

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.0301, 69.1781, 11.4574)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.0301, 69.1781, 11.4574)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.0228, 69.0271,  
11.4461)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCE916
RGB	188, 233, 22
RGB Percent	74%, 91%, 9%
CMY	0.2627, 0.0863, 0.9137
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.91, 0.09
HSL	73°, 83%, 50%
HSV	73°, 91%, 91%
XYZ	50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461
YIQ	195.4910, 40.9110, -75.1610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

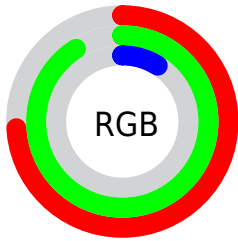
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	22, 233, 67
Decimal	12380438
CIE Lab	86.52, -38.20, 82.36
CIE LCh	87, 90.790, 114.880
Yxy	69.0271, 0.3833, 0.5290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290570518 (0xFFBCE916)
YUV	195.4910, -85.5311, -6.5696
Hunter-Lab	83.0825, -37.9222, 49.9895

# Details

The XYZ color **50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **17.3124, 7.6521, 77.6594**, and the grayscale version is **52.6458, 55.3874, 60.3169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.5827, 92.3210, 24.8497**, and **24.7754, 36.1114, 5.6644** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7410, 68.3854, 10.6308**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.6049, 69.8063, 13.2690**.

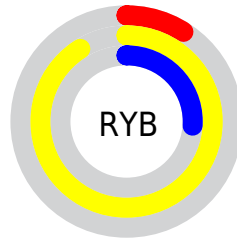
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (91%)

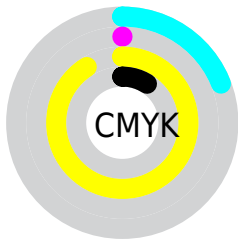
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (26%)

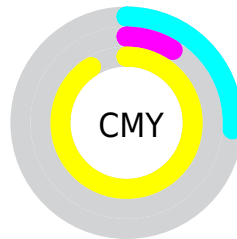


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461 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 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.0228, 69.0271,  
11.4461


 50.0228, 69.0271,  
11.4461


377.2056,  
457.1266, 211.5491


 35.6494, 50.7338,  
6.2498


 89.4003, 117.8203,  
29.1313


 24.3324, 35.9968,  
2.9263


 115.1351,  
149.0889, 42.4574


 15.7064, 24.4317,  
1.0571


 145.3877,  
185.4515, 59.3304

 9.4062, 15.6542,  
0.0000

 180.5235,  
227.2923, 80.1689

 5.0663, 9.2798,  
0.0000

 220.9078,  
274.9959, 105.3915

 2.3214, 4.9241,  
0.0000

 266.9060,

 0.8056, 2.2028,

328.9465, 135.4167

0.0000

318.8835,  
389.5286, 170.6631

■ 0.0000, 0.7215,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.0228, 69.0271,  
11.4461

■ 50.0228, 69.0271,  
11.4461

■ 48.7410, 68.3854,  
10.6308

■ 51.6049, 69.8063,  
13.2690

■ 53.4757, 70.7035,  
16.3971

■ 55.6729, 71.7361,  
21.0189

■ 58.2265, 72.9164,  
27.2915

61.1630, 74.2548,  
35.3518

64.5061, 75.7610,  
45.3226

68.2774, 77.4437,  
57.3158

72.4969, 79.3108,  
71.4347

77.1833, 81.3699,  
87.7755

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.2837, 69.0271, 8.7560



50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461



37.7782, 69.0271, 26.2801

# Triad

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



50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461



44.9852, 69.0271, 215.2644



114.6911, 69.0271, 85.9754

# Complementary

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



50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461



17.3124, 7.6521, 77.6594

# 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.



104.5559, 69.0271, 163.4141



50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461



62.0651, 69.0271, 259.5913

# Square

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



50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461



35.3350, 69.0271, 135.1730



84.1349, 69.0271, 236.7892



109.5574, 69.0271, 36.2041



# Rectangle

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



50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461



33.8000, 69.0271, 48.8160



84.1349, 69.0271, 236.7892



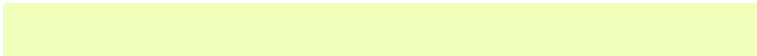
112.9031, 69.0271, 109.5966

# Sweetspot

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



50.0244, 69.0302, 11.4476



80.6806, 93.6518, 60.3623



35.5966, 21.0737, 2.9514



16.9421, 19.8990, 11.9007



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.



50.0244, 69.0302, 11.4476



59.7416, 83.8830, 13.0423



33.0603, 60.2849, 10.6537



16.0192, 17.4554, 16.0437



27.7633, 38.8570, 6.0369



2.2584, 3.0916, 0.4777



# Inverse Universe

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



17.3124, 7.6521, 77.6594



19.5926, 8.0152, 95.1222



31.5108, 14.9717, 78.3239



14.5315, 14.7038, 18.9945



9.1680, 3.7622, 43.9859

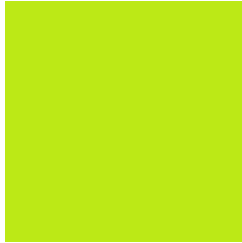


0.7990, 0.3362, 3.4577



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

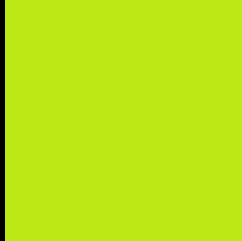
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461 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 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0228, 69.0271,



# 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

50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461

### Protanopia

61.9434, 68.3765, 10.3487

### Deuteranopia

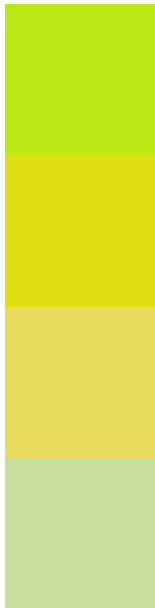
68.3435, 68.5822, 32.1898



## **Tritanopia**

65.3963, 68.8316, 87.6810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461

## Protanomaly

56.9629, 68.1303, 10.6785

## Deuteranomaly

60.0022, 67.9220, 20.3037

## Tritanomaly

56.2929, 67.4890, 41.9580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461

## Achromatopsia

51.8711, 54.5724, 59.4294

## Achromatomaly

48.7035, 58.4733, 30.5493

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461 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(188, 233, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 233, 22)  
}
```

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(188, 233, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 233, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461 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(188, 233, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 233, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 233, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 233, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 233, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 233,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.0228, 69.0271, 11.4461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 233, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
233, 22) }
```

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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