

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.0582, 29.0549, 97.5775)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.0582, 29.0549, 97.5775)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661)</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(49.9413, 28.9637,  
97.5661)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D859FF
RGB	216, 89, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 35%, 100%
CMY	0.1529, 0.6510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.65, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	286°, 100%, 67%
HSV	286°, 65%, 100%
XYZ	49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661
YIQ	145.8970, 22.4060, 78.5500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

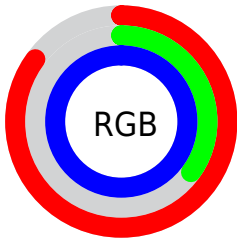
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 89, 255
Decimal	14178815
CIE Lab	60.75, 72.65, -60.49
CIE LCh	61, 94.537, 320.220
Yxy	28.9637, 0.2830, 0.1641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292368895 (0xFFD859FF)
YUV	145.8970, 53.7878, 61.4803
Hunter-Lab	53.8179, 71.4608, -69.8138

# Details

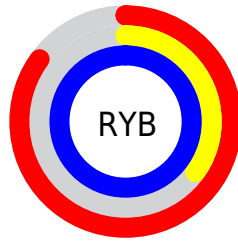
The XYZ color **49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **46.4658, 76.8307, 21.8330**, and the grayscale version is **27.0612, 28.4705, 31.0043**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.7237, 49.3474, 100.4579**, and **24.2328, 11.6996, 53.8044** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4373, 24.5345, 96.8959**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2465, 34.8973, 98.4845**.

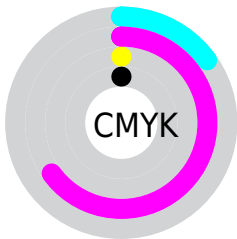
# Distribution



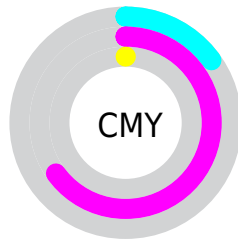
- Red (85%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661 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 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49.9413, 28.9637,  
97.5661


 49.9413, 28.9637,  
97.5661


376.8921,  
297.0436, 573.5407


 35.5844, 19.0534,  
73.6639


 89.2802, 58.0194,  
159.8310


 24.2820, 11.7088,  
54.0239

 114.9930, 77.9336,  
199.0308

 15.6688, 6.5457,  
38.2275


 145.2216,  
101.9511, 244.1669

 9.3794, 3.1797,  
25.8561

 180.3317,  
130.4565, 295.6578

 5.0486, 1.2262,  
16.4912

220.6884,  
163.8340, 353.9221

 2.3108, 0.0830,  
9.7143

266.6571,

 0.8002, 0.0000,

202.4681, 419.3784

5.1068

318.6032,  
246.7432, 492.4450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.2502

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7031

■ 49.9413, 28.9637,  
97.5661

■ 49.9413, 28.9637,  
97.5661

■ 46.4373, 24.5345,  
96.8959

■ 54.2465, 34.8973,  
98.4845

■ 43.6509, 21.4469,  
96.4467

■ 59.4186, 42.4689,  
99.6734

■ 41.4844, 19.5052,  
96.1862

■ 65.5198, 51.8009,  
101.1530

■ 40.5796, 18.8344,  
96.1044

■ 72.6053, 63.0029,  
102.9418

80.7261, 76.1757,  
105.0564

89.9292, 91.4126,  
107.5124

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.5183, 28.9637, 146.9843



49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



57.9516, 28.9637, 44.4680

# Triad

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



49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



31.7360, 28.9637, 0.8094



10.7906, 28.9637, 61.1405

# Complementary

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



49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



46.4658, 76.8307, 21.8330

# 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.



10.2062, 28.9637, 21.3919



49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



20.1513, 28.9637, 1.1293

# Square

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



49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



45.5595, 28.9637, 2.8923



13.0834, 28.9637, 5.0458



15.0211, 28.9637, 117.2190



# Rectangle

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



49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



57.9000, 28.9637, 21.0001



13.0834, 28.9637, 5.0458



10.2224, 28.9637, 45.1131

# Sweetspot

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



49.9424, 28.9649, 97.5663



76.6114, 69.4637, 103.9777



30.2201, 25.4436, 97.9261



15.9179, 14.0916, 22.1309



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.



49.9424, 28.9649, 97.5663



45.5580, 23.5074, 96.7440



56.8867, 33.2351, 66.7016



18.3510, 18.0727, 22.7711



21.3424, 9.9129, 50.2231



2.1740, 1.0147, 4.8945



# Inverse Universe

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



48.7092, 29.9641, 23.6392



45.0986, 25.0739, 15.2495



43.9434, 75.2693, 33.5091



18.1842, 18.0570, 19.5873



22.0211, 11.2977, 3.4957

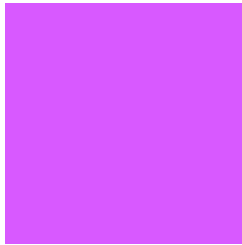


2.1842, 1.1160, 0.5514



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

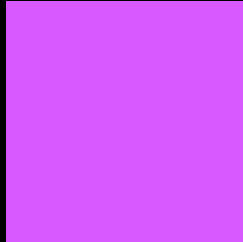
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

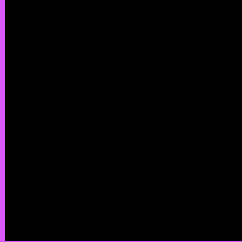
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.9413, 28.9637,



# 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

49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661

### Protanopia

32.5918, 29.2978, 98.5450

### Deuteranopia

30.3124, 29.4608, 89.6768



## Tritanopia

35.3872, 28.8131, 26.6180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



## Protanomaly

35.7804, 26.8749, 97.9093



## Deuteranomaly

33.7386, 26.7019, 92.1827



## Tritanomaly

39.2186, 28.0441, 45.9938

# Monochromacy



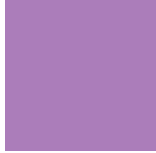
## Original Color

49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661



## Achromatopsia

27.3213, 28.7441, 31.3023



## Achromatomaly

32.9911, 26.8703, 49.9020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661 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(216, 89, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 89, 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(216, 89, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 89, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661 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(216, 89, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 89, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 89, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 89, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 89, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 89,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.9413, 28.9637, 97.5661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 89, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216, 89,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor