

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.1669, 66.7011, 36.8399)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.1669, 66.7011, 36.8399)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.3637, 66.9672,  
37.0596)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADE591
RGB	173, 229, 145
RGB Percent	68%, 90%, 57%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1019, 0.4314
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.37, 0.10
HSL	100°, 62%, 73%
HSV	100°, 37%, 90%
XYZ	50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596
YIQ	202.6800, -6.4120, -37.9960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

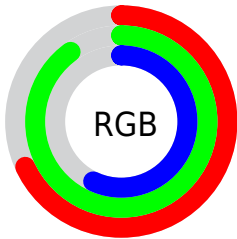
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	145, 229, 201
Decimal	11396497
CIELab	85.49, -32.84, 35.34
CIELCh	85, 48.243, 132.903
Yxy	66.9672, 0.3262, 0.4338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289586577 (0xFFADE591)
YUV	202.6800, -28.4362, -26.0294
Hunter-Lab	81.8335, -33.3524, 30.4330

# Details

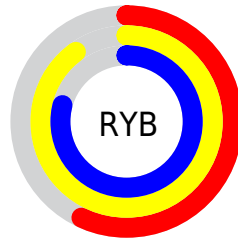
The XYZ color **50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **48.3587, 38.3275, 78.9816**, and the grayscale version is **56.7410, 59.6960, 65.0089**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.8185, 92.5131, 68.3462**, and **24.5271, 34.5994, 15.7416** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.5879, 64.6911, 28.5294**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8847, 69.5904, 47.4853**.

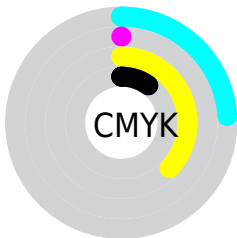
# Distribution



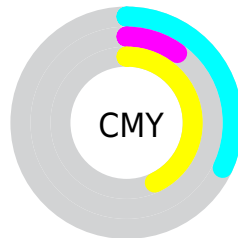
- Red (68%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596 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 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.3637, 66.9672,  
37.0596


 50.3637, 66.9672,  
37.0596


378.5150,  
449.8280, 348.7449

 35.9214, 49.0580,  
24.9575


 89.9021, 114.8734,  
71.8518

 24.5434, 34.6655,  
15.8267

 115.7290,  
145.6392, 95.3790

 15.8641, 23.4053,  
9.2485


146.0815,  
181.4593, 123.5516

 9.5183, 14.8931,  
4.8046

181.3249,  
222.7180, 156.7881

 5.1405, 8.7444,  
2.0764

221.8246,  
269.7999, 195.5072

 2.3656, 4.5748,  
0.6016

267.9459,

 0.8279, 2.0000,

323.0893, 240.1273

0.0000

320.0543,  
382.9705, 291.0671

0.0000, 0.6075,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.3637, 66.9672,  
37.0596

50.3637, 66.9672,  
37.0596

45.5879, 64.6911,  
28.5294

55.8847, 69.5904,  
47.4853

41.5177, 62.7381,  
21.7764

62.1779, 72.5662,  
59.9065

38.1175, 61.0946,  
16.6759

69.2749, 75.9110,  
74.4214

35.3456, 59.7422,  
13.0852

77.2042, 79.6373,  
91.1206

■ 33.1552, 58.6605,  
10.8372

■ 85.2587, 83.4636,  
106.2242

■ 31.4895, 57.8248,  
9.7199

■ 87.3107, 84.5214,  
106.3202

■ 31.0272, 57.5913,  
9.4809

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.0626, 66.9672, 28.5119



50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



45.5694, 66.9672, 56.5838

# Triad

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



50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



57.6579, 66.9672, 147.0867



86.4629, 66.9672, 60.2603

# Complementary

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



50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



48.3587, 38.3275, 78.9816

# 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.



85.9747, 66.9672, 92.1223



50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



68.4696, 66.9672, 148.9177

# Square

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



50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



49.4373, 66.9672, 122.1613



79.0895, 66.9672, 126.6162



80.3556, 66.9672, 39.0827



# Rectangle

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



50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



44.8501, 66.9672, 76.0135



79.0895, 66.9672, 126.6162



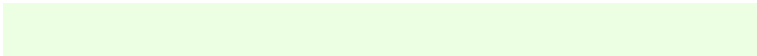
87.0835, 66.9672, 69.9036

# Sweetspot

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



50.3654, 66.9701, 37.0611



84.3097, 94.9474, 86.5200



58.3133, 60.4785, 35.3891



17.7816, 20.1981, 17.9787



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

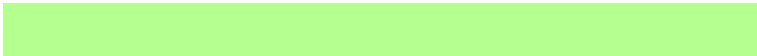


# Same Dimension

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



50.3654, 66.9701, 37.0611



59.5708, 83.2240, 38.8314



45.9565, 64.5647, 42.8423



14.6397, 16.3213, 15.2832



17.8531, 32.9851, 5.4258



1.4150, 2.4868, 0.4054



# Inverse Universe

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



48.3587, 38.3275, 78.9816



56.6376, 41.6494, 99.6617



54.7068, 41.8169, 69.4812



14.5040, 14.3620, 18.1520



15.6948, 7.1569, 42.9374



1.2573, 0.5791, 3.1775



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596 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 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596 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 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596.



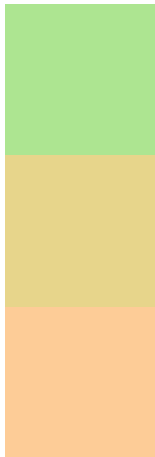
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3637, 66.9672,

37.0596.

# 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

50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596

### Protanopia

61.4094, 66.4415, 34.0140

### Deuteranopia

67.6868, 66.3027, 38.5084



## Tritanopia

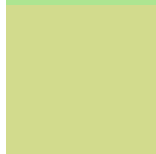
60.5603, 66.7058, 88.2809

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



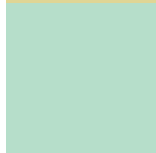
## Protanomaly

56.7176, 66.2878, 35.0048



## Deuteranomaly

59.9595, 65.6057, 37.9367



## Tritanomaly

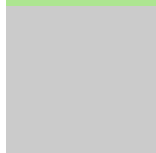
56.0733, 66.4519, 65.7482

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596



## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353



## Achromatomaly

53.7252, 61.6708, 53.3280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596 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(173, 229, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 229, 145)  
}
```

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(173, 229, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 229, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596 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(173, 229, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 229, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 229, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 229, 145); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 229, 145); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 229, 145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.3637, 66.9672, 37.0596 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 229, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
229, 145) }
```

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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