

# Converting Colors

XYZ(55.5759, 59.4193,  
112.8406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(55.5759, 59.4193, 112.8406)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(53.6892, 58.7157,  
103.1113)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ACFFF
RGB	154, 207, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 81%, 100%
CMY	0.3961, 0.1882, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.19, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	209°, 100%, 80%
HSV	209°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113
YIQ	196.6250, -46.9960, 3.6920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

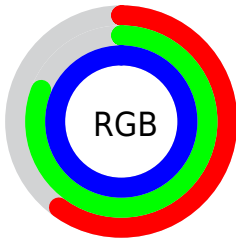
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">154, 189, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10145791</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.14, -5.37, -28.93</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">81, 29.421, 259.491</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">58.7157, 0.2491, 0.2724</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288335871 (0xFF9ACFFF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">196.6250, 28.7789, -37.3821</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">76.6262, -9.0273, -26.1447</a>

# Details

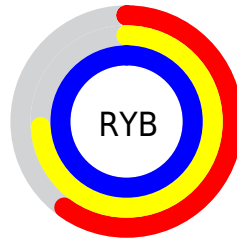
The XYZ color **53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.1937, 65.8344, 39.6867**, and the grayscale version is **52.6988, 55.4433, 60.3777**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **26.6213, 29.4564, 57.7086** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.5175, 50.8272, 101.9666**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.1205, 67.5906, 104.3799**.

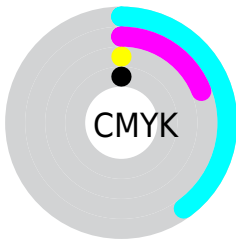
# Distribution



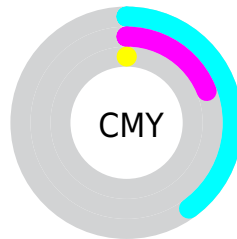
- Red (60%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113 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 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.6892, 58.7157,  
103.1113

■ 53.6892, 58.7157,  
103.1113

391.1414,  
419.8475, 591.4541

■ 38.5829, 42.3843,  
78.2701

■ 94.7773, 102.9644,  
167.5153

■ 26.6147, 29.4023,  
57.7781

■ 121.4899,  
131.6504, 207.9153

■ 17.4191, 19.3854,  
41.2168

152.8019,  
165.2234, 254.3386

■ 10.6309, 11.9491,  
28.1675

189.0787,  
204.0679, 307.2037

■ 5.8847, 6.7090,  
18.2119

230.6858,  
248.5681, 366.9293

■ 2.8151, 3.2808,  
10.9312

277.9883,

■ 1.0567, 1.2800,

299.1085, 433.9339

5.9070

331.3518,  
356.0735, 508.6360

■ 0.0000, 0.1257,  
2.7207

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9538

■ 53.6892, 58.7157,  
103.1113

■ 53.6892, 58.7157,  
103.1113

■ 46.5175, 50.8272,  
101.9666

■ 62.1205, 67.5906,  
104.3799

■ 40.5294, 43.8747,  
100.9403

■ 71.8712, 77.4862,  
105.7761

■ 35.6480, 37.8121,  
100.0274

■ 83.0032, 88.4426,  
107.3041

■ 31.7839, 32.5852,  
99.2221

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 28.8315, 28.1313,  
98.5180

■ 26.6283, 24.3580,  
97.9058

■ 26.5498, 24.2195,  
97.8833

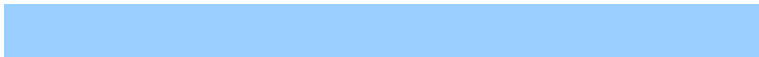
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.5091, 58.7157, 93.1227



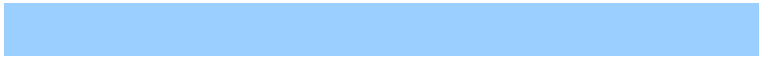
53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113



59.8258, 58.7157, 101.2443

# Triad

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



53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113



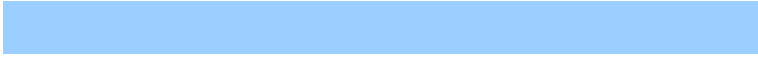
67.6489, 58.7157, 53.3352



47.3321, 58.7157, 44.4479

# Complementary

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



53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113



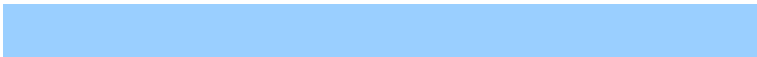
68.1937, 65.8344, 39.6867

# 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.



51.9733, 58.7157, 37.1387



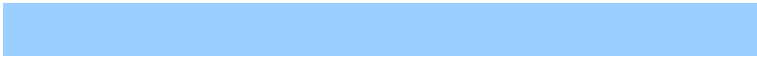
53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113



63.8036, 58.7157, 41.5834

# Square

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



53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113



68.1926, 58.7157, 70.2755



57.9808, 58.7157, 36.1959

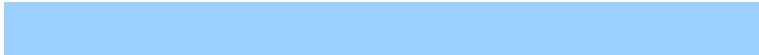


45.0209, 58.7157, 57.9811



# Rectangle

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



53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113



63.6288, 58.7157, 93.6177



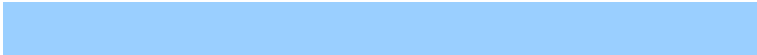
57.9808, 58.7157, 36.1959



48.6550, 58.7157, 41.2954

# Sweetspot

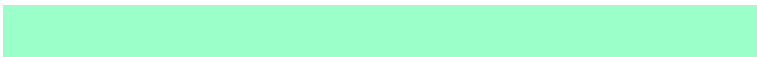
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



53.6909, 58.7179, 103.1116



80.2097, 85.7215, 106.9261



59.6457, 82.6138, 68.1443



16.8493, 18.0357, 22.8431



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

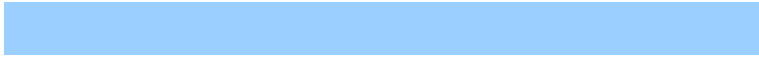


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

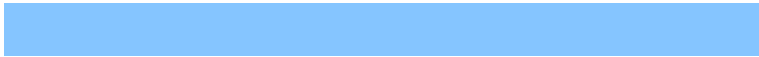


# Same Dimension

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



53.6909, 58.7179, 103.1116



47.5879, 52.0303, 102.1424



43.4969, 38.3299, 99.7136



17.7919, 18.9554, 22.9710



14.0235, 12.9566, 51.1963



1.4749, 1.4804, 5.0213



# Inverse Universe

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



64.0592, 48.8777, 65.0919



59.6317, 41.9492, 57.6765



81.7685, 92.9840, 44.2116



18.4076, 18.1464, 20.7636



23.8666, 12.0359, 13.2140

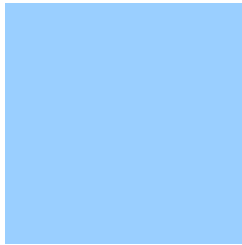


2.3790, 1.1940, 1.5775



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

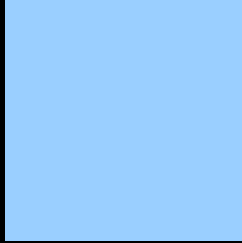
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113 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

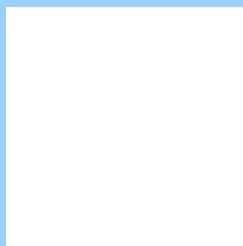
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.6892, 58.7157,



# 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

53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113

### Protanopia

58.5086, 58.5052, 97.8314

### Deuteranopia

59.5021, 58.2289, 102.7109



## Tritanopia

49.7190, 58.9472, 82.8862

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113

## Protanomaly

56.4376, 58.4362, 99.5715

## Deuteranomaly

57.2967, 58.4583, 102.8715

## Tritanomaly

51.0569, 58.7503, 89.5379

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113

## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033

## Achromatomaly

52.5976, 56.6590, 74.4938

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113 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(154, 207, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 207, 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(154, 207, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 207, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113 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(154, 207, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 207, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 207, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 207, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 207, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 207,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.6892, 58.7157, 103.1113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 207, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
207, 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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