

# Converting Colors

XYZ(51.4651, 48.3946,  
100.3945)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(51.4651, 48.3946,  
100.3945)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEB3FE
RGB	174, 179, 254
RGB Percent	68%, 70%, 100%
CMY	0.3176, 0.2980, 0.0039
CMYK	0.31, 0.30, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	236°, 98%, 84%
HSV	236°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945
YIQ	186.0550, -27.0550, 22.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

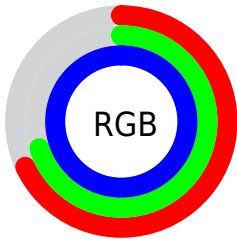
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	174, 179, 254
Decimal	11449342
CIELab	75.07, 14.98, -37.64
CIELCh	75, 40.508, 291.696
Yxy	48.3946, 0.2570, 0.2417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289639422 (0xFFAEB3FE)
YUV	186.0550, 33.4969, -10.5722
Hunter-Lab	69.5662, 10.3134, -36.8680

# Details

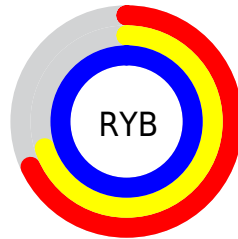
The XYZ color **51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **82.3900, 91.8796, 53.4386**, and the grayscale version is **46.5335, 48.9568, 53.3140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.7133, 83.6256, 106.4950**, and **25.1466, 22.8749, 55.9132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.9649, 37.0144, 98.6995**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8626, 61.9783, 102.4166**.

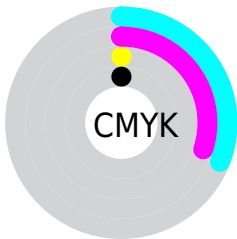
# Distribution



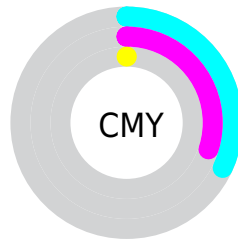
- Red (68%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945 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 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.4651, 48.3946,  
100.3945

■ 51.4651, 48.3946,  
100.3945

382.7261,  
380.3541, 582.7142

■ 36.8014, 34.1395,  
76.0113

■ 91.5208, 87.7916,  
163.7558

■ 25.2268, 23.0008,  
55.9351

117.6436,  
113.7023, 203.5710

■ 16.3757, 14.5941,  
39.7472

148.3167,  
144.2670, 249.3673

■ 9.8829, 8.5350,  
27.0292

183.9056,  
179.8701, 301.5633

■ 5.3831, 4.4391,  
17.3625

224.7757,  
220.8960, 360.5774

■ 2.5108, 1.9221,  
10.3286

271.2922,

■ 0.9007, 0.5616,

267.7290, 426.8282

5.5089

323.8205,  
320.7536, 500.7343

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8322

■ 51.4651, 48.3946,  
100.3945

■ 51.4651, 48.3946,  
100.3945

■ 41.9649, 37.0144,  
98.6995

■ 62.8626, 61.9783,  
102.4166

■ 34.2543, 27.7161,  
97.3111

■ 76.2475, 77.8673,  
104.7780

■ 28.2222, 20.3752,  
96.2121

■ 91.7101, 96.1635,  
107.4945

■ 23.7434, 14.8514,  
95.3820

94.8896, 99.9358,  
108.0551

■ 20.6747, 10.9856,  
94.7975

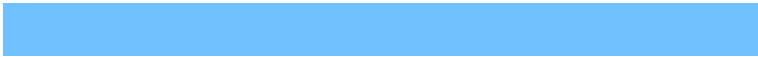
■ 18.8465, 8.5914,  
94.4317

■ 18.0730, 7.5227,  
94.2662

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.9715, 48.3946, 104.2251



51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945



58.1012, 48.3946, 82.2287

# Triad

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



51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945



55.4004, 48.3946, 26.7326



33.2970, 48.3946, 47.0203

# Complementary

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



51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945



82.3900, 91.8796, 53.4386

# 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.



35.7037, 48.3946, 31.2423



51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945



48.0850, 48.3946, 21.7644

# Square

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



51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945



60.5377, 48.3946, 39.0095



40.9318, 48.3946, 23.1583



33.9947, 48.3946, 69.2530



# Rectangle

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



51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945



60.8845, 48.3946, 66.5670



40.9318, 48.3946, 23.1583



33.7597, 48.3946, 40.8953

# Sweetspot

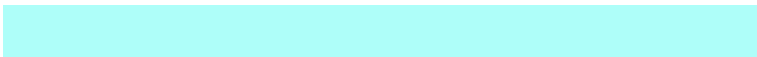
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



51.4668, 48.3965, 100.3956



80.6211, 82.9365, 106.3669



69.9457, 86.7022, 102.3998



16.7918, 17.2018, 22.6852



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.



51.4668, 48.3965, 100.3956



45.4736, 41.1059, 100.1453



59.2274, 50.9366, 100.4769



17.0941, 17.5598, 22.7384



9.5624, 4.0344, 49.7093



0.9616, 0.4538, 4.8502



# Inverse Universe

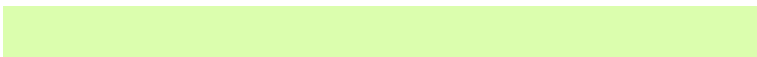
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



64.1473, 54.5995, 49.8074



60.1988, 48.4338, 41.3715



72.3970, 89.0526, 53.4196



18.0554, 18.0055, 18.9089



21.6149, 11.1352, 1.3564



2.1200, 1.0904, 0.2131



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

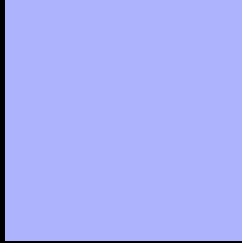
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945 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 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.4651, 48.3946,



# 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

51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945

### Protanopia

49.8822, 48.4624, 101.3329

### Deuteranopia

49.5618, 48.3343, 99.6458



## Tritanopia

44.2009, 48.5414, 64.1665

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945

## Protanomaly

50.5102, 48.4832, 101.3038

## Deuteranomaly

50.1898, 48.3551, 99.6167

## Tritanomaly

46.4701, 48.1873, 75.9591

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

47.9828, 48.5152, 68.4634

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945 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(174, 179, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 179, 254)  
}
```

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(174, 179, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 179, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945 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(174, 179, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 179, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 179, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 179, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 179, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 179,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.4651, 48.3946, 100.3945 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 179, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
179, 254) }
```

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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