

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.0457, 48.6056,  
159.8197)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.0457, 48.6056, 159.8197)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(45.7637, 43.9761,  
100.6840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96AEFF
RGB	150, 174, 255
RGB Percent	59%, 68%, 100%
CMY	0.4117, 0.3176, 0.0000
CMYK	0.41, 0.32, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	226°, 100%, 79%
HSV	226°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840
YIQ	176.0580, -40.3050, 20.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

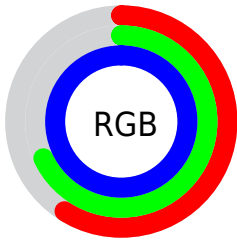
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 170, 255
Decimal	9875199
CIELab	72.21, 11.66, -42.76
CIELCh	72, 44.320, 285.258
Yxy	43.9761, 0.2403, 0.2309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288065279 (0xFF96AEFF)
YUV	176.0580, 38.9184, -22.8529
Hunter-Lab	66.3145, 7.1327, -43.5987

# Details

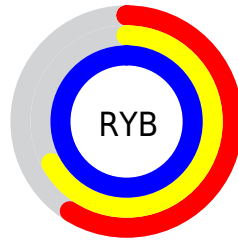
The XYZ color **45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **75.3218, 80.6149, 40.4464**, and the grayscale version is **41.1169, 43.2582, 47.1082**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.8014, 76.5240, 105.5940**, and **21.7687, 20.3760, 56.2117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.0456, 34.7635, 99.3125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.0621, 54.8313, 102.2892**.

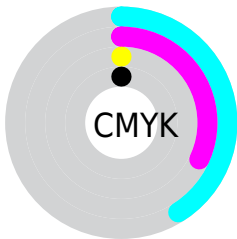
# Distribution



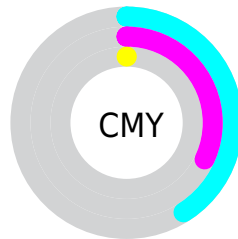
- Red (59%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840 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 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.7637, 43.9761,  
100.6840

■ 45.7637, 43.9761,  
100.6840

360.5897,  
362.6107, 583.6488

■ 32.2632, 30.6517,  
76.2518

■ 83.0953, 81.1818,  
164.1569

■ 21.7192, 20.3338,  
56.1311

■ 107.6571,  
105.8319, 204.0347

■ 13.7661, 12.6379,  
39.9034

136.6367,  
135.0260, 249.8982

■ 8.0388, 7.1797,  
27.1500

170.3995,  
169.1485, 302.1658

■ 4.1718, 3.5747,  
17.4525

209.3109,  
208.5839, 361.2561

■ 1.7998, 1.4386,  
10.3923

253.7361,

■ 0.5175, 0.2449,

253.7164, 427.5877

5.5508

304.0406,  
304.9306, 501.5791

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.5096

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8452

■ 45.7637, 43.9761,  
100.6840

■ 45.7637, 43.9761,  
100.6840

■ 38.0456, 34.7635,  
99.3125

■ 55.0621, 54.8313,  
102.2892

■ 31.8126, 27.1060,  
98.1630

■ 66.0200, 67.4009,  
104.1378

■ 26.9654, 20.9150,  
97.2235

■ 78.7164, 81.7582,  
106.2399

■ 23.3899, 16.0900,  
96.4806

■ 93.2237, 97.9707,  
108.6046

■ 20.9522, 12.5165,  
95.9194

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 19.5774, 10.2748,  
95.5591

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.1879, 43.9761, 100.8443



45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840



53.0629, 43.9761, 83.8055

# Triad

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



45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840



52.9538, 43.9761, 23.8796



29.1964, 43.9761, 38.0010

# Complementary

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



45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840



75.3218, 80.6149, 40.4464

# 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.



32.2521, 43.9761, 24.0477



45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840



45.6287, 43.9761, 17.7373

# Square

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



45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840



57.5441, 43.9761, 37.6895



38.0682, 43.9761, 17.7877



29.2232, 43.9761, 59.7651



# Rectangle

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



45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840



56.5273, 43.9761, 67.6257



38.0682, 43.9761, 17.7877



29.8792, 43.9761, 32.4128

# Sweetspot

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



45.7651, 43.9777, 100.6842



77.6009, 80.5040, 106.0566



62.6919, 83.7458, 88.0927



16.2373, 16.8117, 22.6391



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.



45.7651, 43.9777, 100.6842



39.5946, 36.6319, 99.5915



47.3179, 38.4995, 99.5450



17.3398, 18.0512, 22.8203



10.3215, 5.5527, 49.9624



1.0831, 0.6970, 4.8907



# Inverse Universe

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



59.7873, 46.1302, 45.7987



55.4534, 39.7282, 37.3690



72.9443, 90.0532, 42.3935



18.1794, 18.0551, 19.5619



21.9980, 11.2885, 3.3742

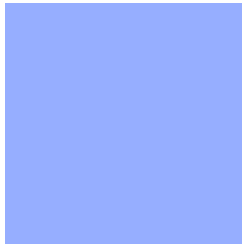


2.1813, 1.1149, 0.5363



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

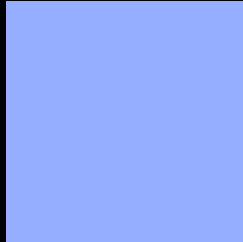
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840 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 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.7637, 43.9761,

100.6840.

# 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

45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840

### Protanopia

45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840

### Deuteranopia

45.2340, 43.9909, 100.7148



## Tritanopia

37.9276, 44.1023, 61.1572

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840

## Protanomaly

45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840

## Deuteranomaly

45.4126, 44.0830, 100.7231

## Tritanomaly

40.4266, 43.8778, 74.0487

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840

## Achromatopsia

41.2663, 43.4154, 47.2793

## Achromatomaly

42.2858, 43.2832, 63.8834

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840 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(150, 174, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 174, 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(150, 174, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 174, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840 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(150, 174, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 174, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 174, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 174, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 174, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 174,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 45.7637, 43.9761, 100.6840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 174, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
174, 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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