

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988)</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(46.9546, 52.5445,  
66.6988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6C5CF
RGB	166, 197, 207
RGB Percent	65%, 77%, 81%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2274, 0.1882
CMYK	0.20, 0.05, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	195°, 30%, 73%
HSV	195°, 20%, 81%
XYZ	46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988
YIQ	188.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

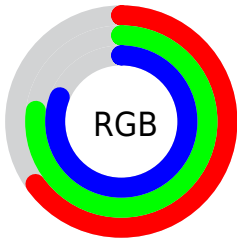
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 184, 207
Decimal	10929615
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.61, -8.21, -8.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 11.795, 225.884
Yxy	52.5445, 0.2825, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289119695 (0xFFA6C5CF)
YUV	188.8710, 8.9376, -20.0579
Hunter-Lab	72.4876, -11.2280, -3.8139

# Details

The XYZ color **46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **48.1408, 47.0692, 42.6254**, and the grayscale version is **48.2567, 50.7698, 55.2883**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.6160, 93.6332, 108.2737**, and **22.3823, 25.4555, 33.8707** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8331, 48.2325, 66.1373**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.8160, 57.2976, 67.3082**.

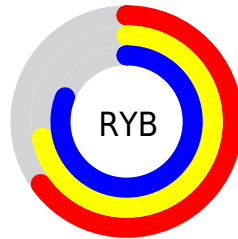
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (77%)

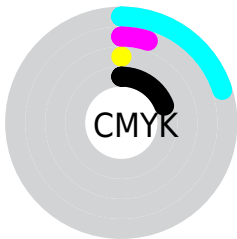
Blue (81%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (81%)

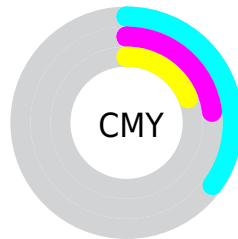


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988 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 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.9546, 52.5445,  
66.6988

■ 46.9546, 52.5445,  
66.6988

365.2852,  
396.5351, 467.3442

■ 33.2076, 37.4393,  
48.3798

■ 84.8650, 93.9338,  
116.1253

■ 22.4455, 25.5478,  
33.7657

■ 109.7591,  
120.9866, 148.0698

■ 14.3030, 16.4856,  
22.4377

139.0996,  
152.7907, 185.3934

■ 8.4148, 9.8685,  
13.9775

173.2518,  
189.7306, 228.5144

■ 4.4156, 5.3118,  
7.9664

212.5811,  
232.1906, 277.8514

■ 1.9398, 2.4314,  
3.9860

257.4529,

■ 0.5998, 0.8420,

280.5550, 333.8230

1.6177

308.2325,  
335.2084, 396.8478

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3034

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.9546, 52.5445,  
66.6988

■ 46.9546, 52.5445,  
66.6988

■ 41.8331, 48.2325,  
66.1373

■ 52.8160, 57.2976,  
67.3082

■ 37.4131, 44.3372,  
65.6184

■ 59.4442, 62.5022,  
67.9634

■ 33.6598, 40.8415,  
65.1415

■ 66.8702, 68.1761,  
68.6672

■ 30.5332, 37.7242,  
64.7045

■ 75.1221, 74.3343,  
69.4209

■ 27.9890, 34.9618,  
64.3054

■ 78.6881, 78.1360,  
69.9668

■ 25.9767, 32.5278,  
63.9417

■ 80.0508, 80.8615,  
70.4210

■ 24.4366, 30.3908,  
63.6104

■ 81.4541, 83.6679,  
70.8888

■ 23.2612, 28.4946,  
63.3063

■ 82.8981, 86.5560,  
71.3701

■ 23.2397, 28.4591,  
63.3006

■ 84.3833, 89.5265,  
71.8652

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.8465, 52.5445, 60.7145



46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988



48.8814, 52.5445, 70.2601

# Triad

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



46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988



54.3114, 52.5445, 60.3261



48.7527, 52.5445, 45.9751

# Complementary

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



46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988



48.1408, 47.0692, 42.6254

# 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.



51.0178, 52.5445, 45.8885



46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988



54.2744, 52.5445, 53.8469

# Square

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



46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988



53.1531, 52.5445, 66.3959



53.0534, 52.5445, 48.6704



46.8629, 52.5445, 48.9166



# Rectangle

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



46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988



50.3924, 52.5445, 70.6193



53.0534, 52.5445, 48.6704



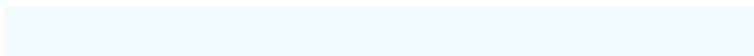
49.4943, 52.5445, 45.6191

# Sweetspot

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



46.9562, 52.5467, 66.7000



88.4648, 94.8555, 108.2541



45.8333, 55.8510, 49.2155



18.7877, 20.1866, 23.1561



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

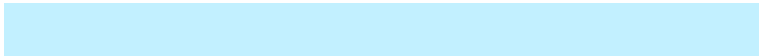


# Same Dimension

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



46.9562, 52.5467, 66.7000



71.4296, 81.0285, 106.4831



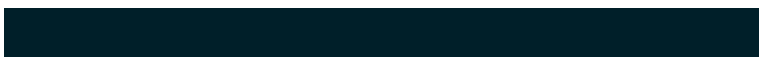
42.6983, 44.0310, 65.2807



11.9040, 12.8983, 15.1059



14.7191, 18.0849, 39.9074



0.8829, 1.1309, 2.2513



# Inverse Universe

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



49.4476, 44.5702, 58.8225



76.2269, 66.0505, 91.2296



52.3709, 55.5295, 44.0354



12.1824, 11.9577, 14.2365



20.0603, 9.8969, 21.0213



1.1519, 0.5655, 1.3345



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

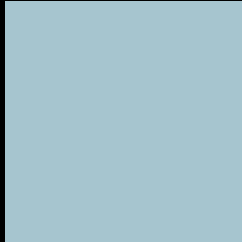
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988 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 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.9546, 52.5445,



# 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

46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988

### Protanopia

50.6788, 52.2151, 63.9074

### Deuteranopia

53.4247, 52.2778, 67.5964



## Tritanopia

47.5599, 52.4488, 69.9043

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988

## Protanomaly

49.2605, 52.4446, 64.6533

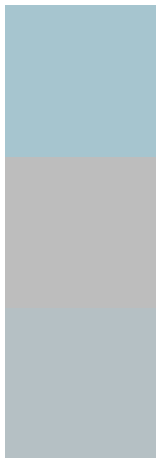
## Deuteranomaly

50.7849, 52.1998, 67.0734

## Tritanomaly

47.3091, 52.3485, 68.5836

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988

## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172

## Achromatomaly

47.8695, 51.5086, 59.6437

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988 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(166, 197, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 197, 207)  
}
```

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(166, 197, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 197, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988 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(166, 197, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 197, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 197, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 197, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 197, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 197,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.9546, 52.5445, 66.6988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 197, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
197, 207) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor