

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.1670, 50.9638, 53.7347)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.1670, 50.9638, 53.7347)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.2412, 50.9423,  
53.6392)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8BABA
RGB	200, 186, 186
RGB Percent	78%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2706, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.07, 0.22
HSL	0°, 11%, 76%
HSV	0°, 7%, 78%
XYZ	50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392
YIQ	190.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

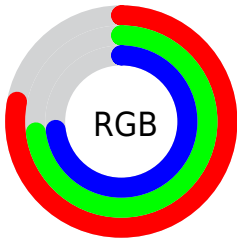
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 186, 186
Decimal	13155002
CIE Lab	76.64, 4.95, 1.77
CIE LCh	77, 5.256, 19.733
Yxy	50.9423, 0.3245, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291345082 (0xFFC8BABA)
YUV	190.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069
Hunter-Lab	71.3739, 0.7447, 5.4038

# Details

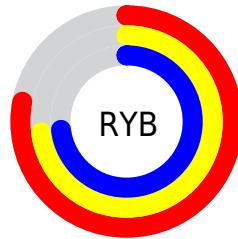
The XYZ color **50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **51.3291, 55.9168, 62.7318**, and the grayscale version is **49.0600, 51.6149, 56.2087**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.0191, 91.1751, 96.9111**, and **24.4752, 24.5795, 25.6446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3407, 42.3086, 41.9063**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0317, 60.8783, 67.1382**.

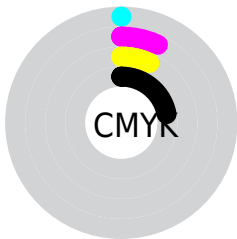
# Distribution



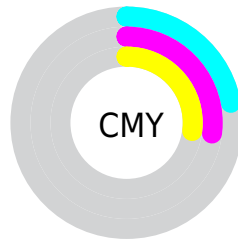
- Red (78%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392 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 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.2412, 50.9423,  
53.6392

■ 50.2412, 50.9423,  
53.6392

378.0448,  
390.3396, 417.8683

■ 35.8237, 36.1627,  
37.9221

■ 89.7218, 91.5695,  
96.9953

■ 24.4675, 24.5599,  
25.6208

115.5156,  
118.1858, 125.4714

■ 15.8074, 15.7495,  
16.3170

145.8323,  
149.5166, 159.0376

■ 9.4779, 9.3470,  
9.5920

181.0370,  
185.9461, 198.1124

■ 5.1138, 4.9682,  
5.0272

221.4953,  
227.8587, 243.1143

■ 2.3496, 2.2286,  
2.2042

267.5725,

■ 0.8199, 0.7355,

275.6389, 294.4619

0.6768

319.6339,  
329.6711, 352.5737

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.2412, 50.9423,  
53.6392

■ 50.2412, 50.9423,  
53.6392

■ 44.3407, 42.3086,  
41.9063

■ 57.0317, 60.8783,  
67.1382

■ 39.2892, 34.9171,  
31.8635

■ 64.7423, 72.1605,  
82.4686

■ 35.0490, 28.7126,  
23.4338

■ 73.4072, 84.8389,  
99.6966

■ 31.5778, 23.6332,  
16.5333

■ 77.6297, 91.0195,  
108.0847

■ 28.8295, 19.6116,  
11.0702

■ 26.7533, 16.5733,  
6.9433

■ 25.2913, 14.4338,  
4.0378

■ 24.3765, 13.0948,  
2.2201

■ 23.9182, 12.4239,  
1.3097

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.3249, 50.9423, 56.4492



50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392



49.6655, 50.9423, 51.3934

# Triad

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



50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392



46.9748, 50.9423, 52.0030



48.0791, 50.9423, 61.0319

# Complementary

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



50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392



51.3291, 55.9168, 62.7318

# 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.



47.1938, 50.9423, 59.7514



50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392



46.5621, 50.9423, 54.4972

# Square

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



50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392



47.7765, 50.9423, 50.4713



46.6417, 50.9423, 57.3369



49.0675, 50.9423, 60.7830



# Rectangle

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



50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392



49.0845, 50.9423, 50.4878



46.6417, 50.9423, 57.3369



47.7598, 50.9423, 60.7644

# Sweetspot

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



50.2426, 50.9445, 53.6403



92.6346, 96.4657, 104.0977



51.8043, 51.5680, 61.8674



19.8529, 20.6846, 22.3315



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

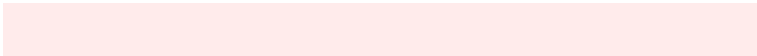


# Same Dimension

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



50.2426, 50.9445, 53.6403



85.7730, 86.4258, 90.4557



51.7529, 53.9651, 54.1437



10.6341, 10.6374, 11.0555



15.1457, 7.8085, 0.7089



0.7172, 0.3699, 0.0336

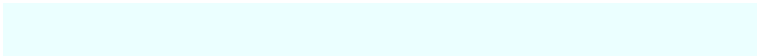


# Inverse Universe

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



51.3291, 55.9168, 62.7318



87.9374, 96.3309, 108.5667



49.7456, 52.7498, 62.2040



10.9465, 12.0671, 13.6697



19.7543, 28.9025, 39.2819

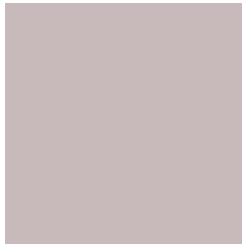


0.9354, 1.3687, 1.8600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

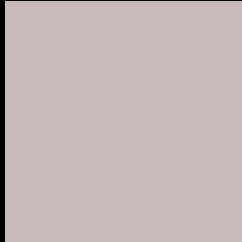
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392 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

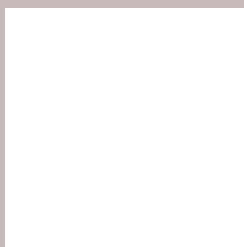
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.2412, 50.9423,

53.6392.

# 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

50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392

### Protanopia

48.9452, 50.8918, 54.2571

### Deuteranopia

51.9156, 50.8647, 54.0953



## Tritanopia

51.8064, 50.9611, 61.1388

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392

## Protanomaly

49.5049, 50.8643, 54.2223

## Deuteranomaly

51.2870, 50.8480, 54.1252

## Tritanomaly

51.1740, 51.0105, 58.1878

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392

## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Achromatomaly

49.6310, 51.5386, 55.4762

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392 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(200, 186, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 186, 186)  
}
```

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(200, 186, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 186, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392 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(200, 186, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 186, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 186, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 186, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 186, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 186,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.2412, 50.9423, 53.6392 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 186, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
186, 186) }
```

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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