

# Converting Colors

XYZ(51.1335, 70.0064, 91.7799)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(51.1335, 70.0064, 91.7799)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(51.0442, 69.9188,  
91.6943)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62EEEE
RGB	98, 238, 238
RGB Percent	38%, 93%, 93%
CMY	0.6157, 0.0667, 0.0667
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	180°, 80%, 66%
HSV	180°, 59%, 93%
XYZ	51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943
YIQ	196.1400, -83.4400, -29.6800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

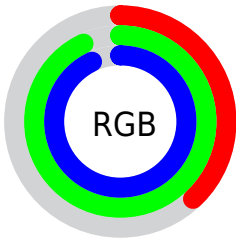
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 168, 238
Decimal	6483694
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.96, -37.36, -11.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 39.050, 196.905
Yxy	69.9188, 0.2400, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284673774 (0xFF62EEEE)
YUV	196.1400, 20.6370, -86.0688
Hunter-Lab	83.6175, -37.3654, -6.4848

# Details

The XYZ color **51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **41.8346, 27.7966, 14.7180**, and the grayscale version is **52.4715, 55.2041, 60.1172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.7103, 86.4214, 107.6673**, and **25.1714, 36.8333, 50.0388** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.8484, 68.7884, 91.5928**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.0074, 71.4480, 91.8348**.

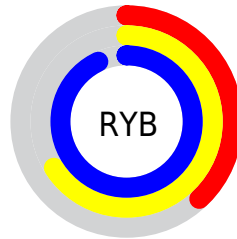
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (93%)

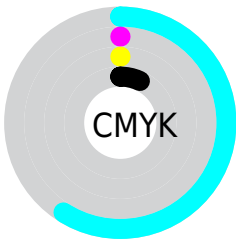
Blue (93%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (93%)

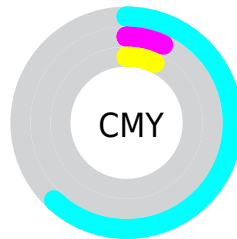


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943 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 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



51.0442, 69.9188,  
91.6943

51.0442, 69.9188,  
91.6943

381.1203,  
460.2648, 554.2387

36.4650, 51.4603,  
68.8051

90.9027, 119.0930,  
151.6456

24.9653, 36.5751,  
50.0823

116.9127,  
150.5774, 189.5449

16.1798, 24.8787,  
35.1071

147.4636,  
187.1727, 233.2846

9.7431, 15.9867,  
23.4612

182.9209,  
229.2632, 283.2833

5.2899, 9.5147,  
14.7259

223.6499,  
277.2332, 339.9595

2.4549, 5.0784,  
8.4828

270.0158,

0.8725, 2.2933,

331.4673, 403.7318

4.3132

322.3842,  
392.3497, 475.0187

■ 0.0000, 0.7702,  
1.7987

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4271

■ 51.0442, 69.9188,  
91.6943

■ 51.0442, 69.9188,  
91.6943

■ 48.8484, 68.7884,  
91.5928

■ 54.0074, 71.4480,  
91.8348

■ 47.3439, 68.0128,  
91.5222


■ 57.7931, 73.3996,  
92.0122


■ 46.4500, 67.5520,  
91.4801


■ 62.4586, 75.8047,  
92.2309


■ 46.0434, 67.3424,  
91.4608


■ 68.0543, 78.6894,  
92.4930


 46.0083, 67.3243,  
91.4591

 74.6268, 82.0776,  
92.8008

 82.2195, 85.9918,  
93.1564

 87.2488, 88.5845,  
93.3921

 87.2489, 88.5845,  
93.3924

 87.2489, 88.5846,  
93.3926

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.7914, 69.9188, 65.3048



51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



55.1763, 69.9188, 119.0270

# Triad

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



51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



80.1070, 69.9188, 115.8728



70.5100, 69.9188, 36.9303

# Complementary

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



51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



41.8346, 27.7966, 14.7180

# 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.



79.1763, 69.9188, 45.0195



51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



85.0490, 69.9188, 88.0893

# Square

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



51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



71.6888, 69.9188, 135.0285



84.6936, 69.9188, 62.4343



61.4837, 69.9188, 37.4667

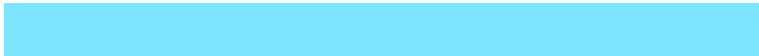


# Rectangle

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



51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



59.8092, 69.9188, 132.3282



84.6936, 69.9188, 62.4343



73.5773, 69.9188, 38.6351

# Sweetspot

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



51.0463, 69.9215, 91.6960



80.1327, 92.3099, 108.2013



38.0739, 64.7620, 22.0508



16.7124, 19.5317, 23.1390



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.



51.0463, 69.9215, 91.6960



56.6298, 80.1937, 107.0997



34.9093, 37.6471, 86.3185



16.2474, 17.9290, 20.3259



25.6671, 37.5589, 51.0232



2.1353, 3.1245, 4.2447



# Inverse Universe

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



41.8346, 27.7966, 14.7180



44.9199, 26.6447, 9.2456



51.0428, 46.2132, 17.7870



15.7729, 15.7589, 16.3602



19.6715, 10.1410, 0.9207

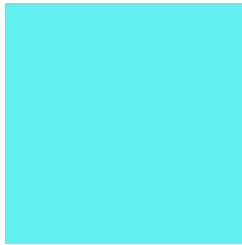


1.6365, 0.8436, 0.0766



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

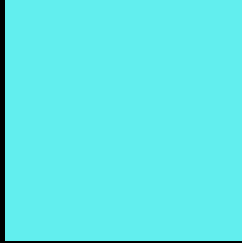
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943 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 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943.



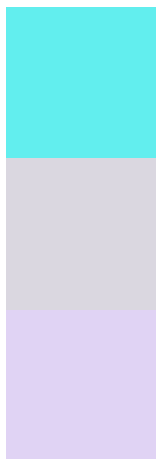
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.0442, 69.9188,



# 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

51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943

### Protanopia

66.6684, 68.8881, 80.3039

### Deuteranopia

70.3639, 68.9675, 95.1914



## Tritanopia

53.5840, 69.6399, 105.2254

# Trichromacy



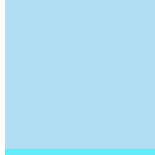
## Original Color

51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



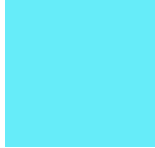
## Protanomaly

57.9861, 67.4312, 84.0881



## Deuteranomaly

60.2436, 67.5887, 93.8751



## Tritanomaly

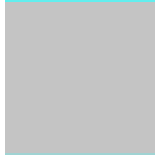
52.5738, 69.6552, 100.2964

# Monochromacy



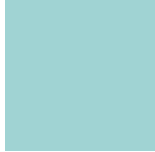
## Original Color

51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943



## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



## Achromatomaly

49.5493, 58.7653, 70.3593

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943 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(98, 238, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 238, 238)  
}
```

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(98, 238, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 238, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943 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(98, 238, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 238, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 238, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 238, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 238, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 238,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.0442, 69.9188, 91.6943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 238, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 238,  
238) }
```

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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