

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.1267, 66.1263, 78.9903)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.1267, 66.1263, 78.9903)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792)</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(50.3837, 66.4567,  
79.2792)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80E6DE
RGB	128, 230, 222
RGB Percent	50%, 90%, 87%
CMY	0.4980, 0.0980, 0.1294
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.03, 0.10
HSL	175°, 67%, 70%
HSV	175°, 44%, 90%
XYZ	50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792
YIQ	198.5900, -58.2240, -24.1120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

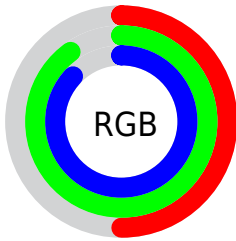
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">128, 181, 230</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8447710</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.23, -31.67, -5.39</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">85, 32.130, 189.666</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">66.4567, 0.2569, 0.3389</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286637790 (0xFF80E6DE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">198.5900, 11.5411, -61.9074</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.5210, -32.3405, -0.5949</a>

# Details

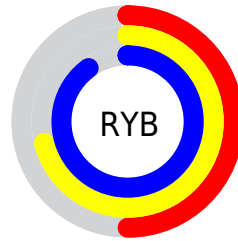
The XYZ color **50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **44.7985, 34.0408, 27.5043**, and the grayscale version is **53.9946, 56.8065, 61.8623**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.0597, 89.1791, 107.9177**, and **24.5653, 34.3273, 41.8903** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.0684, 64.7770, 77.8696**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.4895, 68.5468, 80.7422**.

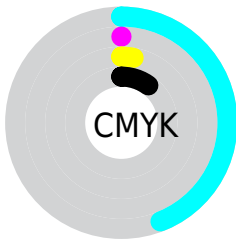
# Distribution



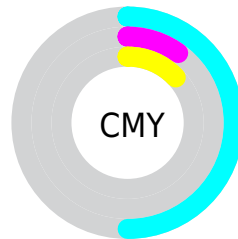
- Red (50%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (87%)



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



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792 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 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 50.3837, 66.4567,  
79.2792


 50.3837, 66.4567,  
79.2792


378.5918,  
448.0084, 512.1429


 35.9374, 48.6432,  
58.6027


 89.9315, 114.1416,  
134.1541

 24.5557, 34.3366,  
41.8755


 115.7638,  
144.7818, 169.1895

 15.8733, 23.1523,  
28.6790


 146.1221,  
180.4663, 209.8484

 9.5249, 14.7060,  
18.5946

181.3719,  
221.5796, 256.5493

 5.1449, 8.6133,  
11.2039

221.8783,  
268.5061, 309.7106

 2.3682, 4.4898,  
6.0882

268.0069,

 0.8292, 1.9512,

321.6301, 369.7509

2.8292

320.1229,  
381.3361, 437.0889

■ 0.0000, 0.5789,  
1.0081

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.3837, 66.4567,  
79.2792

■ 50.3837, 66.4567,  
79.2792

■ 47.0684, 64.7770,  
77.8696

■ 54.4895, 68.5468,  
80.7422

■ 44.4842, 63.4723,  
76.5063

■ 59.4286, 71.0646,  
82.2563

■ 42.5726, 62.5140,  
75.1879

■ 65.2477, 74.0358,  
83.8252

■ 41.2635, 61.8661,  
73.9110

■ 71.9883, 77.4817,  
85.4508

■ 40.4715, 61.4844,  
72.6717

■ 79.6893, 81.4224,  
87.1350

■ 40.1764, 61.3472,  
71.9842

■ 84.2214, 83.7292,  
88.6847

■ 84.4803, 83.8327,  
90.0482

■ 84.7418, 83.9374,  
91.4255

■ 85.0061, 84.0430,  
92.8169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.9635, 66.4567, 59.3424



50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



53.0210, 66.4567, 100.9834

# Triad

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



50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



72.4971, 66.4567, 107.6882



68.1392, 66.4567, 40.9840

# Complementary

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



50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



44.7985, 34.0408, 27.5043

# 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.



74.5269, 66.4567, 49.7316



50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



77.1736, 66.4567, 87.1545

# Square

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



50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



65.5370, 66.4567, 119.3376



77.9436, 66.4567, 65.8557



60.8511, 66.4567, 39.6815

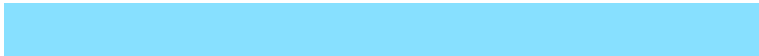


# Rectangle

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



50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



56.3766, 66.4567, 112.6223



77.9436, 66.4567, 65.8557



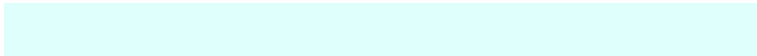
70.4778, 66.4567, 43.0585

# Sweetspot

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



50.3856, 66.4593, 79.2807



83.4723, 94.0795, 106.1873



42.4299, 63.4310, 30.4306



17.4890, 19.9440, 22.6325



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.



50.3856, 66.4593, 79.2807



59.8744, 82.0582, 98.5875



41.0636, 46.0578, 81.5915



14.7561, 16.3159, 18.2463



22.7658, 34.7384, 40.8626



1.6969, 2.5729, 3.0964



# Inverse Universe

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



44.7985, 34.0408, 27.5043



51.9982, 36.2808, 25.5411



51.0003, 47.3211, 26.8694



14.4226, 14.3862, 15.1601



18.5543, 9.5560, 1.2822

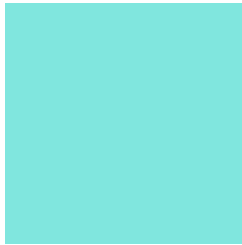


1.3872, 0.7126, 0.1793



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

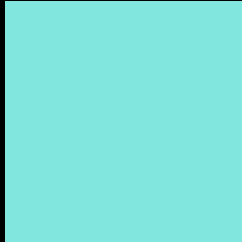
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

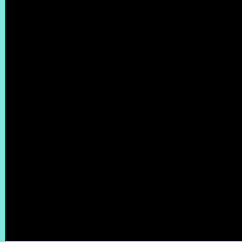
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792.



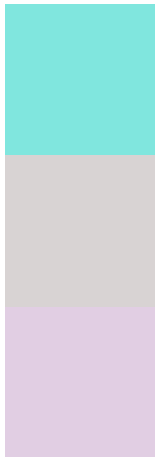
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3837, 66.4567,



# 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

50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792

### Protanopia

63.3710, 65.8906, 71.0062

### Deuteranopia

66.9878, 65.6962, 81.8230



## Tritanopia

53.9422, 66.6816, 96.4140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



## Protanomaly

57.1043, 65.2395, 73.8727



## Deuteranomaly

59.1263, 64.9843, 80.6611



## Tritanomaly

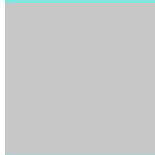
52.5452, 66.5068, 90.1884

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792



## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955



## Achromatomaly

51.5427, 59.4824, 67.7962

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792 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(128, 230, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 230, 222)  
}
```

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(128, 230, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 230, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792 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(128, 230, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 230, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 230, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 230, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 230, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 230,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.3837, 66.4567, 79.2792 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 230, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
230, 222) }
```

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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