

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.0967, 47.1282,  
139.6915)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.0967, 47.1282, 139.6915)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(46.7039, 44.1751,  
100.6728)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CADFF
RGB	156, 173, 255
RGB Percent	61%, 68%, 100%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3216, 0.0000
CMYK	0.39, 0.32, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	230°, 100%, 81%
HSV	230°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728
YIQ	177.2650, -36.4540, 21.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

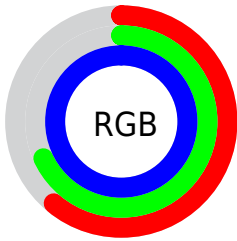
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	156, 171, 255
Decimal	10268159
CIE Lab	72.35, 13.76, -42.52
CIE LCh	72, 44.691, 287.927
Yxy	44.1751, 0.2438, 0.2306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288458239 (0xFF9CADFF)
YUV	177.2650, 38.3234, -18.6494
Hunter-Lab	66.4644, 9.1177, -43.2808

# Details

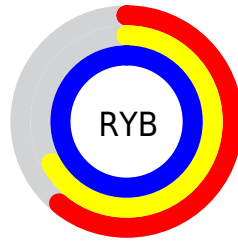
The XYZ color **46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **77.8161, 84.8103, 43.7231**, and the grayscale version is **41.7491, 43.9233, 47.8325**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.2340, 76.8529, 105.5820**, and **22.2859, 20.4613, 56.2009** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.5425, 34.4239, 99.2208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.5441, 55.7438, 102.3872**.

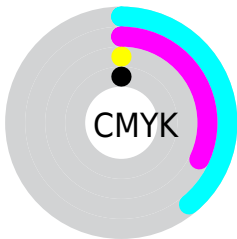
# Distribution



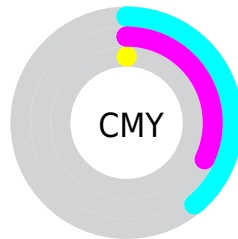
- Red (61%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728 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 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.7039, 44.1751,  
100.6728

■ 46.7039, 44.1751,  
100.6728

364.3001,  
363.4223, 583.6127

■ 33.0086, 30.8082,  
76.2425

■ 84.4929, 81.4812,  
164.1414

■ 22.2923, 20.4528,  
56.1236

■ 109.3173,  
106.1891, 204.0168

■ 14.1896, 12.7246,  
39.8973

138.5822,  
135.4462, 249.8776

■ 8.3353, 7.2392,  
27.1453

172.6528,  
169.6368, 302.1425

■ 4.3638, 3.6121,  
17.4490

211.8945,  
209.1453, 361.2299

■ 1.9099, 1.4591,  
10.3898

256.6727,

■ 0.5826, 0.2596,

254.3561, 427.5583

5.5492

307.3528,  
305.6537, 501.5464

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.5086

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8447

■ 46.7039, 44.1751,  
100.6728

■ 46.7039, 44.1751,  
100.6728

■ 38.5425, 34.4239,  
99.2208

■ 56.5441, 55.7438,  
102.3872

■ 31.9604, 26.3918,  
98.0174

■ 68.1464, 69.2122,  
104.3753

■ 26.8536, 19.9781,  
97.0486

■ 81.5940, 84.6629,  
106.6489

■ 23.1039, 15.0691,  
96.2987

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 20.5736, 11.5356,  
95.7500

■ 19.0754, 9.2149,  
95.3810

■ 18.9427, 9.0055,  
95.3476

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.9705, 44.1751, 102.5153



46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728



53.9443, 44.1751, 82.4114

# Triad

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



46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728



52.6923, 44.1751, 23.0198



29.1266, 44.1751, 39.7765

# Complementary

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



46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728



77.8161, 84.8103, 43.7231

# 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.



31.9419, 44.1751, 24.9419



46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728



45.1555, 44.1751, 17.4405

# Square

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



46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728



57.6815, 44.1751, 36.2086



37.5991, 44.1751, 18.0158



29.4339, 44.1751, 62.3437



# Rectangle

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



46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728



57.2307, 44.1751, 65.8275



37.5991, 44.1751, 18.0158



29.7234, 44.1751, 33.8792

# Sweetspot

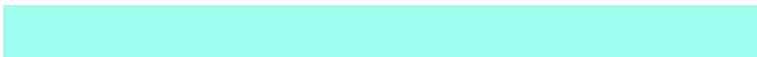
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



46.7053, 44.1767, 100.6731



77.1153, 79.5327, 105.8947



64.7354, 84.6941, 92.9422



16.1238, 16.5847, 22.6013



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.



46.7053, 44.1767, 100.6731



39.9090, 36.0696, 99.4664



50.5192, 41.6078, 99.9762



17.2551, 17.8817, 22.7920



9.9709, 4.8514, 49.8455



1.0374, 0.6054, 4.8755



# Inverse Universe

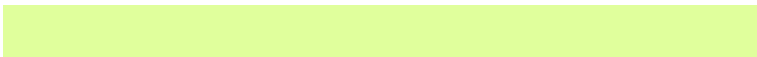
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.6723, 48.0557, 45.6146



55.9028, 41.0210, 36.3040



72.3937, 89.7121, 44.9551



18.1366, 18.0380, 19.3367



21.8211, 11.2177, 2.4422

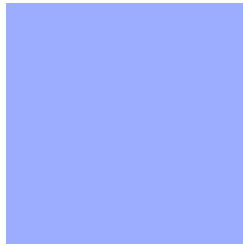


2.1582, 1.1057, 0.4147



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

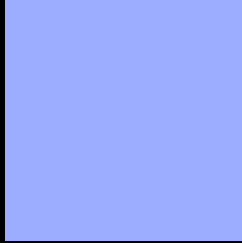
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

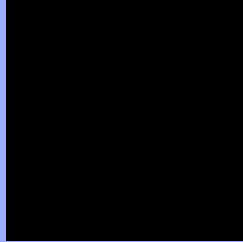
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.7039, 44.1751,

100.6728.

# 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

46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728

### Protanopia

45.9486, 44.0714, 100.6926

### Deuteranopia

45.2520, 44.0187, 99.8774



## Tritanopia

38.6046, 44.1553, 60.5210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728

## Protanomaly

46.3229, 44.2644, 100.7101

## Deuteranomaly

45.6031, 43.9119, 99.8382

## Tritanomaly

41.1401, 43.9600, 73.3347

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728

## Achromatopsia

41.7894, 43.9657, 47.8787

## Achromatomaly

42.9070, 43.8935, 63.9685

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728 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(156, 173, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 173, 255)  
}
```

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(156, 173, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 173, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728 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(156, 173, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 173, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 173, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 173, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 173, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 173,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.7039, 44.1751, 100.6728 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 173, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
173, 255) }
```

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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