

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.4154, 46.2598, 93.5611)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.4154, 46.2598, 93.5611)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.4005, 46.2443,  
93.4584)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4ADF6
RGB	180, 173, 246
RGB Percent	71%, 68%, 96%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3216, 0.0353
CMYK	0.27, 0.30, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	246°, 80%, 82%
HSV	246°, 30%, 96%
XYZ	50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584
YIQ	183.4150, -19.2610, 24.1870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

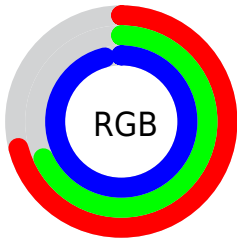
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	180, 173, 246
Decimal	11841014
CIE Lab	73.70, 18.05, -35.41
CIE LCh	74, 39.744, 297.008
Yxy	46.2443, 0.2651, 0.2433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290031094 (0xFFB4ADF6)
YUV	183.4150, 30.8544, -2.9950
Hunter-Lab	68.0032, 13.2896, -33.8815

# Details

The XYZ color **50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **76.0965, 87.2804, 52.3732**, and the grayscale version is **45.0822, 47.4300, 51.6513**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.7185, 80.7113, 105.9323**, and **24.6269, 21.7845, 51.0510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3417, 35.2055, 91.8059**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1616, 59.4519, 95.4413**.

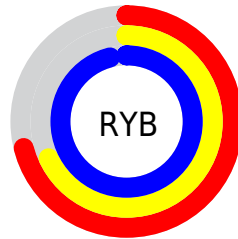
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (68%)

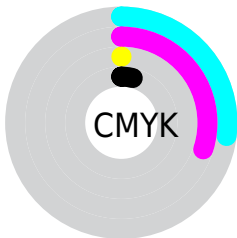
Blue (96%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (96%)

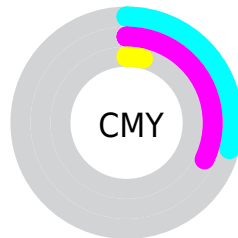


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584 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 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.4005, 46.2443,  
93.4584

■ 50.4005, 46.2443,  
93.4584

378.6562,  
371.7899, 560.0756

■ 35.9508, 32.4386,  
70.2628

■ 89.9563, 84.5845,  
154.1103

■ 24.5662, 21.6968,  
51.2627

115.7931,  
109.8878, 192.4037

■ 15.8811, 13.6343,  
36.0395

146.1563,  
139.7925, 236.5667

■ 9.5304, 7.8667,  
24.1748

181.4113,  
174.6829, 287.0179

■ 5.1486, 4.0098,  
15.2499

221.9235,  
214.9435, 344.1759

■ 2.3704, 1.6790,  
8.8464

268.0581,

■ 0.8303, 0.4100,

260.9586, 408.4591

4.5457

320.1806,  
313.1126, 480.2862

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.9292

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5112

■ 50.4005, 46.2443,  
93.4584

■ 50.4005, 46.2443,  
93.4584

■ 41.3417, 35.2055,  
91.8059

■ 61.1616, 59.4519,  
95.4413

■ 33.8933, 26.2142,  
90.4630

■ 73.7014, 74.9299,  
97.7680

■ 27.9618, 19.1454,  
89.4112

■ 88.0972, 92.7802,  
100.4547

■ 23.4420, 13.8584,  
88.6290

■ 93.6347, 99.4339,  
101.4471

■ 20.2152, 10.1931,  
88.0916

■ 18.1429, 7.9603,  
87.7698

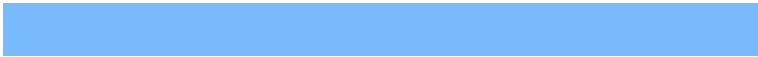
■ 17.0276, 6.8694,  
87.6180

■ 17.0016, 6.8430,  
87.6143

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.2501, 46.2443, 99.9151



50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584



56.3303, 46.2443, 74.5848

# Triad

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



50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584



51.7551, 46.2443, 24.3076



31.7603, 46.2443, 48.3529

# Complementary

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



50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584



76.0965, 87.2804, 52.3732

# 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.



33.5376, 46.2443, 32.0349



50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584



44.6652, 46.2443, 20.6847

# Square

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



50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584



57.1692, 46.2443, 34.7019



38.0817, 46.2443, 23.0818



32.9502, 46.2443, 70.1164



# Rectangle

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



50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584



58.5276, 46.2443, 59.5930



38.0817, 46.2443, 23.0818



32.0256, 46.2443, 42.1197

# Sweetspot

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



50.4021, 46.2461, 93.4595



80.9347, 82.4962, 106.2654



65.0050, 77.8104, 98.7823



16.8683, 17.0945, 22.6605



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.



50.4021, 46.2461, 93.4595



48.1964, 42.2564, 100.2238



59.7756, 51.0783, 93.8981



15.7285, 16.0027, 20.8024



9.1255, 3.6787, 46.7671



0.8508, 0.3484, 4.1127



# Inverse Universe

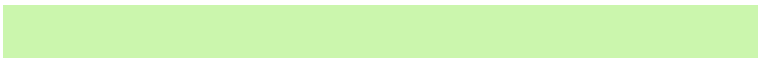
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.5309, 55.7137, 88.8046



71.0377, 54.1915, 94.0641



65.2422, 81.6849, 51.8652



17.1411, 16.7393, 20.4896



27.3822, 13.2963, 38.3164

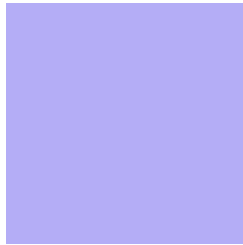


2.4262, 1.1764, 3.4706



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

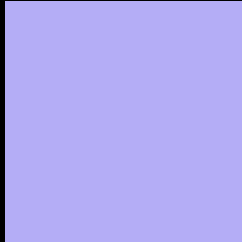
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

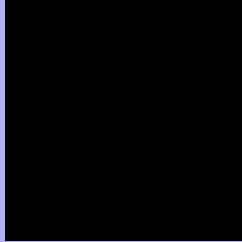
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.4005, 46.2443,



# 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

50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584

### Protanopia

47.8726, 46.6159, 96.9171

### Deuteranopia

47.5061, 46.2199, 92.8037



## Tritanopia

43.3836, 46.0332, 59.4221

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584

## Protanomaly

48.7574, 46.4993, 96.0280

## Deuteranomaly

48.3690, 46.0783, 92.7309

## Tritanomaly

45.8414, 46.1452, 70.7808

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584

## Achromatopsia

45.0092, 47.3531, 51.5676

## Achromatomaly

46.5521, 46.6415, 64.9417

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584 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(180, 173, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 173, 246)  
}
```

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(180, 173, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 173, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584 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".

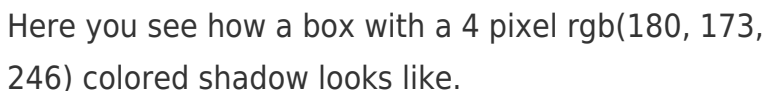
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(180, 173, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 173, 246) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 173, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 173, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 173, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 173,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.4005, 46.2443, 93.4584 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 173, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
173, 246) }
```

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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