

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.5762, 68.3509, 31.6669)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.5762, 68.3509, 31.6669)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.5304, 68.3245,  
31.6965)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9E982
RGB	169, 233, 130
RGB Percent	66%, 91%, 51%
CMY	0.3373, 0.0863, 0.4902
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.44, 0.09
HSL	97°, 70%, 71%
HSV	97°, 44%, 91%
XYZ	49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965
YIQ	202.1220, -5.0810, -45.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

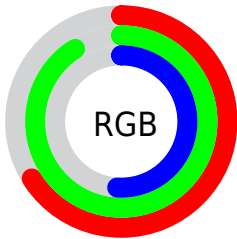
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	130, 233, 194
Decimal	11135362
CIELab	86.17, -38.02, 43.60
CIElCh	86, 57.852, 131.089
Yxy	68.3245, 0.3312, 0.4569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289325442 (0xFFA9E982)
YUV	202.1220, -35.5561, -29.0480
Hunter-Lab	82.6586, -37.6925, 35.1255

# Details

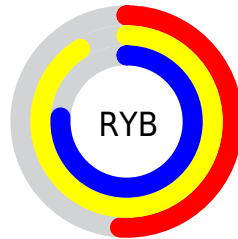
The XYZ color **49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **44.9416, 33.3197, 81.1571**, and the grayscale version is **56.4340, 59.3730, 64.6572**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.7758, 91.1494, 58.9472**, and **24.0367, 35.5717, 12.8069** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2045, 66.2572, 24.2343**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.5578, 70.7167, 41.0427**.

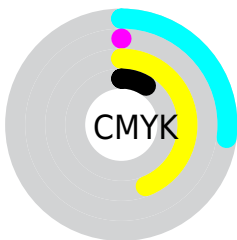
# Distribution



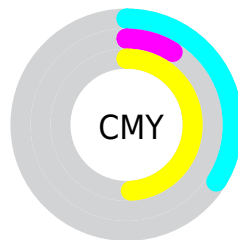
- Red (66%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965 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 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49.5304, 68.3245,  
31.6965


 49.5304, 68.3245,  
31.6965

375.3091,  
454.6449, 324.1844


 35.2567, 50.1618,  
20.8669


 88.6747, 116.8162,  
63.4274

 24.0281, 35.5420,  
12.8364


 114.2760,  
147.9141, 85.1657

 15.4793, 24.0806,  
7.1866


 144.3838,  
184.0923, 111.3774

 9.2450, 15.3935,  
3.4989

179.3636,  
225.7355, 142.4809

 4.9597, 9.0960,  
1.3547

219.5807,  
273.2280, 178.8948

 2.2581, 4.8038,  
0.1060

265.4004,

 0.7731, 2.1326,

326.9541, 221.0377

0.0000

317.1881,  
387.2982, 269.3280

0.0000, 0.6829,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

49.5304, 68.3245,  
31.6965

49.5304, 68.3245,  
31.6965

45.2045, 66.2572,  
24.2343

54.5578, 70.7167,  
41.0427

41.5397, 64.4906,  
18.5237


60.3143, 73.4392,  
52.3845


38.4987, 63.0105,  
14.4222


66.8318, 76.5083,  
65.8301


36.0375, 61.7980,  
11.7628

74.1390, 79.9364,  
81.4786

 34.1043, 60.8308,  
10.3420

 82.2627, 83.7356,  
99.4228

 33.1855, 60.3660,  
9.9027

 88.4303, 86.7606,  
106.6934

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.1414, 68.3245, 23.1567



49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



43.6131, 68.3245, 53.0769

# Triad

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



49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



56.9937, 68.3245, 167.5083



93.4325, 68.3245, 61.1684

# Complementary

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



49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



44.9416, 33.3197, 81.1571

# Split Complementary

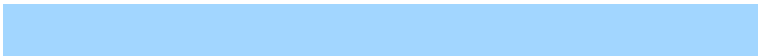
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



92.2855, 68.3245, 100.7678



49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



69.9881, 68.3245, 171.9938

# Square

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



49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



47.4979, 68.3245, 133.7121



83.2549, 68.3245, 144.4392



86.2026, 68.3245, 35.8710



# Rectangle

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



49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



42.5657, 68.3245, 75.7951



83.2549, 68.3245, 144.4392



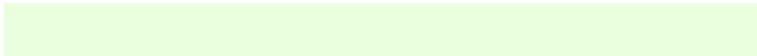
94.0368, 68.3245, 73.0098

# Sweetspot

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



49.5321, 68.3275, 31.6980



82.9882, 94.3463, 82.8386



56.8206, 57.3068, 29.1866



17.3603, 20.0048, 16.8838



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

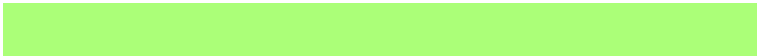


# Same Dimension

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



49.5321, 68.3275, 31.6980



55.9399, 81.5326, 30.5106



43.2306, 64.9802, 35.8629



15.4073, 17.1400, 16.0150



18.9563, 34.3168, 5.6247



1.5924, 2.7483, 0.4465



# Inverse Universe

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



44.9416, 33.3197, 81.1571



49.6038, 33.4303, 98.4460



54.6384, 38.5103, 72.9517



15.1303, 15.0124, 19.0225



15.0918, 6.8160, 44.2632

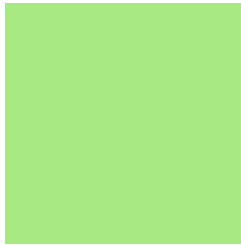


1.2914, 0.5900, 3.4807



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

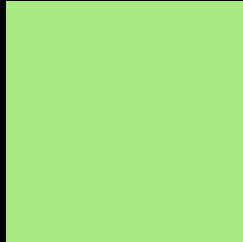
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965 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 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.5304, 68.3245,



# 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

49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965

### Protanopia

62.4677, 67.8638, 28.5455

### Deuteranopia

68.4996, 67.4779, 36.6084



## Tritanopia

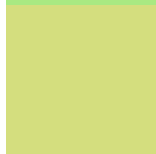
61.5388, 68.3251, 90.8335

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



## Protanomaly

57.0385, 67.7460, 29.8087



## Deuteranomaly

60.0300, 66.8525, 34.5508



## Tritanomaly

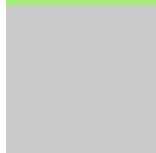
56.0564, 67.6772, 64.1414

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965



## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184



## Achromatomaly

52.8659, 61.6702, 50.1915

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965 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(169, 233, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 233, 130)  
}
```

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(169, 233, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 233, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965 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(169, 233, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 233, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 233, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 233, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 233, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 233,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.5304, 68.3245, 31.6965 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 233, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
233, 130) }
```

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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