

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.0129, 56.3814,  
179.4641)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.0129, 56.3814, 179.4641)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292)</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(51.1260, 50.3371,  
101.6292)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5BAFF
RGB	165, 186, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 100%
CMY	0.3529, 0.2706, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.27, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	226°, 100%, 82%
HSV	226°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292
YIQ	187.5870, -34.6650, 17.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

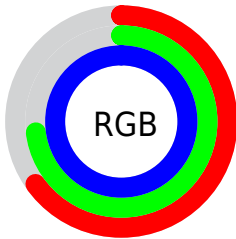
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	165, 182, 255
Decimal	10861311
CIE Lab	76.28, 8.89, -36.36
CIE LCh	76, 37.432, 283.746
Yxy	50.3371, 0.2517, 0.2479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289051391 (0xFFA5BAFF)
YUV	187.5870, 33.2346, -19.8088
Hunter-Lab	70.9486, 4.4680, -35.2649

# Details

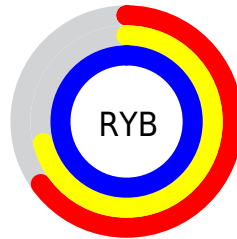
The XYZ color **51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.4551, 82.8231, 47.5035**, and the grayscale version is **47.3990, 49.8674, 54.3056**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438**, and **25.0110, 24.1673, 56.7726** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.5006, 40.1900, 100.1252**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3753, 62.1600, 103.3710**.

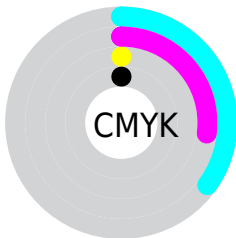
# Distribution



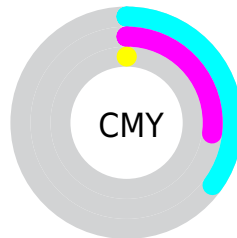
- Red (65%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292 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 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.1260, 50.3371,  
101.6292

■ 51.1260, 50.3371,  
101.6292

381.4327,  
387.9827, 586.6947

■ 36.5303, 35.6813,  
77.0374

■ 91.0229, 90.6741,  
165.4656

■ 25.0161, 24.1882,  
56.7718

■ 117.0548,  
117.1242, 205.5474

■ 16.2178, 15.4733,  
40.4139

147.6295,  
148.2744, 251.6295

■ 9.7702, 9.1522,  
27.5452

183.1124,  
184.5093, 304.1305

■ 5.3080, 4.8406,  
17.7471

223.8689,  
226.2132, 363.4690

■ 2.4657, 2.1540,  
10.6010

270.2641,

■ 0.8780, 0.6948,

273.7705, 430.0635

5.6884

322.6636,  
327.5655, 504.3326

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.5909

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8877

■ 51.1260, 50.3371,  
101.6292

■ 51.1260, 50.3371,  
101.6292

■ 42.5006, 40.1900,  
100.1252

■ 61.3753, 62.1600,  
103.3710

■ 35.4087, 31.6350,  
98.8477

■ 73.3233, 75.7259,  
105.3597

■ 29.7575, 24.5895,  
97.7856

■ 87.0457, 91.1049,  
107.6049

■ 25.4420, 18.9605,  
96.9265

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 22.3417, 14.6438,  
96.2567

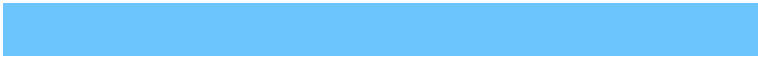
■ 20.3116, 11.5180,  
95.7604

■ 19.6398, 10.3995,  
95.5799

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.1618, 50.3371, 100.9692



51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292



57.8053, 50.3371, 87.7753

# Triad

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



51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292



58.2808, 50.3371, 32.1744



36.0121, 50.3371, 44.6779

# Complementary

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



51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292



77.4551, 82.8231, 47.5035

# 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.



39.0982, 50.3371, 31.3422



51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292



51.7252, 50.3371, 25.4260

# Square

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



51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292



62.2012, 50.3371, 46.1203



44.7054, 50.3371, 25.1643



35.8856, 50.3371, 64.5246



# Rectangle

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



51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292



61.0098, 50.3371, 73.7643



44.7054, 50.3371, 25.1643



36.7230, 50.3371, 39.4149

# Sweetspot

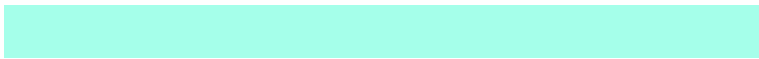
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



51.1275, 50.3390, 101.6294



78.9920, 82.1012, 106.2915



66.1294, 85.4604, 90.8528



16.5166, 17.1342, 22.6867



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.



51.1275, 50.3390, 101.6294



45.1671, 43.3515, 100.5949



52.4930, 44.9511, 100.5175



17.3469, 18.0655, 22.8227



10.3556, 5.6209, 49.9737



1.0874, 0.7054, 4.8921



# Inverse Universe

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



63.5592, 51.7171, 53.0886



59.3464, 45.4213, 45.1186



75.5073, 91.2259, 49.2281



18.1830, 18.0565, 19.5809



22.0152, 11.2954, 3.4648



2.1835, 1.1158, 0.5476



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

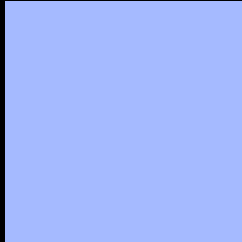
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292 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 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.1260, 50.3371,



# 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

51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292

### Protanopia

51.3868, 50.1785, 100.7430

### Deuteranopia

51.5474, 50.2428, 101.5887



## Tritanopia

44.4422, 50.2053, 68.3210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292

## Protanomaly

51.1747, 50.0692, 100.7331

## Deuteranomaly

51.3353, 50.1334, 101.5788

## Tritanomaly

46.6563, 50.1235, 79.1673

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292

## Achromatopsia

47.7994, 50.2886, 54.7643

## Achromatomaly

48.4764, 49.9974, 69.3828

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292 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(165, 186, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 186, 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(165, 186, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 186, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292 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(165, 186, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 186, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 186, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 186, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 186, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 186,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.1260, 50.3371, 101.6292 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 186, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
186, 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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