

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.8087, 68.9058, 87.8532)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.8087, 68.9058, 87.8532)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807)</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(52.7490, 68.7502,  
87.5807)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80E9E9
RGB	128, 233, 233
RGB Percent	50%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.4980, 0.0863, 0.0863
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	180°, 70%, 71%
HSV	180°, 45%, 91%
XYZ	52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807
YIQ	201.6050, -62.5800, -22.2600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

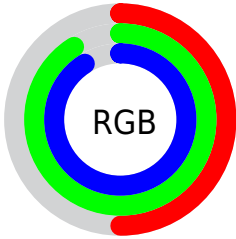
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">128, 181, 233</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8448489</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.38, -30.40, -9.48</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 31.846, 197.323</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">68.7502, 0.2523, 0.3288</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286638569 (0xFF80E9E9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">201.6050, 15.4777, -64.5516</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">82.9157, -31.5451, -4.5847</a>

# Details

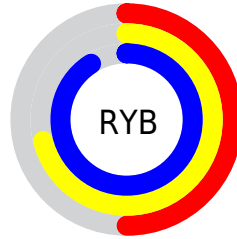
The XYZ color **52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **45.2221, 34.3226, 24.6661**, and the grayscale version is **55.8294, 58.7369, 63.9645**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.3035, 89.3048, 107.9291**, and **25.9727, 35.8119, 47.1385** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.6392, 67.1487, 87.4363**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.6675, 70.7719, 87.7660**.

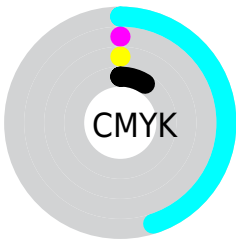
# Distribution



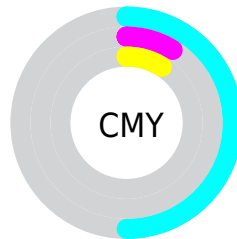
- Red (50%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807 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 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.7490, 68.7502,  
87.5807

■ 52.7490, 68.7502,  
87.5807

387.5980,  
456.1494, 540.4948

■ 37.8291, 50.5083,  
65.4135

■ 93.4026, 117.4247,  
145.8793

■ 26.0267, 35.8174,  
47.3430

■ 119.8671,  
148.6261, 182.8477

■ 16.9764, 24.2932,  
32.9506

■ 150.9104,  
184.9161, 225.5870

■ 10.3129, 15.5513,  
21.8178

186.8980,  
226.6792, 274.5157

■ 5.6707, 9.2072,  
13.5260

228.1952,  
274.2997, 330.0522

■ 2.6847, 4.8766,  
7.6568

275.1674,

■ 0.9893, 2.1750,

328.1619, 392.6152

3.7915

328.1799,  
388.6504, 462.6233

■ 0.0000, 0.7063,  
1.5117

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2266

■ 52.7490, 68.7502,  
87.5807

■ 52.7490, 68.7502,  
87.5807

■ 49.6392, 67.1487,  
87.4363

■ 56.6675, 70.7719,  
87.7660

■ 47.2761, 65.9305,  
87.3253


■ 61.4392, 73.2318,  
87.9897


■ 45.5990, 65.0659,  
87.2464


■ 67.1124, 76.1564,  
88.2556


■ 44.5344, 64.5171,  
87.1962


■ 73.7302, 79.5680,  
88.5657


 43.9926, 64.2378,  
87.1705


 81.3330, 83.4873,  
88.9218

 43.8478, 64.1631,  
87.1635

 85.0887, 85.4235,  
89.0980

 85.0887, 85.4235,  
89.0984

 85.0888, 85.4235,  
89.0988

 85.0889, 85.4236,  
89.0992

# Harmonies

## Analogous

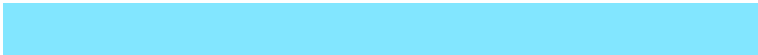
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



52.4921, 68.7502, 66.3135



52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



56.2169, 68.7502, 108.7688

# Triad

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



52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



76.3070, 68.7502, 105.8165



68.4990, 68.7502, 41.8790

# Complementary

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



52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



45.2221, 34.3226, 24.6661

# 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.



75.4113, 68.7502, 48.8471



52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



80.1414, 68.7502, 84.1051

# Square

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



52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



69.6485, 68.7502, 120.5783



79.8017, 68.7502, 63.4300



61.2225, 68.7502, 42.4588

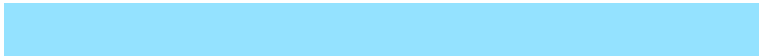


# Rectangle

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



52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



60.0413, 68.7502, 118.8085



79.8017, 68.7502, 63.4300



70.9522, 68.7502, 43.3519

# Sweetspot

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



52.7510, 68.7529, 87.5823



83.1136, 93.8466, 108.3407



42.2050, 64.5651, 30.6617



17.4406, 19.9070, 23.1730



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.



52.7510, 68.7529, 87.5823



61.1860, 82.5425, 107.3126



40.3915, 44.0332, 83.4641



15.5177, 17.1219, 19.4092



24.8793, 36.4062, 49.4566



1.9536, 2.8588, 3.8836



# Inverse Universe

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



45.2221, 34.3226, 24.6661



50.8650, 35.3441, 21.0644



53.5731, 51.0248, 27.4490



15.0655, 15.0541, 15.6305



19.0678, 9.8298, 0.8925

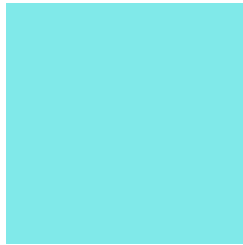


1.4973, 0.7719, 0.0701



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

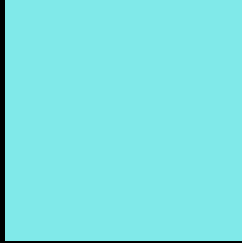
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

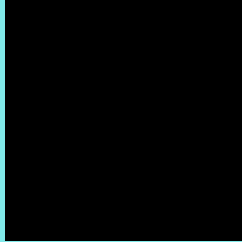
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807.



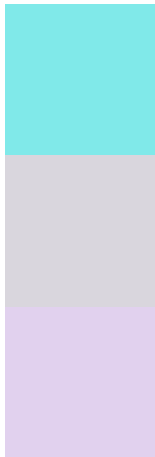
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.7490, 68.7502,



# 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

52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807

### Protanopia

65.7130, 68.0653, 78.0811

### Deuteranopia

69.2844, 67.7815, 90.3204



## Tritanopia

55.3477, 68.9779, 100.0195

# Trichromacy



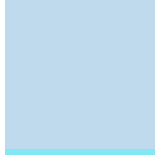
## Original Color

52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



## Protanomaly

59.4546, 67.4634, 81.1223



## Deuteranomaly

61.4469, 67.1461, 89.0788



## Tritanomaly

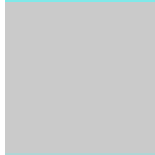
54.3943, 69.0096, 95.2473

# Monochromacy



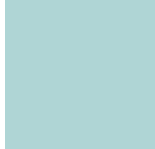
## Original Color

52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807



## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184



## Achromatomaly

53.4837, 61.5066, 72.0039

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807 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(128, 233, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 233, 233)  
}
```

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(128, 233, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 233, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807 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(128, 233, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 233, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 233, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 233, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 233, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 233,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.7490, 68.7502, 87.5807 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 233, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
233, 233) }
```

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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