

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.3101, 47.6362, 75.6506)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.3101, 47.6362, 75.6506)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.3928, 47.7946,  
75.6765)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFB1DE
RGB	191, 177, 222
RGB Percent	75%, 69%, 87%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3059, 0.1294
CMYK	0.14, 0.20, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	259°, 41%, 78%
HSV	259°, 20%, 87%
XYZ	50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765
YIQ	186.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

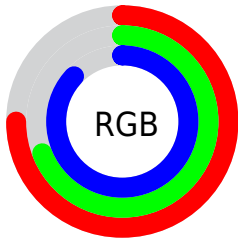
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	191, 177, 222
Decimal	12562910
CIE Lab	74.70, 13.75, -20.79
CIE LCh	75, 24.926, 303.490
Yxy	47.7946, 0.2898, 0.2749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290752990 (0xFFBFB1DE)
YUV	186.3160, 17.5922, 4.1079
Hunter-Lab	69.1336, 9.1281, -16.5077

# Details

The XYZ color **50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **60.0712, 68.8280, 51.7163**, and the grayscale version is **46.7574, 49.1924, 53.5705**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9003, 85.4543, 106.5746**, and **24.4992, 22.5237, 39.6155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.7122, 37.8476, 74.1621**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.1913, 59.3792, 77.4496**.

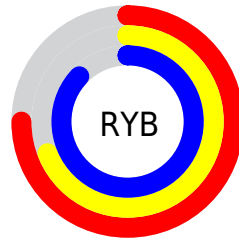
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (69%)

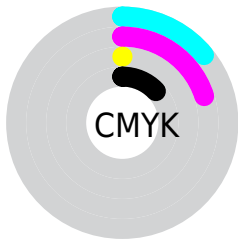
Blue (87%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (87%)

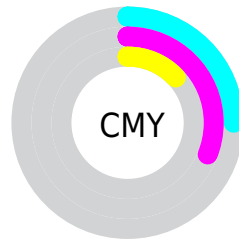


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765 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 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.3928, 47.7946,  
75.6765

■ 50.3928, 47.7946,  
75.6765

378.6267,  
377.9774, 499.5569

■ 35.9447, 33.6643,  
55.6622

■ 89.9449, 86.8985,  
129.0254

■ 24.5614, 22.6358,  
39.5300

115.7797,  
112.6409, 163.1971

■ 15.8776, 14.3248,  
26.8613

146.1406,  
143.0227, 202.9250

■ 9.5279, 8.3469,  
17.2375

181.3932,  
178.4283, 248.6277

■ 5.1469, 4.3177,  
10.2403

221.9028,  
219.2422, 300.7237

■ 2.3694, 1.8528,  
5.4509

268.0346,

■ 0.8298, 0.5198,

265.8488, 359.6316

2.4508

320.1541,  
318.6324, 425.7698

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8139

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.3928, 47.7946,  
75.6765

■ 50.3928, 47.7946,  
75.6765

■ 42.7122, 37.8476,  
74.1621

■ 59.1913, 59.3792,  
77.4496

■ 36.0985, 29.4571,  
72.8912

■ 69.1471, 72.6657,  
79.4894

■ 30.5027, 22.5439,  
71.8517

■ 80.3032, 87.7223,  
81.8076

■ 25.8706, 17.0190,  
71.0294

■ 89.1544, 97.5227,  
83.2328

■ 22.1422, 12.7840,  
70.4085

■ 90.1850, 98.0540,  
83.2810

■ 19.2499, 9.7268,  
69.9708

■ 17.1154, 7.7150,  
69.6950

■ 15.6435, 6.5414,  
69.5461

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.9583, 47.7946, 81.0423



50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765



53.6554, 47.7946, 63.9576

# Triad

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



50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765



49.4175, 47.7946, 32.7961



37.2942, 47.7946, 53.5697

# Complementary

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



50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765



60.0712, 68.8280, 51.7163

# 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.



38.0867, 47.7946, 41.7036



50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765



44.9005, 47.7946, 30.9427

# Square

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



50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765



53.0665, 47.7946, 39.4807



40.7993, 47.7946, 33.9222



38.5589, 47.7946, 67.0154



# Rectangle

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



50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765



54.6194, 47.7946, 54.9132



40.7993, 47.7946, 33.9222



37.3292, 47.7946, 49.2692

# Sweetspot

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



50.3943, 47.7966, 75.6776



86.5897, 88.6791, 107.1607



53.9959, 59.9785, 77.8391



18.3443, 18.7285, 22.8981



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.



50.3943, 47.7966, 75.6776



64.6910, 59.8365, 102.7478



56.3490, 50.8664, 75.9562



13.3512, 13.4491, 17.2799



9.3926, 3.9374, 41.3133



0.7410, 0.3193, 2.8678



# Inverse Universe

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



57.2331, 51.5300, 66.6065



75.6221, 65.8085, 88.0444



54.3084, 65.8572, 51.4466



14.1040, 13.8592, 16.3179



21.3576, 10.6100, 19.0807

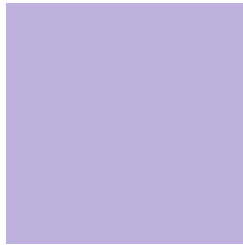


1.5201, 0.7513, 1.5317



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

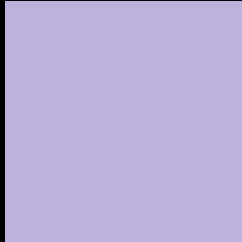
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

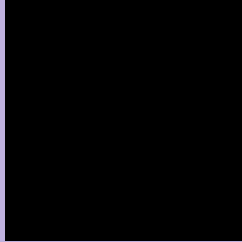
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3928, 47.7946,

75.6765.

# 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

50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765

### Protanopia

47.7741, 47.8908, 77.9600

### Deuteranopia

48.9008, 47.9303, 75.0807



## Tritanopia

47.1853, 48.0062, 59.0037

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765

## Protanomaly

48.5982, 47.7276, 77.1720

## Deuteranomaly

49.4209, 47.8998, 75.0474

## Tritanomaly

48.0797, 47.7417, 64.4386

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

47.9813, 48.6819, 60.9005

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765 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(191, 177, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 177, 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(191, 177, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 177, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765 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(191, 177, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 177, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 177, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 177, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 177, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 177,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.3928, 47.7946, 75.6765 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 177, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
177, 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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