

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.3249, 48.9964, 69.7565)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.3249, 48.9964, 69.7565)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.2723, 49.0583,  
69.7704)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0B5D5
RGB	192, 181, 213
RGB Percent	75%, 71%, 84%
CMY	0.2471, 0.2902, 0.1647
CMYK	0.10, 0.15, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	261°, 28%, 77%
HSV	261°, 15%, 84%
XYZ	50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704
YIQ	187.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

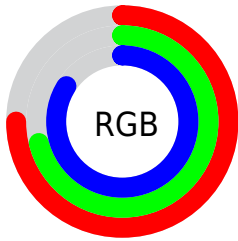
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 181, 213
Decimal	12629461
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.49, 10.02, -14.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 17.778, 304.290
Yxy	49.0583, 0.2973, 0.2901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290819541 (0xFFC0B5D5)
YUV	187.9370, 12.3561, 3.5633
Hunter-Lab	70.0416, 5.5453, -10.0313

# Details

The XYZ color **50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **56.4937, 63.4826, 52.9943**, and the grayscale version is **47.6990, 50.1831, 54.6494**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.4011, 87.9281, 106.9730**, and **24.3720, 23.3102, 35.5625** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.8952, 39.3110, 68.2786**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6508, 60.3073, 71.5009**.

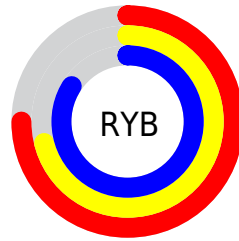
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (71%)

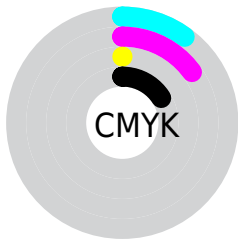
Blue (84%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (84%)

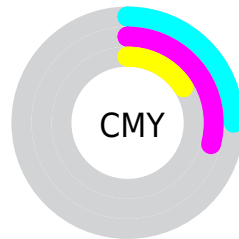


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704 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 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.2723, 49.0583,  
69.7704

■ 50.2723, 49.0583,  
69.7704

378.1643,  
382.9718, 478.5108

■ 35.8485, 34.6657,  
50.8637

■ 89.7676, 88.7780,  
120.5593

■ 24.4868, 23.4055,  
35.7242

115.5698,  
114.8740, 153.2786

■ 15.8218, 14.8932,  
23.9333

145.8955,  
145.6399, 191.4393

■ 9.4882, 8.7445,  
15.0724

181.1101,  
181.4600, 235.4597

■ 5.1206, 4.5749,  
8.7230

221.5789,  
222.7189, 285.7586

■ 2.3537, 2.0001,  
4.4666

267.6673,

■ 0.8219, 0.6075,

269.8009, 342.7543

1.8847

319.7406,  
323.0904, 406.8655

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4829

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.2723, 49.0583,  
69.7704

■ 50.2723, 49.0583,  
69.7704

■ 42.8952, 39.3110,  
68.2786

■ 58.6508, 60.3073,  
71.5009

■ 36.4757, 30.9944,  
67.0116

■ 68.0631, 73.1126,  
73.4764

■ 30.9732, 24.0410,  
65.9595

■ 78.5459, 87.5336,  
75.7075

■ 26.3424, 18.3754,  
65.1100

■ 86.4531, 96.2658,  
76.9762

■ 22.5338, 13.9145,  
64.4497

■ 89.0104, 97.5842,  
77.0959

■ 19.4924, 10.5650,  
63.9635

■ 17.1554, 8.2194,  
63.6339

■ 15.4479, 6.7472,  
63.4398

■ 14.7738, 6.2287,  
63.3752

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.1018, 49.0583, 73.5262



50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704



52.5443, 49.0583, 61.6405

# Triad

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



50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704



49.4180, 49.0583, 38.7399



40.6183, 49.0583, 54.7786

# Complementary

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



50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704



56.4937, 63.4826, 52.9943

# 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.



41.1741, 49.0583, 45.9580



50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704



46.1583, 49.0583, 37.3543

# Square

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



50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704



52.0351, 49.0583, 43.8734



43.1651, 49.0583, 39.8408



41.6099, 49.0583, 64.2510



# Rectangle

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



50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704



53.1891, 49.0583, 55.2333



43.1651, 49.0583, 39.8408



40.6307, 49.0583, 51.6393

# Sweetspot

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



50.2738, 49.0604, 69.7715



88.1047, 90.5805, 107.4479



52.2668, 57.0272, 71.2042



18.6560, 19.1149, 22.9562



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.



50.2738, 49.0604, 69.7715



71.8876, 68.8576, 104.1097



54.4544, 51.2156, 69.9671



12.1410, 12.2141, 15.6552



9.1235, 3.8558, 38.7165



0.6379, 0.2777, 2.3393



# Inverse Universe

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



54.6268, 51.4603, 62.9333



79.6782, 73.1553, 91.7561



52.4672, 61.4069, 52.8058



12.7633, 12.5568, 14.6935



19.6938, 9.8138, 16.2234

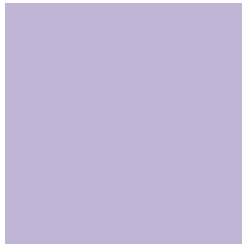


1.2260, 0.6072, 1.1797



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704 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 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

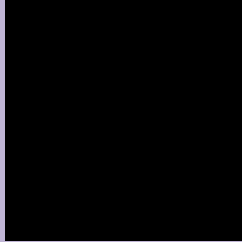
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.2723, 49.0583,



# 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

50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704

### Protanopia

48.2286, 48.8906, 71.1849

### Deuteranopia

50.0200, 48.9282, 69.7585



## Tritanopia

48.5687, 49.3053, 60.3831

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704

## Protanomaly

48.8382, 48.9124, 70.4853

## Deuteranomaly

50.0200, 48.9282, 69.7585

## Tritanomaly

49.1988, 49.2551, 63.4140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704

## Achromatopsia

47.7994, 50.2886, 54.7643

## Achromatomaly

48.4133, 49.5480, 59.8354

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704 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(192, 181, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 181, 213)  
}
```

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(192, 181, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 181, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704 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(192, 181, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 181, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 181, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 181, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 181, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 181,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.2723, 49.0583, 69.7704 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 181, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
181, 213) }
```

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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