

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.6137, 43.3862,  
100.5253)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.6137, 43.3862, 100.5253)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015)</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(46.5253, 43.2386,  
100.5015)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EAAFF
RGB	158, 170, 255
RGB Percent	62%, 67%, 100%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3333, 0.0000
CMYK	0.38, 0.33, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	233°, 100%, 81%
HSV	233°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015
YIQ	176.1020, -34.4370, 23.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

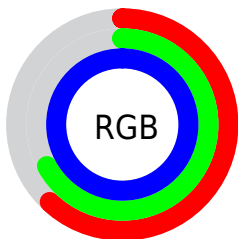
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	158, 169, 255
Decimal	10398463
CIE Lab	71.72, 15.96, -43.50
CIE LCh	72, 46.332, 290.154
Yxy	43.2386, 0.2445, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288588543 (0xFF9EAAFF)
YUV	176.1020, 38.8967, -15.8755
Hunter-Lab	65.7561, 11.2235, -44.5895

# Details

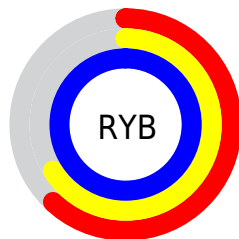
The XYZ color **46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **79.4628, 87.8306, 45.1145**, and the grayscale version is **41.1377, 43.2801, 47.1320**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.9995, 75.5175, 105.3366**, and **22.1510, 19.8589, 56.0917** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.1810, 33.2388, 99.0111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.6249, 55.2018, 102.2783**.

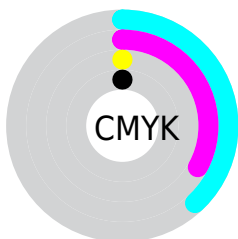
# Distribution



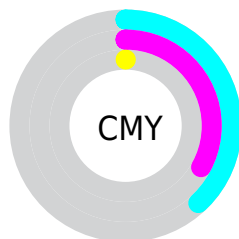
- Red (62%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015 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 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.5253, 43.2386,  
100.5015

■ 46.5253, 43.2386,  
100.5015

363.5972,  
359.5921, 583.0597

■ 32.8669, 30.0724,  
76.1002

■ 84.2277, 80.0708,  
163.9041

■ 22.1833, 19.8935,  
56.0075

■ 109.0024,  
104.5055, 203.7424

■ 14.1090, 12.3177,  
39.8049

138.2132,  
133.4653, 249.5636

■ 8.2787, 6.9604,  
27.0739

172.2256,  
167.3343, 301.7860

■ 4.3271, 3.4374,  
17.3958

211.4048,  
206.4972, 360.8283

■ 1.8888, 1.3641,  
10.3521

256.1162,

■ 0.5703, 0.1900,

251.3381, 427.1090

5.5244

306.7252,  
302.2416, 501.0466

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8370

■ 46.5253, 43.2386,  
100.5015

■ 46.5253, 43.2386,  
100.5015

■ 38.1810, 33.2388,  
99.0111

■ 56.6249, 55.2018,  
102.2783

■ 31.4871, 25.0924,  
97.7915

■ 68.5683, 69.2212,  
104.3548

■ 26.3336, 18.6855,  
96.8265

■ 82.4432, 85.3892,  
106.7443

■ 22.5955, 13.8896,  
96.0978

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 20.1272, 10.5576,  
95.5847

■ 18.7414, 8.5098,  
95.2625

■ 18.5543, 8.2287,  
95.2181

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.5671, 43.2386, 103.8742



46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015



53.8222, 43.2386, 80.6014

# Triad

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



46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015



51.5573, 43.2386, 21.0600



27.9361, 43.2386, 40.0611

# Complementary

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



46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015



79.4628, 87.8306, 45.1145

# 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.



30.5544, 43.2386, 24.4415



46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015



43.7351, 43.2386, 16.0210

# Square

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



46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015



56.9745, 43.2386, 33.6897



36.1082, 43.2386, 17.0219



28.4828, 43.2386, 63.6164



# Rectangle

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



46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015



57.0090, 43.2386, 63.3501



36.1082, 43.2386, 17.0219



28.4611, 43.2386, 33.8646

# Sweetspot

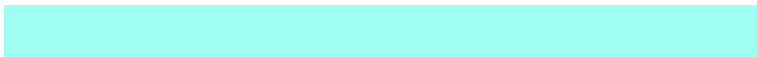
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



46.5267, 43.2402, 100.5017



78.1266, 80.3704, 106.0031



65.8985, 85.2044, 97.0302



16.3119, 16.7248, 22.6184



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.



46.5267, 43.2402, 100.5017



39.7441, 35.1226, 99.2923



52.4153, 43.0876, 100.1619



17.1840, 17.7397, 22.7683



9.7512, 4.4119, 49.7722



1.0039, 0.5385, 4.8643



# Inverse Universe

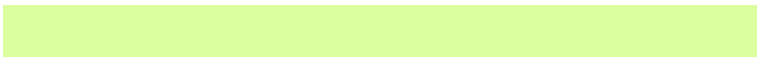
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.7236, 48.6176, 44.2154



55.9703, 41.6249, 34.8807



71.2764, 89.1164, 45.7942



18.1008, 18.0236, 19.1479



21.7101, 11.1733, 1.8581

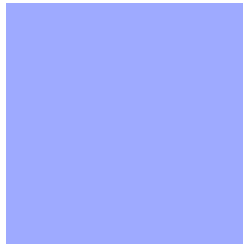


2.1413, 1.0989, 0.3257



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

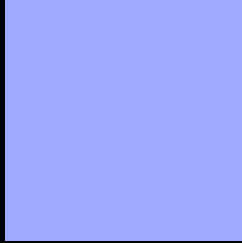
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

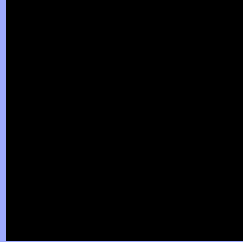
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.5253, 43.2386,



# 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

46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015

### Protanopia

45.2063, 43.4030, 100.6027

### Deuteranopia

44.5270, 43.3572, 99.7879



## **Tritanopia**

38.1934, 43.3707, 58.5829

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015

## Protanomaly

45.7514, 43.4004, 100.5735

## Deuteranomaly

45.2274, 43.4325, 99.7655

## Tritanomaly

40.8392, 43.2401, 71.8394

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015

## Achromatopsia

41.2663, 43.4154, 47.2793

## Achromatomaly

42.5177, 43.1149, 63.8387

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015 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(158, 170, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 170, 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(158, 170, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 170, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015 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(158, 170, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 170, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 170, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 170, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 170, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 170,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.5253, 43.2386, 100.5015 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 170, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
170, 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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