

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.0500, 50.4256,  
101.7556)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.0500, 50.4256, 101.7556)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(49.0411, 50.5309,  
101.7764)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96BEFF
RGB	150, 190, 255
RGB Percent	59%, 75%, 100%
CMY	0.4117, 0.2549, 0.0000
CMYK	0.41, 0.25, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	217°, 100%, 79%
HSV	217°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764
YIQ	185.4500, -44.7050, 11.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

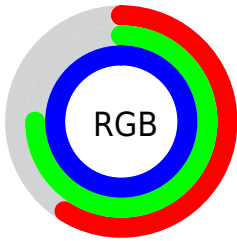
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 179, 255
Decimal	9879295
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.39, 2.78, -36.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 36.357, 274.386
Yxy	50.5309, 0.2436, 0.2510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288069375 (0xFF96BEFF)
YUV	185.4500, 34.2882, -31.0896
Hunter-Lab	71.0851, -1.2530, -35.1292

# Details

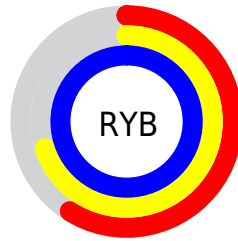
The XYZ color **49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **71.0462, 72.0638, 39.0213**, and the grayscale version is **46.1987, 48.6047, 52.9305**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.7379, 86.3969, 107.2395**, and **23.7548, 24.3482, 56.8737** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.6134, 41.8990, 100.5018**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8632, 60.4334, 103.2228**.

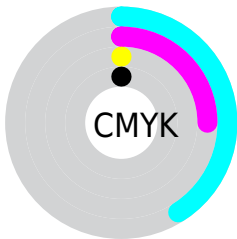
# Distribution



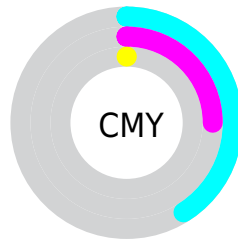
- Red (59%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764 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 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.0411, 50.5309,  
101.7764

■ 49.0411, 50.5309,  
101.7764

373.4184,  
388.7385, 587.1683

■ 34.8668, 35.8354,  
77.1598

■ 87.9528, 90.9610,  
165.6693

■ 23.7263, 24.3071,  
56.8717

■ 113.4210,  
117.4644, 205.7828

■ 15.2543, 15.5616,  
40.4935

143.3844,  
148.6725, 251.8988

■ 9.0856, 9.2145,  
27.6069

178.2084,  
184.9698, 304.4361

■ 4.8546, 4.8813,  
17.7931

218.2585,  
226.7407, 363.8132

■ 2.1961, 2.1778,  
10.6336

263.9000,

■ 0.7407, 0.7079,

274.3695, 430.4486

5.7100

315.4981,  
328.2406, 504.7608

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.6036

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8943

■ 49.0411, 50.5309,  
101.7764

■ 49.0411, 50.5309,  
101.7764

■ 41.6134, 41.8990,  
100.5018

■ 57.8632, 60.4334,  
103.2228

■ 35.4967, 34.4742,  
99.3911

■ 68.1470, 71.6549,  
104.8468

■ 30.6055, 28.1951,  
98.4369

■ 79.9610, 84.2475,  
106.6547

■ 26.8405, 22.9912,  
97.6308

■ 93.3678, 98.2589,  
108.6526

■ 24.0847, 18.7816,  
96.9635

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 22.3380, 15.7959,  
96.4793

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.5631, 50.5309, 96.4594



49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764



55.8465, 50.5309, 92.3309

# Triad

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



49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764



59.7216, 50.5309, 36.3686



37.1166, 50.5309, 40.2880

# Complementary

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



49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764



71.0462, 72.0638, 39.0213

# 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.



40.9757, 50.5309, 29.4190



49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764



53.9419, 50.5309, 27.5616

# Square

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



49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764



62.3734, 50.5309, 52.1886



47.0292, 50.5309, 25.3576



36.0705, 50.5309, 57.9511



# Rectangle

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



49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764



59.5348, 50.5309, 80.0010



47.0292, 50.5309, 25.3576



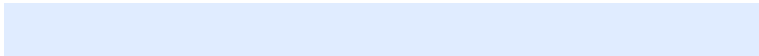
38.1086, 50.5309, 35.8691

# Sweetspot

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



49.0427, 50.5327, 101.7767



78.9265, 83.1551, 106.4984



60.5724, 82.8980, 76.9313



16.5478, 17.4328, 22.7426



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

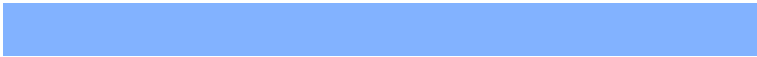


# Same Dimension

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



49.0427, 50.5327, 101.7767



43.1145, 43.6716, 100.7648



43.9090, 36.7422, 99.3854



17.5702, 18.5119, 22.8971



11.8047, 8.5190, 50.4567



1.2509, 1.0324, 4.9466



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4417, 46.7920, 54.5104



57.2301, 40.4389, 46.7248



78.1415, 92.7325, 42.6368



18.2957, 18.1016, 20.1742



22.7467, 11.5880, 7.3164



2.2660, 1.1488, 0.9821



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

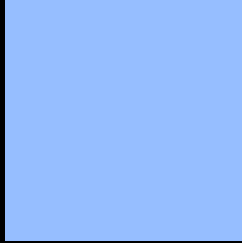
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764 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

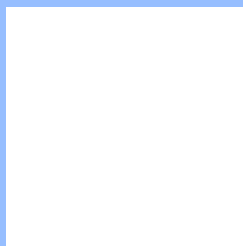
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0411, 50.5309,



# 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

49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764

### Protanopia

51.4918, 50.5811, 99.1447

### Deuteranopia

51.5474, 50.2428, 101.5887



## **Tritanopia**

42.9791, 50.7322, 71.1454

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764

## Protanomaly

50.4002, 50.3139, 99.9837

## Deuteranomaly

50.5183, 50.3377, 101.6613

## Tritanomaly

44.9857, 50.5270, 81.5104

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764

## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328

## Achromatomaly

46.4164, 48.9644, 67.9774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764 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, 190, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 190, 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, 190, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 190, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764 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, 190, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 190, 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, 190, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 190, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 190, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 190,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.0411, 50.5309, 101.7764 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 190, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
190, 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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