.3111

29.9120, 45.0578,  
22.6259

67.7607, 63.2384,  
84.5339

26.6560, 43.4937,  
17.3001

77.4963, 67.9149,  
100.4579

24.1453, 42.2877,  
13.1933

79.4851, 68.8702,  
103.7117

■ 22.3210, 41.4114,  
10.2092

■ 21.1153, 40.8323,  
8.2370

■ 20.4466, 40.5111,  
7.1432

■ 20.1951, 40.3903,  
6.7318

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.0704, 52.1374, 41.8015



44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397



43.5564, 52.1374, 54.8016

# Triad

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



44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397



48.8633, 52.1374, 76.6448



55.5491, 52.1374, 49.8339

# Complementary

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



44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397



48.2361, 45.5892, 59.6858

# 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.



56.0806, 52.1374, 58.7825



44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397



52.1256, 52.1374, 74.9400

# Square

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



44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397



45.9168, 52.1374, 72.5702



54.8025, 52.1374, 68.1387



53.3805, 52.1374, 43.4456



# Rectangle

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



44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397



43.6847, 52.1374, 61.1361



54.8025, 52.1374, 68.1387



55.9290, 52.1374, 52.6145

# Sweetspot

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



44.6551, 52.1396, 46.7408



89.7974, 97.4769, 100.3085



50.9315, 55.3752, 47.0343



19.0157, 20.7658, 21.1354



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

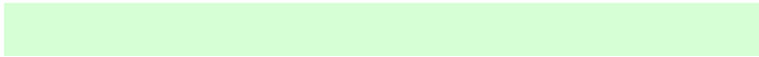


# Same Dimension

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



44.6551, 52.1396, 46.7408



75.7132, 90.7116, 77.2715



45.9658, 52.6639, 53.6430



10.4975, 11.8879, 11.3041



13.1328, 26.2655, 4.3777



0.6218, 1.2437, 0.2073



# Inverse Universe

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



48.2361, 45.5892, 59.6858



83.3871, 76.6744, 105.0117



46.7998, 45.0147, 52.1225



11.0831, 10.8166, 13.4211



21.7737, 10.4591, 35.6139

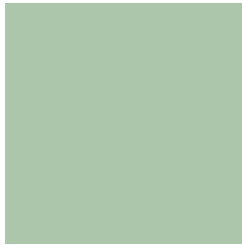


1.0310, 0.4952, 1.6863



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

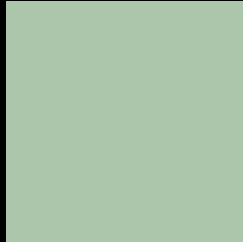
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

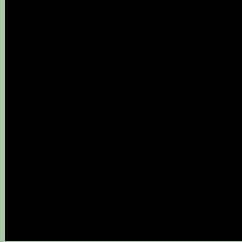
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.6537, 52.1374,



# 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

44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397

### Protanopia

49.0345, 51.7962, 44.4591

### Deuteranopia

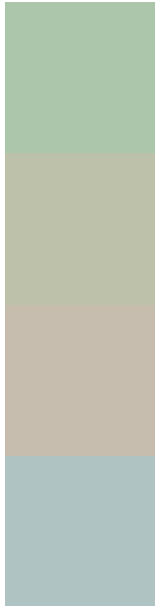
52.9027, 51.8232, 47.7720



## Tritanopia

48.8152, 52.1590, 67.1694

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397

## Protanomaly

47.2177, 51.8233, 45.0504

## Deuteranomaly

49.3908, 51.5933, 47.3997

## Tritanomaly

47.2699, 52.2005, 59.2141

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397

## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160

## Achromatomaly

46.3657, 50.5841, 51.5759

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397 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(172, 198, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 198, 172)  
}
```

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(172, 198, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 198, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397 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(172, 198, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 198, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 198, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 198, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 198, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 198,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 44.6537, 52.1374, 46.7397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 198, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
198, 172) }
```

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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