

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.5251, 67.2406, 90.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.5251, 67.2406, 90.7600)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(46.4453, 67.1339,  
90.6310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28EDED
RGB	40, 237, 237
RGB Percent	16%, 93%, 93%
CMY	0.8431, 0.0706, 0.0706
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	180°, 85%, 54%
HSV	180°, 83%, 93%
XYZ	46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310
YIQ	178.0970, -117.4120, -41.7640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

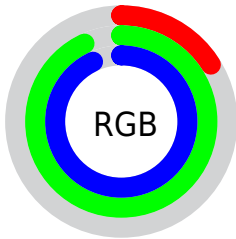
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	40, 139, 237
Decimal	2682349
CIELab	85.57, -43.98, -13.01
CIELCh	86, 45.866, 196.480
Yxy	67.1339, 0.2274, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280872429 (0xFF28EDED)
YUV	178.0970, 29.0392, -121.1111
Hunter-Lab	81.9353, -42.2034, -8.2277

# Details

The XYZ color **46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **36.0690, 19.6774, 3.9065**, and the grayscale version is **42.2679, 44.4691, 48.4268**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.4142, 83.1756, 107.3727**, and **24.6617, 35.9787, 49.3608** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.7906, 66.7979, 90.6017**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.6677, 67.7655, 90.6899**.

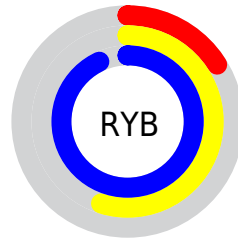
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (93%)

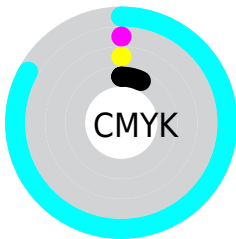
Blue (93%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (93%)

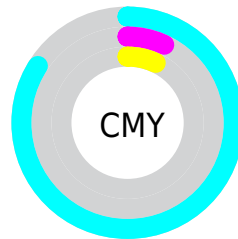


Cyan (83%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310 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 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46.4453, 67.1339,  
90.6310

46.4453, 67.1339,  
90.6310

363.2820,  
450.4212, 550.7043

32.8035, 49.1935,  
67.9275

84.1088, 115.1123,  
150.1577

22.1344, 34.7730,  
49.3724

108.8612,  
145.9190, 187.8180

14.0729, 23.4880,  
34.5473

138.0479,  
181.7832, 231.3009

8.2534, 14.9543,  
23.0336

172.0341,  
223.0894, 281.0251

4.3107, 8.7873,  
14.4128

211.1853,  
270.2218, 337.4089

1.8794, 4.6027,  
8.2663

255.8667,

0.5648, 2.0161,

323.5651, 400.8711

4.1756

306.4439,  
383.5034, 471.8300

■ 0.0000, 0.6168,  
1.7222

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3759

■ 46.4453, 67.1339,  
90.6310

■ 46.4453, 67.1339,  
90.6310

■ 45.7906, 66.7979,  
90.6017


■ 47.6677, 67.7655,  
90.6899


■ 45.5714, 66.6849,  
90.5913


■ 49.5414, 68.7315,  
90.7777


■ 52.1424, 70.0723,  
90.8996


■ 55.5346, 71.8210,  
91.0585

 59.7751, 74.0071,  
91.2572

 64.9156, 76.6571,  
91.4979

 71.0038, 79.7957,  
91.7830

 78.0839, 83.4456,  
92.1145

 86.1975, 87.6283,  
92.4944

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.2287, 67.1339, 60.4754



46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



50.9713, 67.1339, 123.1557

# Triad

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



46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



79.4837, 67.1339, 120.2092



68.6130, 67.1339, 30.2678

# Complementary

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



46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



36.0690, 19.6774, 3.9065

# 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.



78.6387, 67.1339, 38.8586



46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



85.3611, 67.1339, 87.3638

# Square

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



46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



69.6686, 67.1339, 143.1627



85.0360, 67.1339, 57.9849



58.2871, 67.1339, 30.6963



# Rectangle

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



46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



56.1355, 67.1339, 139.4199



85.0360, 67.1339, 57.9849



72.1512, 67.1339, 32.0690

# Sweetspot

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



46.4473, 67.1364, 90.6326



75.3587, 89.8488, 107.9780



31.6775, 61.2439, 12.1609



15.6614, 18.9898, 23.0898



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.



46.4473, 67.1364, 90.6326



53.8096, 78.7399, 106.9680



25.8049, 25.8511, 83.7531



15.5177, 17.1219, 19.4092



24.8795, 36.4063, 49.4579



1.9536, 2.8588, 3.8836



# Inverse Universe

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



36.0690, 19.6774, 3.9065



41.2400, 21.2600, 1.9301



44.0055, 35.5503, 6.5518



15.0655, 15.0541, 15.6304



19.0678, 9.8298, 0.8924

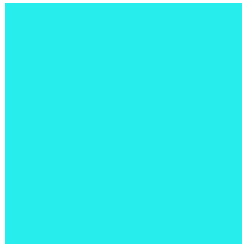


1.4973, 0.7719, 0.0701



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

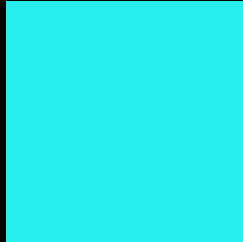
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

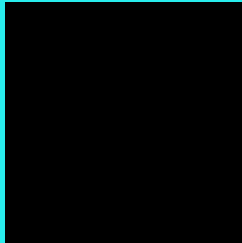
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310.



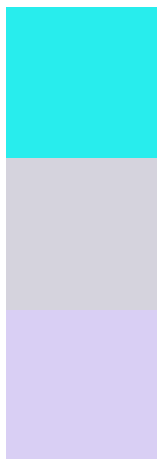
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.4453, 67.1339,



# 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

46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310

### Protanopia

63.7860, 65.9551, 77.7753

### Deuteranopia

67.2572, 65.9090, 94.7648



## Tritanopia

48.9996, 66.8713, 104.0908

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



## Protanomaly

52.0360, 63.2165, 82.1325



## Deuteranomaly

54.0855, 63.2660, 92.5800



## Tritanomaly

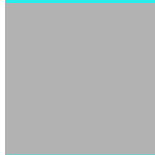
48.0168, 66.8978, 99.1887

# Monochromacy



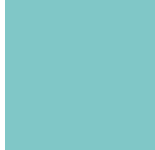
## Original Color

46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310



## Achromatopsia

42.3164, 44.5201, 48.4824



## Achromatomaly

39.6343, 49.5596, 61.5098

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310 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(40, 237, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 237, 237)  
}
```

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(40, 237, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 237, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310 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(40, 237, 237) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 237, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 237, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 237, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 237, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 237,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.4453, 67.1339, 90.6310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 237, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 237,  
237) }
```

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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