

# Converting Colors

XYZ(45.2379, 50.0771, 89.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(45.2379, 50.0771, 89.8930)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292)</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(45.1733, 50.1091,  
89.7292)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88C2F0
RGB	136, 194, 240
RGB Percent	53%, 76%, 94%
CMY	0.4666, 0.2392, 0.0588
CMYK	0.43, 0.19, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	207°, 78%, 74%
HSV	207°, 43%, 94%
XYZ	45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292
YIQ	181.9020, -49.3340, 2.0100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

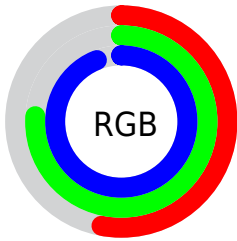
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	136, 173, 240
Decimal	8962800
CIE Lab	76.14, -6.94, -28.65
CIE LCh	76, 29.482, 256.382
Yxy	50.1091, 0.2442, 0.2708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287152880 (0xFF88C2F0)
YUV	181.9020, 28.6423, -40.2561
Hunter-Lab	70.7878, -9.9686, -25.6034

# Details

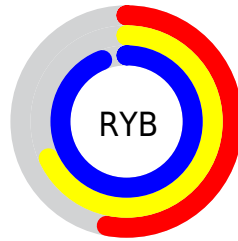
The XYZ color **45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.1083, 53.7600, 30.6610**, and the grayscale version is **44.2798, 46.5858, 50.7320**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.2279, 86.9287, 107.4744**, and **21.4849, 24.2159, 48.8892** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.4246, 43.7636, 88.8083**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.9667, 57.2458, 90.7496**.

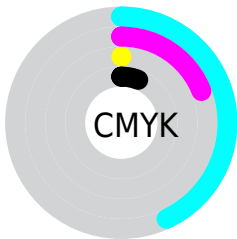
# Distribution



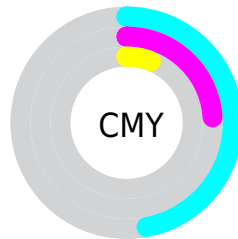
- Red (53%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292 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 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.1733, 50.1091,  
89.7292

■ 45.1733, 50.1091,  
89.7292

358.2469,  
387.0924, 547.6969

■ 31.7958, 35.5001,  
67.1836

■ 82.2159, 90.3365,  
148.8944

■ 21.3604, 24.0484,  
48.7713

■ 106.6117,  
116.7237, 186.3511

■ 13.5016, 15.3695,  
34.0738

■ 135.4109,  
147.8057, 229.6153

■ 7.8542, 9.0791,  
22.6725

168.9790,  
183.9670, 279.1055

■ 4.0528, 4.7928,  
14.1488

207.6813,  
225.5919, 335.2402

■ 1.7321, 2.1262,  
8.0843

251.8832,

■ 0.4762, 0.6793,

273.0649, 398.4380

4.0604

301.9499,  
326.7702, 469.1174

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.6585

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3321

■ 45.1733, 50.1091,  
89.7292

■ 45.1733, 50.1091,  
89.7292

■ 39.4246, 43.7636,  
88.8083

■ 51.9667, 57.2458,  
90.7496

■ 34.6533, 38.1663,  
87.9794

■ 59.8567, 65.2023,  
91.8695

■ 30.7911, 33.2776,  
87.2393

■ 68.8975, 74.0126,  
93.0936

■ 27.7576, 29.0507,  
86.5833

■ 79.1380, 83.7067,  
94.4250

■ 25.4562, 25.4297,  
86.0057

■ 90.2535, 94.1216,  
95.8494

■ 24.2325, 23.2996,  
85.6591

■ 92.7283, 99.0713,  
96.6743

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.6784, 50.1091, 79.6396



45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292



50.6819, 50.1091, 89.2017

# Triad

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



45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292



58.5455, 50.1091, 46.4331



40.3535, 50.1091, 36.1731

# Complementary

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



45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292



57.1083, 53.7600, 30.6610

# 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.



44.6977, 50.1091, 30.2974



45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292



55.3254, 50.1091, 35.3907

# Square

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



45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292



58.6976, 50.1091, 62.0294



50.1684, 50.1091, 30.0418



38.0443, 50.1091, 47.7162



# Rectangle

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



45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292



54.2001, 50.1091, 82.8525



50.1684, 50.1091, 30.0418



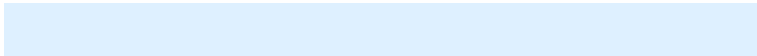
41.6084, 50.1091, 33.5762

# Sweetspot

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



45.1749, 50.1110, 89.7304



79.3879, 85.2451, 106.8775



49.6622, 70.8945, 54.8201



16.4736, 17.7469, 22.8072



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

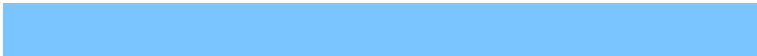


# Same Dimension

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



45.1749, 50.1110, 89.7304



45.9520, 51.0252, 102.0347



35.6955, 31.1522, 86.5706



15.6284, 16.6910, 20.1196



13.4000, 13.0242, 46.9355



1.2138, 1.2815, 3.9376



# Inverse Universe

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



54.4783, 40.0302, 55.8962



58.2526, 39.2790, 56.9455



69.5380, 78.6195, 34.8043



16.1419, 15.9065, 18.3034



22.0893, 11.1082, 13.6528

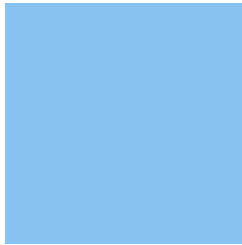


1.8876, 0.9441, 1.3990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

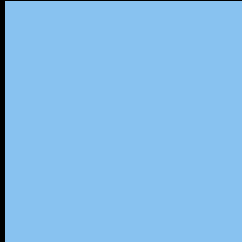
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292 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

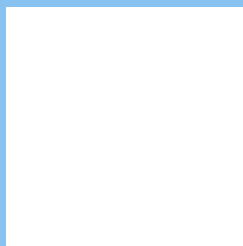
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.1733, 50.1091,



# 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

45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292

### Protanopia

49.8794, 49.7524, 84.8161

### Deuteranopia

51.0720, 49.9219, 90.9485



## Tritanopia

41.3849, 49.9103, 71.0708

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292

## Protanomaly

47.8215, 49.5996, 86.4101

## Deuteranomaly

48.5583, 49.8944, 90.2904

## Tritanomaly

42.8013, 50.1658, 77.2391

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292

## Achromatopsia

44.4628, 46.7784, 50.9417

## Achromatomaly

43.8554, 47.4289, 63.3432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292 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(136, 194, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 194, 240)  
}
```

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(136, 194, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 194, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292 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(136, 194, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 194, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 194, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 194, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 194, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 194,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 45.1733, 50.1091, 89.7292 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 194, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
194, 240) }
```

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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