

# Converting Colors

XYZ(51.0339, 75.0608,  
100.2702)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(51.0339, 75.0608, 100.2702)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(51.1289, 75.1485,  
100.6173)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FAF8
RGB	0, 250, 248
RGB Percent	0%, 98%, 97%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0196, 0.0274
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.02
HSL	180°, 100%, 49%
HSV	180°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173
YIQ	175.0220, -148.3580, -53.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

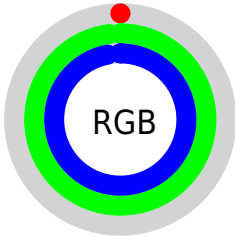
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 126, 250
Decimal	64248
CIELab	89.46, -47.94, -12.97
CIELCh	89, 49.662, 195.143
Yxy	75.1485, 0.2253, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254328 (0xFF00FAF8)
YUV	175.0220, 35.9782, -153.4943
Hunter-Lab	86.6882, -46.4247, -8.1350

# Details

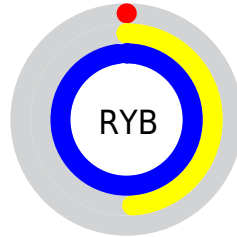
The XYZ color **51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **39.4378, 20.3308, 1.9052**, and the grayscale version is **40.6460, 42.7627, 46.5686**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.5557, 82.7331, 107.3325**, and **28.5844, 41.9457, 56.4589** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1302, 75.1508, 100.6186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.5641, 75.3709, 100.8016**.

# Distribution



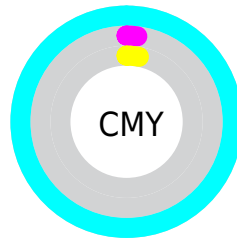
- Red (0%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173 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 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.1289, 75.1485,  
100.6173


 51.1289, 75.1485,  
100.6173


381.4438,  
478.4278, 583.4336

 36.5327, 55.7346,  
76.1964


 91.0271, 126.5225,  
164.0645


 25.0179, 39.9901,  
56.0860


 117.0598,  
159.2514, 203.9279

 16.2192, 27.5309,  
39.8674


 147.6354,  
197.1874, 249.7759

 9.7712, 17.9723,  
27.1222

 183.1192,  
240.7149, 302.0270

 5.3086, 10.9301,  
17.4317

223.8766,  
290.2183, 361.0998

 2.4661, 6.0199,  
10.3776

270.2729,

 0.8782, 2.8572,

346.0820, 427.4128

5.5412

322.6735,  
408.6904, 501.3845

■ 0.0000, 1.0576,  
2.5039

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8422

■ 51.1289, 75.1485,  
100.6173

■ 51.1289, 75.1485,  
100.6173

■ 51.1302, 75.1508,  
100.6186

■ 51.5641, 75.3709,  
100.8016

■ 52.5116, 75.8557,  
101.0084

■ 54.1312, 76.6871,  
101.2468

■ 56.5187, 77.9143,  
101.5214

■ 59.7546, 79.5788,  
101.8358

■ 63.9090, 81.7169,  
102.1933

■ 69.0450, 84.3610,  
102.5970

■ 75.2199, 87.5407,  
103.0495

■ 82.4867, 91.2832,  
103.5532

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.1046, 75.1485, 65.8097



51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



56.1545, 75.1485, 139.1441

# Triad

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



51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



89.3391, 75.1485, 138.8064



77.5983, 75.1485, 32.6237

# Complementary

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



51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



39.4378, 20.3308, 1.9052

# 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.



89.2430, 75.1485, 42.9062



51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



96.5268, 75.1485, 100.2458

# Square

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



51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



77.7180, 75.1485, 165.0996



96.4897, 75.1485, 65.5298



65.4839, 75.1485, 32.6707



# Rectangle

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



51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



62.0312, 75.1485, 158.9771



96.4897, 75.1485, 65.5298



81.7254, 75.1485, 34.8216

# Sweetspot

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



51.1312, 75.1513, 100.6191



72.1865, 88.2248, 107.3159



34.2402, 68.4009, 11.4002



14.9385, 18.6199, 22.9306



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.



51.1312, 75.1513, 100.6191



53.4829, 78.6091, 105.2474



25.1340, 22.6572, 93.4939



17.7595, 19.6061, 22.2001



27.1230, 39.8622, 53.3843



2.5139, 3.6927, 4.9543



# Inverse Universe

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



39.4378, 20.3308, 1.9052



41.2512, 21.2645, 1.9889



46.2480, 33.9688, 4.1212



17.2503, 17.2275, 17.9078



20.9202, 10.7838, 1.0223

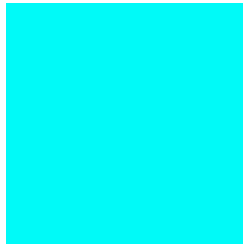


1.9395, 0.9995, 0.1048



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

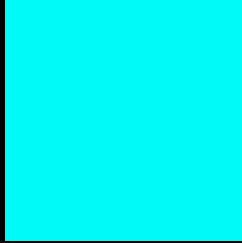
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173 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 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173.



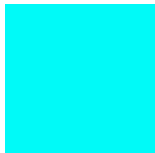
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.1289, 75.1485,



# Color Blindness Simulation

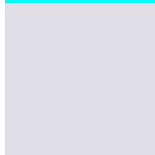
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



### Protanopia

71.2856, 73.8594, 86.1004



### Deuteranopia

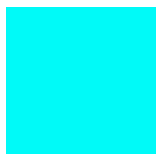
75.1760, 73.5037, 104.8332



## Tritanopia

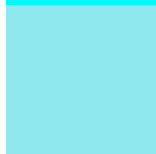
58.8830, 74.5267, 105.8894

# Trichromacy



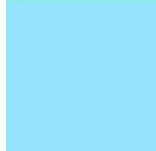
## Original Color

51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



## Protanomaly

55.4704, 69.6673, 90.6443



## Deuteranomaly

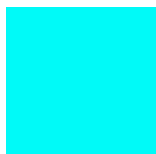
57.4441, 69.1779, 102.4205



## Tritanomaly

53.6677, 73.6609, 103.4849

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173



## Achromatopsia

40.7470, 42.8690, 46.6844



## Achromatomaly

38.3367, 49.8848, 63.4853

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173 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, 250, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 250, 248)  
}
```

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, 250, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 250, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173 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, 250, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 250, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 250, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 250, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 250, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 250,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.1289, 75.1485, 100.6173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 250, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 250,  
248) }
```

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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