

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.1141, 67.1899, 30.5778)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.1141, 67.1899, 30.5778)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.3246, 67.4993,  
30.7984)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B1E680
RGB	177, 230, 128
RGB Percent	69%, 90%, 50%
CMY	0.3059, 0.0980, 0.4980
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.44, 0.10
HSL	91°, 67%, 70%
HSV	91°, 44%, 90%
XYZ	50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984
YIQ	202.5250, 1.1540, -42.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

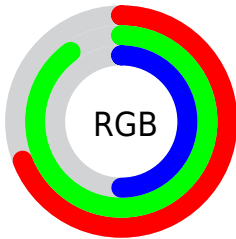
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 230, 181
Decimal	11658880
CIELab	85.76, -34.10, 44.15
CIELCh	86, 55.790, 127.681
Yxy	67.4993, 0.3386, 0.4542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289848960 (0xFFB1E680)
YUV	202.5250, -36.7408, -22.3854
Hunter-Lab	82.1580, -34.4390, 35.2846

# Details

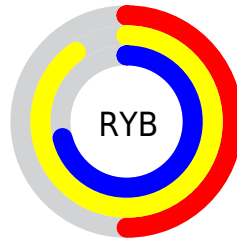
The XYZ color **50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **41.0611, 30.9773, 78.6818**, and the grayscale version is **56.6909, 59.6432, 64.9515**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.1352, 92.3898, 57.9708**, and **24.4666, 34.9315, 12.2904** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.3753, 65.6210, 23.5871**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.8589, 69.6437, 39.8309**.

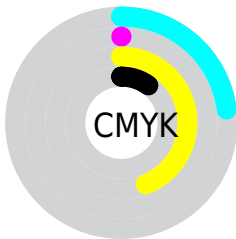
# Distribution



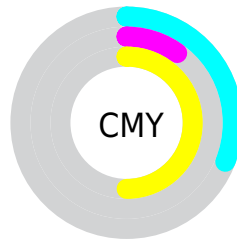
- Red (69%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984 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 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.3246, 67.4993,  
30.7984

50.3246, 67.4993,  
30.7984

378.3650,  
451.7200, 319.9309

35.8902, 49.4905,  
20.1882

89.8446, 115.6356,  
61.9984

24.5192, 35.0087,  
12.3465

115.6609,  
146.5318, 83.4253

15.8460, 23.6696,  
6.8547

146.0019,  
182.4927, 109.2948

9.5054, 15.0887,  
3.2943

181.2330,  
223.9026, 140.0255

5.1320, 8.8817,  
1.2468

221.7195,  
271.1458, 176.0359

2.3605, 4.6641,  
0.0176

267.8268,

0.8253, 2.0515,

324.6069, 217.7446

0.0000

319.9202,  
384.6701, 265.5700

0.0000, 0.6372,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.3246, 67.4993,  
30.7984

50.3246, 67.4993,  
30.7984

46.3753, 65.6210,  
23.5871

54.8589, 69.6437,  
39.8309

42.9763, 63.9874,  
18.0687


60.0003, 72.0569,  
50.7925


40.0967, 62.5876,  
14.1052


65.7758, 74.7526,  
63.7880

37.6992, 61.4061,  
11.5347

72.2089, 77.7409,  
78.9133

 35.7393, 60.4241,  
10.1601

 79.3220, 81.0313,  
96.2583

 34.7891, 59.9427,  
9.7365

 85.3129, 83.9035,  
106.3063

 87.5883, 85.0765,  
106.4128

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.9394, 67.4993, 23.6074



50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



44.0686, 67.4993, 49.9540

# Triad

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



50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



55.3004, 67.4993, 159.3090



91.6055, 67.4993, 64.5171

# Complementary

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



50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



41.0611, 30.9773, 78.6818

# 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.



89.5735, 67.4993, 103.4680



50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



67.4840, 67.4993, 167.1797

# Square

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



50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



46.6653, 67.4993, 125.2241



80.3146, 67.4993, 144.1236



85.5479, 67.4993, 38.4281



# Rectangle

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



50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



42.6714, 67.4993, 70.6940



80.3146, 67.4993, 144.1236



91.8588, 67.4993, 76.3696

# Sweetspot

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



50.3263, 67.5022, 30.7999



84.1087, 94.9239, 82.8910



52.9950, 51.3100, 27.5338



17.6358, 20.1468, 16.8967



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

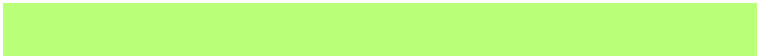


# Same Dimension

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



50.3263, 67.5022, 30.7999



59.0932, 83.1581, 30.6582



41.2101, 62.7897, 30.9623



14.8448, 16.4271, 15.2928



19.8342, 34.0064, 5.5185



1.5725, 2.5680, 0.4128



# Inverse Universe

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



41.0611, 30.9773, 78.6818



46.0036, 31.5743, 98.2775



54.4003, 37.8814, 78.0657



14.2938, 14.2537, 18.1422



12.5758, 5.5489, 42.7914



1.0365, 0.4653, 3.1671



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

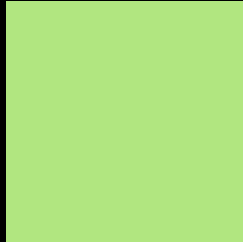
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984 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 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3246, 67.4993,

30.7984.

# 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

50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984

### Protanopia

61.4911, 66.9907, 28.1019

### Deuteranopia

67.9538, 66.8756, 34.9179



## Tritanopia

62.0591, 67.4784, 88.3510

# Trichromacy



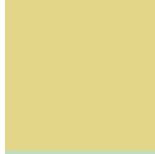
## Original Color

50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



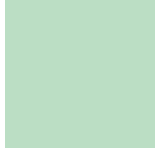
## Protanomaly

56.6719, 66.7878, 28.9732



## Deuteranomaly

60.2405, 66.2302, 33.2756



## Tritanomaly

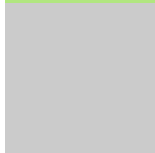
56.5786, 66.7929, 62.1349

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984



## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353



## Achromatomaly

53.8789, 62.1924, 50.2389

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984 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(177, 230, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 230, 128)  
}
```

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(177, 230, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 230, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984 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(177, 230, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 230, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(177, 230, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 230, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 230, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 230,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.3246, 67.4993, 30.7984 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 230, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
230, 128) }
```

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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