

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.2065, 73.4712, 99.7936)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.2065, 73.4712, 99.7936)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.0493, 73.2369,  
99.4940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F7F7
RGB	0, 247, 247
RGB Percent	0%, 97%, 97%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0314, 0.0314
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	180°, 100%, 48%
HSV	180°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940
YIQ	173.1470, -147.2120, -52.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

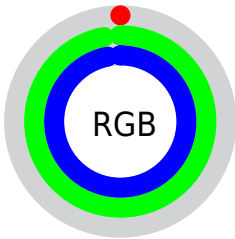
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 124, 247
Decimal	63479
CIELab	88.56, -46.93, -13.80
CIELCh	89, 48.919, 196.386
Yxy	73.2369, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278253559 (0xFF00F7F7)
YUV	173.1470, 36.4095, -151.8499
Hunter-Lab	85.5786, -45.3695, -9.0258

# Details

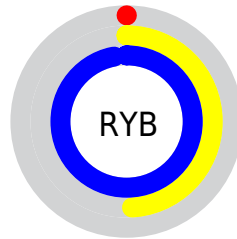
The XYZ color **50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **38.3602, 19.7766, 1.7977**, and the grayscale version is **39.6817, 41.7482, 45.4638**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.4177, 82.6619, 107.3260**, and **27.8174, 40.5885, 55.6584** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.0506, 73.2391, 99.4957**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.4460, 73.4430, 99.5144**.

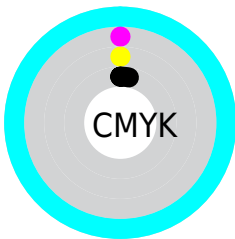
# Distribution



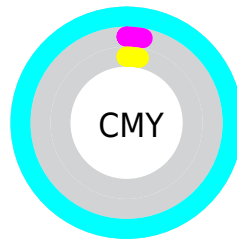
- Red (0%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940 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 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.0493, 73.2369,  
99.4940


 50.0493, 73.2369,  
99.4940


377.3075,  
471.8355, 579.8020


 35.6705, 54.1697,  
75.2635


 89.4393, 123.8135,  
162.5075


 24.3488, 38.7373,  
55.3258


 115.1812,  
156.0916, 202.1275

 15.7187, 26.5555,  
39.2622

 145.4416,  
193.5422, 247.7144

 9.4149, 17.2396,  
26.6544

 180.5858,  
236.5496, 299.6869

 5.0720, 10.4055,  
17.0837

220.9791,  
285.4982, 358.4633

 2.3248, 5.6686,  
10.1316

266.9869,

 0.8073, 2.6447,

340.7725, 424.4623

5.3795

318.9746,  
402.7568, 498.1023

■ 0.0000, 0.9492,  
2.4090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7914

■ 50.0493, 73.2369,  
99.4940

■ 50.0493, 73.2369,  
99.4940

■ 50.0506, 73.2391,  
99.4957

■ 50.4460, 73.4430,  
99.5144

■ 51.3403, 73.9040,  
99.5564

■ 52.8883, 74.7020,  
99.6289

■ 55.1828, 75.8849,  
99.7364

■ 58.3019, 77.4928,  
99.8826

■ 62.3137, 79.5610,  
100.0704

■ 67.2794, 82.1209,  
100.3030

■ 73.2547, 85.2013,  
100.5827

■ 80.2911, 88.8287,  
100.9122

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.8218, 73.2369, 65.4182



50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



55.1156, 73.2369, 136.5807

# Triad

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



50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



87.3439, 73.2369, 133.4255



75.0821, 73.2369, 31.8271

# Complementary

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



50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



38.3602, 19.7766, 1.7977

# 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.



86.4447, 73.2369, 41.3719



50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



94.0452, 73.2369, 96.0186

# Square

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



50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



76.2019, 73.2369, 159.6420



93.6986, 73.2369, 62.7950



63.4087, 73.2369, 32.2698

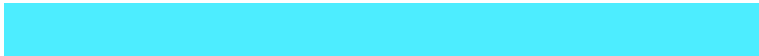


# Rectangle

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



50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



60.9190, 73.2369, 155.2375



93.6986, 73.2369, 62.7950



79.0895, 73.2369, 33.8254

# Sweetspot

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



50.0515, 73.2396, 99.4958



72.2850, 88.2642, 107.8342



33.3147, 66.5508, 11.0919



14.9625, 18.6295, 23.0571



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.



50.0515, 73.2396, 99.4958



53.8097, 78.7399, 106.9685



24.4642, 22.0646, 90.9679



16.9968, 18.7578, 21.2673



26.4693, 38.7325, 52.6184



2.3264, 3.4042, 4.6246



# Inverse Universe

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



38.3602, 19.7766, 1.7977



41.2400, 21.2600, 1.9300



45.0068, 33.0697, 4.0131



16.4992, 16.4825, 17.1094



20.2862, 10.4579, 0.9494

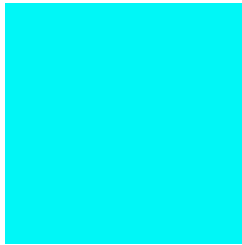


1.7830, 0.9191, 0.0835



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

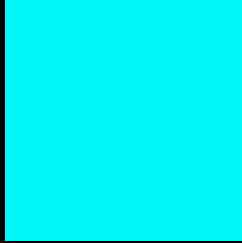
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940 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 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940.



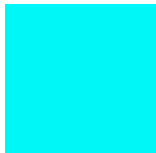
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0493, 73.2369,



# Color Blindness Simulation

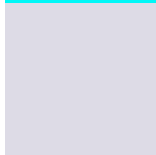
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



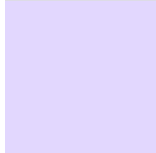
### Original Color

50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



### Protanopia

69.4332, 71.7484, 85.0522



### Deuteranopia

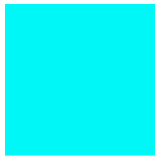
73.5539, 71.9254, 103.7722



## Tritanopia

56.3877, 72.8046, 105.6885

# Trichromacy



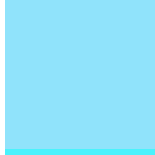
## Original Color

50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



## Protanomaly

54.1441, 67.7575, 89.5817



## Deuteranomaly

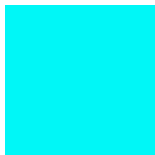
56.3833, 67.8325, 101.3881



## Tritanomaly

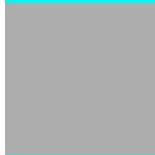
52.2245, 72.0284, 103.2458

# Monochromacy



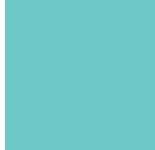
## Original Color

50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940



## Achromatopsia

39.7200, 41.7885, 45.5077



## Achromatomaly

37.5100, 48.7937, 62.0847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940 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(0, 247, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 247, 247)  
}
```

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(0, 247, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 247, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940 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(0, 247, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 247, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 247, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 247, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 247, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 247,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.0493, 73.2369, 99.4940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 247, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 247,  
247) }
```

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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