

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.8561, 75.9584, 70.3513)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.8561, 75.9584, 70.3513)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(46.9006, 75.9762,  
70.5855)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFCE
RGB	0, 255, 206
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 81%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0000, 0.1921
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.00
HSL	168°, 100%, 50%
HSV	168°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855
YIQ	173.1690, -136.2510, -69.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

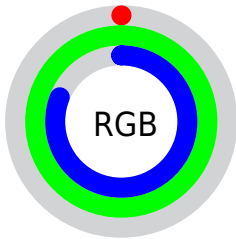
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 141, 255
Decimal	65486
CIELab	89.85, -61.13, 9.40
CIELCh	90, 61.853, 171.256
Yxy	75.9762, 0.2424, 0.3927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255566 (0xFF00FFCE)
YUV	173.1690, 16.1857, -151.8692
Hunter-Lab	87.1643, -56.4919, 13.0021

# Details

The XYZ color **46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **41.7960, 21.4833, 4.8549**, and the grayscale version is **39.7839, 41.8558, 45.5810**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.1461, 82.5219, 107.3133**, and **25.6337, 42.1995, 36.5000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.8997, 75.9759, 70.5806**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.9203, 76.4320, 73.7914**.

# Distribution



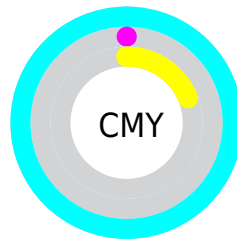
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855 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 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.9006, 75.9762,  
70.5855

 46.9006, 75.9762,  
70.5855

365.0732,  
481.2662, 481.4477


 33.1647, 56.4130,  
51.5243


 84.7849, 127.6933,  
121.7323


 22.4125, 40.5341,  
36.2464


 109.6640,  
160.6159, 154.6549


 14.2786, 27.9553,  
24.3333


 138.9882,  
198.7605, 193.0350

 8.3977, 18.2919,  
15.3666

 173.1228,  
242.5114, 237.2912

 4.4044, 11.1598,  
8.9276

 212.4333,  
292.2530, 287.8421

 1.9334, 6.1744,  
4.5978

257.2849,

 0.5961, 2.9514,

348.3698, 345.1061

1.9587

308.0431,  
411.2460, 409.5018

■ 0.0000, 1.1064,  
0.5297

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.9006, 75.9762,  
70.5855

■ 46.9006, 75.9762,  
70.5855

■ 46.8997, 75.9759,  
70.5806

■ 47.9203, 76.4320,  
73.7914

■ 49.4971, 77.1728,  
77.1198

■ 51.7962, 78.2839,  
80.5807

■ 54.9186, 79.8171,  
84.1795

■ 58.9488, 81.8161,  
87.9211

■ 63.9607, 84.3189,  
91.8098

■ 70.0206, 87.3598,  
95.8494

■ 77.1890, 90.9698,  
100.0436

■ 85.5215, 95.1777,  
104.3958

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.6430, 75.9762, 40.4601



46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



48.1540, 75.9762, 117.1189

# Triad

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



46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



83.3924, 75.9762, 188.4842



92.1977, 75.9762, 32.9354

# Complementary

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



46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



41.7960, 21.4833, 4.8549

# 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.



103.1889, 75.9762, 55.8249



46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



97.6275, 75.9762, 147.3224

# Square

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



46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



67.8396, 75.9762, 196.8191



105.3049, 75.9762, 96.1826



76.7707, 75.9762, 24.3294



# Rectangle

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



46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



52.3075, 75.9762, 151.5107



105.3049, 75.9762, 96.1826



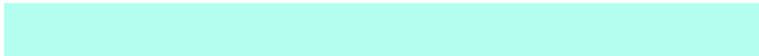
96.6193, 75.9762, 38.7322

# Sweetspot

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



46.9015, 75.9767, 70.5869



70.0075, 87.3532, 95.8412



37.1276, 72.2250, 11.9855



14.4096, 18.4084, 20.1454



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

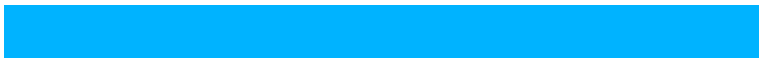
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



46.9015, 75.9767, 70.5869



46.8997, 75.9759, 70.5806



34.0737, 39.2665, 100.3911



18.3964, 20.4181, 22.3902



24.5594, 39.7203, 37.1605



2.4279, 3.8821, 3.8112



# Inverse Universe

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



41.7960, 21.4833, 4.8549



41.7945, 21.4818, 4.8502



43.8618, 26.5031, 2.8053



18.1520, 18.0441, 19.4176



21.8789, 11.2409, 2.7468

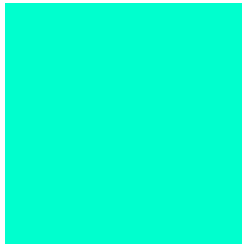


2.1660, 1.1088, 0.4558



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

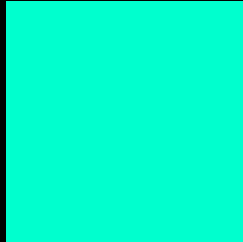
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

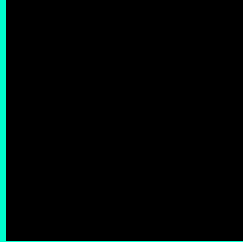
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.9006, 75.9762,



# Color Blindness Simulation

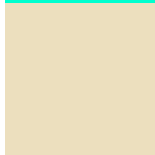
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



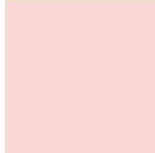
### Original Color

46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



### Protanopia

70.2740, 74.3259, 59.3577



### Deuteranopia

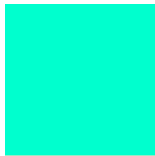
75.7604, 74.1065, 73.9293



## Tritanopia

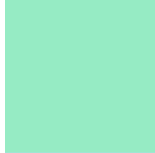
60.1946, 75.2029, 105.9508

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



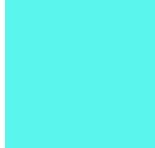
## Protanomaly

52.2498, 69.8862, 62.9601



## Deuteranomaly

54.1552, 68.5659, 72.0083



## Tritanomaly

52.1549, 73.5929, 91.5768

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855



## Achromatopsia

39.7200, 41.7885, 45.5077



## Achromatomaly

36.5433, 49.5297, 53.5331

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855 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, 255, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 206)  
}
```

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, 255, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855 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, 255, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.9006, 75.9762, 70.5855 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
206) }
```

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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