

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.4201, 56.6639, 92.3231)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.4201, 56.6639, 92.3231)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351)</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(53.4912, 56.7301,  
92.1351)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAC9F2
RGB	170, 201, 242
RGB Percent	67%, 79%, 95%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2117, 0.0510
CMYK	0.30, 0.17, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	214°, 73%, 81%
HSV	214°, 30%, 95%
XYZ	53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351
YIQ	196.4050, -31.6370, 6.1790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

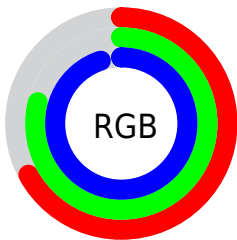
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	170, 192, 242
Decimal	11192818
CIE Lab	80.03, -1.10, -23.61
CIE LCh	80, 23.631, 267.330
Yxy	56.7301, 0.2643, 0.2803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289382898 (0xFFAAC9F2)
YUV	196.4050, 22.4783, -23.1572
Hunter-Lab	75.3194, -5.0397, -19.8034

# Details

The XYZ color **53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **67.1688, 68.3688, 47.6882**, and the grayscale version is **52.5967, 55.3358, 60.2607**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.4886, 95.0709, 108.4525**, and **26.4991, 28.1256, 50.4865** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6641, 48.1395, 90.8904**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.5730, 66.3981, 93.5235**.

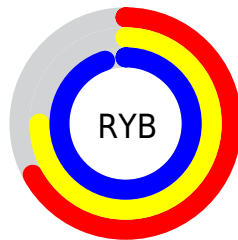
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (79%)

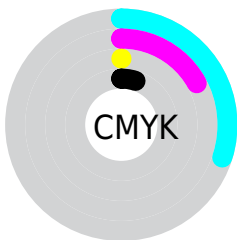
Blue (95%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (95%)

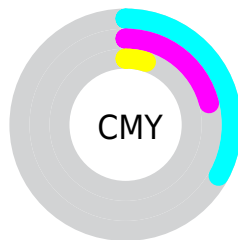


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351 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 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.4912, 56.7301,  
92.1351

■ 53.4912, 56.7301,  
92.1351

390.3969,  
412.4372, 555.7004

■ 38.4241, 40.7886,  
69.1692

■ 94.4881, 100.0713,  
152.2619

■ 26.4907, 28.1539,  
50.3769

121.1485,  
128.2397, 190.2600

■ 17.3257, 18.4417,  
35.3397

152.4041,  
161.2526, 234.1058

■ 10.5637, 11.2676,  
23.6390

188.6202,  
199.4943, 284.2179

■ 5.8394, 6.2471,  
14.8563

230.1622,  
243.3492, 341.0148

■ 2.7874, 2.9959,  
8.5731

277.3954,

■ 1.0424, 1.1296,

293.2017, 404.9152

4.3708

330.6852,  
349.4362, 476.3376

■ 0.0000, 0.0030,  
1.8309

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4482

■ 53.4912, 56.7301,  
92.1351

■ 53.4912, 56.7301,  
92.1351

■ 45.6641, 48.1395,  
90.8904

■ 62.5730, 66.3981,  
93.5235

■ 39.0259, 40.5770,  
89.7806

■ 72.9603, 77.1763,  
95.0564

■ 33.5125, 33.9995,  
88.8016

■ 84.7074, 89.1045,  
96.7397

■ 29.0511, 28.3570,  
87.9477

■ 93.0272, 99.1909,  
98.2481

■ 25.5592, 23.5944,  
87.2124

■ 22.9398, 19.6481,  
86.5888

■ 21.0398, 16.4250,  
86.0668

■ 20.9976, 16.3517,  
86.0549

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.0872, 56.7301, 86.8158



53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351



58.2723, 56.7301, 88.3709

# Triad

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



53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351



62.5476, 56.7301, 50.4048



46.5138, 56.7301, 48.5642

# Complementary

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



53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351



67.1688, 68.3688, 47.6882

# 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.



49.7905, 56.7301, 41.1264



53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351



59.0606, 56.7301, 42.0730

# Square

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



53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351



63.6814, 56.7301, 63.0097



54.3516, 56.7301, 38.9373



45.2113, 56.7301, 60.5455



# Rectangle

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



53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351



60.9996, 56.7301, 81.4857



54.3516, 56.7301, 38.9373



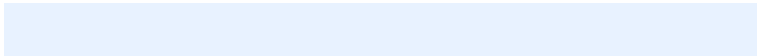
47.4110, 56.7301, 45.5214

# Sweetspot

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



53.4930, 56.7323, 92.1364



83.0767, 87.8478, 107.1854



60.0638, 76.7446, 73.1455



17.3929, 18.4040, 22.8856



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

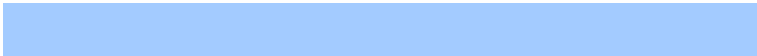


# Same Dimension

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



53.4930, 56.7323, 92.1364



54.4867, 57.6106, 102.8559



48.0376, 44.2528, 90.0151



15.4570, 16.3480, 20.0624



11.4097, 9.0436, 46.2721



1.0461, 0.9462, 3.8817



# Inverse Universe

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



61.5368, 51.8454, 62.0245



65.1197, 51.8242, 62.9002



74.0008, 84.4466, 50.4314



16.0553, 15.8718, 17.8477



21.0847, 10.7063, 8.3626

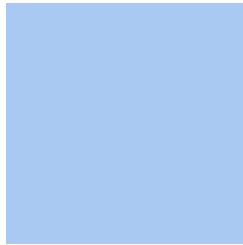


1.8030, 0.9102, 0.9533



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

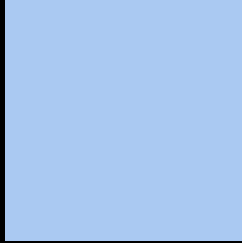
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

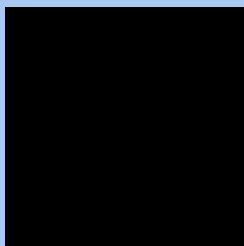
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

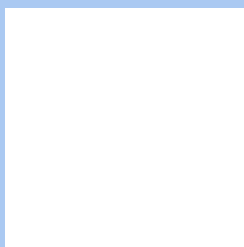
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.4912, 56.7301,



# 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

53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351

### Protanopia

56.3062, 56.5307, 89.6052

### Deuteranopia

57.7176, 56.5240, 92.6622



## Tritanopia

50.3995, 56.8824, 76.7297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351

## Protanomaly

55.2137, 56.6245, 90.4576

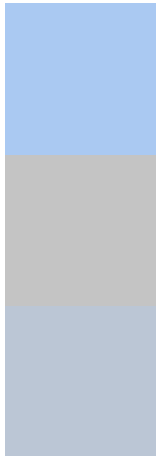
## Deuteranomaly

56.1515, 56.7179, 92.7822

## Tritanomaly

51.6721, 57.0584, 82.4187

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351

## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

## Achromatomaly

52.6978, 55.7571, 70.9355

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351 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(170, 201, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 201, 242)  
}
```

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(170, 201, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 201, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351 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(170, 201, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 201, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 201, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 201, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 201, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 201,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.4912, 56.7301, 92.1351 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 201, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
201, 242) }
```

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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