

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.7413, 44.8309, 90.3714)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.7413, 44.8309, 90.3714)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(46.6801, 44.6822,  
90.1686)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5AEF2
RGB	165, 174, 242
RGB Percent	65%, 68%, 95%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3176, 0.0510
CMYK	0.32, 0.28, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	233°, 75%, 80%
HSV	233°, 32%, 95%
XYZ	46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686
YIQ	179.0610, -27.1920, 19.2400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

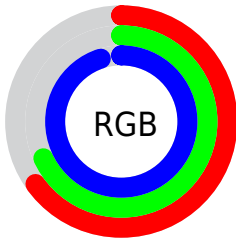
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	165, 173, 242
Decimal	10858226
CIE Lab	72.68, 12.24, -34.91
CIE LCh	73, 36.997, 289.317
Yxy	44.6822, 0.2571, 0.2461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289048306 (0xFFA5AEF2)
YUV	179.0610, 31.0289, -12.3315
Hunter-Lab	66.8447, 7.6747, -33.1865

# Details

The XYZ color **46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **72.5494, 79.8727, 47.1922**, and the grayscale version is **42.7317, 44.9571, 48.9583**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.1935, 78.7882, 105.7996**, and **22.3780, 20.8437, 49.2982** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.3093, 34.7185, 88.6874**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.6632, 56.4541, 91.9154**.

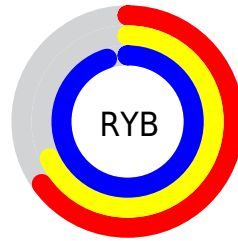
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (68%)

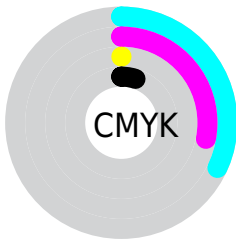
Blue (95%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (95%)

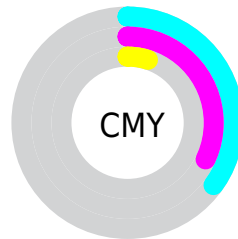


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686 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 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.6801, 44.6822,  
90.1686

■ 46.6801, 44.6822,  
90.1686

364.2064,  
365.4849, 549.1634

■ 32.9897, 31.2072,  
67.5460

■ 84.4576, 82.2433,  
149.5101

■ 22.2778, 20.7567,  
49.0641

■ 109.2754,  
107.0982, 187.0661

■ 14.1789, 12.9462,  
34.3044

138.5330,  
136.5152, 230.4370

■ 8.3277, 7.3915,  
22.8483

172.5959,  
170.8786, 280.0413

■ 4.3589, 3.7082,  
14.2773

211.8293,  
210.5729, 336.2975

■ 1.9071, 1.5117,  
8.1728

256.5986,

■ 0.5810, 0.2969,

255.9824, 399.6243

4.1164

307.2692,  
307.4917, 470.4400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.6894

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3535

■ 46.6801, 44.6822,  
90.1686

■ 46.6801, 44.6822,  
90.1686

■ 38.3093, 34.7185,  
88.6874

■ 56.6632, 56.4541,  
91.9154

■ 31.4614, 26.4679,  
87.4558

■ 68.3325, 70.1124,  
93.9367

■ 26.0451, 19.8349,  
86.4610

■ 81.7630, 85.7372,  
96.2447

■ 21.9576, 14.7118,  
85.6875

■ 93.0272, 99.1909,  
98.2479

■ 19.0818, 10.9781,  
85.1184

■ 17.2799, 8.4939,  
84.7339

■ 16.4492, 7.2550,  
84.5386

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.2238, 44.6822, 92.2606



46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686



52.5233, 44.6822, 75.4952

# Triad

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



46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686



51.0255, 44.6822, 26.4839



31.4675, 44.6822, 42.3936

# Complementary

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



46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686



72.5494, 79.8727, 47.1922

# 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.



33.7875, 44.6822, 29.0700



46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686



44.7964, 44.6822, 21.5452

# Square

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



46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686



55.2015, 44.6822, 37.8794



38.5193, 44.6822, 22.3545



31.8625, 44.6822, 61.2933



# Rectangle

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



46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686



55.0817, 44.6822, 62.2215



38.5193, 44.6822, 22.3545



31.9457, 44.6822, 37.2132

# Sweetspot

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



46.6816, 44.6839, 90.1696



79.5149, 81.9445, 106.2337



61.7980, 77.3157, 87.8128



16.5870, 17.0352, 22.6639



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.



46.6816, 44.6839, 90.1696



46.4376, 43.0339, 100.4666



51.5354, 44.6909, 89.9152



15.0460, 15.5262, 19.9255



8.8865, 3.9973, 45.4311



0.7874, 0.4288, 3.7955



# Inverse Universe

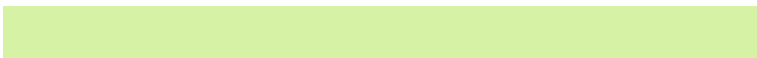
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



57.7144, 48.8451, 46.4322



60.6854, 48.6285, 43.9339



66.2083, 80.4829, 47.6442



15.8479, 15.7889, 16.7554



19.8111, 10.1969, 1.6561

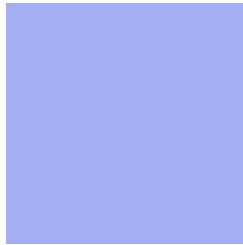


1.6724, 0.8580, 0.2658



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

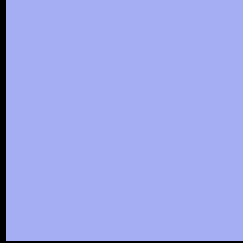
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

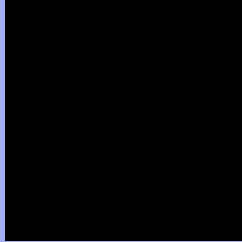
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.6801, 44.6822,



# 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

46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686

### Protanopia

45.8035, 44.7908, 91.0254

### Deuteranopia

45.8504, 44.8324, 90.2413



## Tritanopia

40.5291, 44.8668, 59.3474

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686

## Protanomaly

46.2056, 44.7081, 90.9882

## Deuteranomaly

46.0549, 44.6478, 90.1949

## Tritanomaly

42.6296, 44.8175, 69.3546

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686

## Achromatopsia

42.8472, 45.0786, 49.0906

## Achromatomaly

43.8384, 44.7072, 62.1959

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686 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(165, 174, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 174, 242)  
}
```

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(165, 174, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 174, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686 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(165, 174, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 174, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 174, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 174, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 174, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 174,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.6801, 44.6822, 90.1686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 174, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
174, 242) }
```

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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