

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.2918, 62.1483,  
211.8533)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.2918, 62.1483, 211.8533)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(46.9066, 64.9332,  
104.6689)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E8FF
RGB	0, 232, 255
RGB Percent	0%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0902, 0.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 100%, 50%
HSV	185°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689
YIQ	165.2540, -145.6550, -42.0310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 121, 255
Decimal	59647
CIELab	84.45, -37.85, -24.20
CIELCh	84, 44.920, 212.594
Yxy	64.9332, 0.2166, 0.2999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278249727 (0xFF00E8FF)
YUV	165.2540, 44.2448, -144.9278
Hunter-Lab	80.5811, -37.1114, -20.6065

# Details

The XYZ color **46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **41.5483, 21.8758, 2.0348**, and the grayscale version is **35.7419, 37.6033, 40.9500**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196**, and **25.7184, 35.1279, 58.8509** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9056, 64.9311, 104.6685**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.9745, 66.4526, 104.9059**.

# Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689 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 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.9066, 64.9332,  
104.6689

 46.9066, 64.9332,  
104.6689


365.0967,  
442.5519, 596.4342

 33.1695, 47.4069,  
79.5669


 84.7938, 111.9538,  
169.6663


 22.4162, 33.3575,  
58.8379


 109.6745,  
142.2169, 210.3987

 14.2813, 22.4004,  
42.0635


 139.0005,  
177.4945, 257.1784

 8.3996, 14.1514,  
28.8251

 173.1371,  
218.1708, 310.4239

 4.4056, 8.2261,  
18.7041

212.4497,  
264.6303, 370.5536

 1.9341, 4.2399,  
11.2820

257.3036,

 0.5965, 1.8087,

317.2574, 437.9862

6.1403

308.0641,  
376.4364, 513.1402

■ 0.0000, 0.4926,  
2.8604

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0238

■ 46.9066, 64.9332,  
104.6689

■ 46.9066, 64.9332,  
104.6689

■ 46.9056, 64.9311,  
104.6685

■ 47.9745, 66.4526,  
104.9059

■ 49.5887, 68.2650,  
105.1706

■ 51.9149, 70.4571,  
105.4711

■ 55.0540, 73.0810,  
105.8121

■ 59.0903, 76.1802,  
106.1976

■ 64.0978, 79.7928,  
106.6310

■ 70.1424, 83.9531,  
107.1154

■ 77.2845, 88.6919,  
107.6537

■ 85.5798, 94.0382,  
108.2484

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.4478, 64.9332, 73.2200



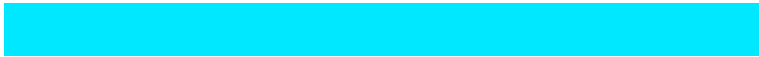
46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



53.2907, 64.9332, 131.6488

# Triad

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



46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



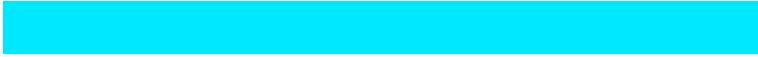
80.3890, 64.9332, 99.1672



60.8519, 64.9332, 28.7540

# Complementary

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



46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



41.5483, 21.8758, 2.0348

# 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.



70.9879, 64.9332, 32.2448



46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



82.9640, 64.9332, 68.2408

# Square

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



46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



72.6536, 64.9332, 127.9167



79.3567, 64.9332, 45.0144



51.9371, 64.9332, 33.7425

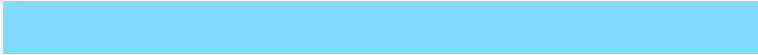


# Rectangle

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



46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



59.2739, 64.9332, 140.4902



79.3567, 64.9332, 45.0144



64.2265, 64.9332, 28.9756

# Sweetspot

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



46.9084, 64.9354, 104.6692



70.1229, 83.9399, 107.1139



35.8993, 71.5758, 12.6485



14.4360, 17.5766, 22.8817



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.



46.9084, 64.9354, 104.6692



46.9056, 64.9311, 104.6685



23.2354, 17.5893, 96.7782



18.4065, 20.1846, 23.1758



24.5670, 34.0436, 54.7108



2.4313, 3.3933, 5.3401



# Inverse Universe

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



55.8067, 27.0880, 78.6334



55.8050, 27.0860, 78.6280



51.9533, 42.6860, 5.5032



18.7178, 18.2704, 22.3972



29.1885, 14.1647, 41.2386

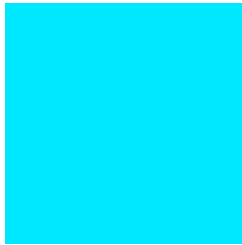


2.8618, 1.3871, 4.1198



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

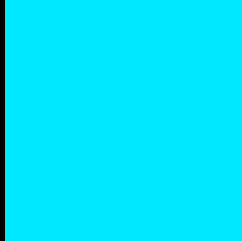
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689 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 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689.



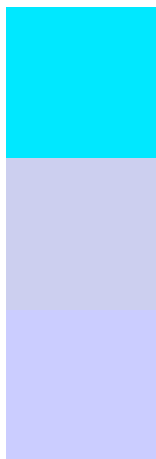
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.9066, 64.9332,



# 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

46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689

### Protanopia

62.7947, 63.6950, 90.6461

### Deuteranopia

64.5099, 63.5792, 103.4797



## Tritanopia

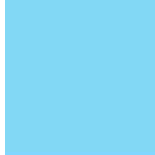
46.2692, 64.6783, 101.3123

# Trichromacy



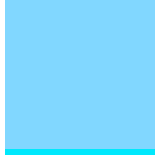
## Original Color

46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



## Protanomaly

50.2432, 60.4501, 95.4061



## Deuteranomaly

51.4037, 60.4880, 103.5738



## Tritanomaly

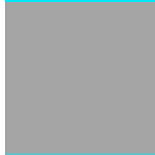
46.4273, 64.7415, 102.1448

# Monochromacy



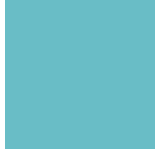
## Original Color

46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689



## Achromatopsia

35.7637, 37.6262, 40.9749



## Achromatomaly

34.2163, 43.4757, 60.0143

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689 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(0, 232, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 232, 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(0, 232, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 232, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689 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(0, 232, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 232, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 232, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 232, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 232, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 232,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.9066, 64.9332, 104.6689 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 232, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 232,  
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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