

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.6135, 48.5797, 80.3931)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.6135, 48.5797, 80.3931)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.5745, 48.6831,  
80.1300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAB4E4
RGB	186, 180, 228
RGB Percent	73%, 71%, 89%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2941, 0.1059
CMYK	0.18, 0.21, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	247°, 47%, 80%
HSV	247°, 21%, 89%
XYZ	50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300
YIQ	187.2660, -11.8320, 16.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

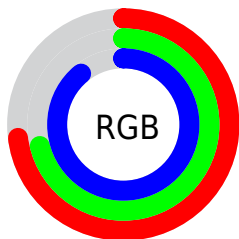
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 180, 228
Decimal	12236004
CIE Lab	75.25, 11.83, -23.23
CIE LCh	75, 26.074, 296.988
Yxy	48.6831, 0.2819, 0.2714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290426084 (0xFFBAB4E4)
YUV	187.2660, 20.0819, -1.1103
Hunter-Lab	69.7733, 7.2808, -19.2494

# Details

The XYZ color **50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **66.1076, 74.3130, 54.0419**, and the grayscale version is **47.2804, 49.7427, 54.1698**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.0076, 86.2656, 106.7783**, and **24.5515, 23.0628, 42.1873** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8319, 37.8971, 78.5097**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7541, 61.3361, 82.0365**.

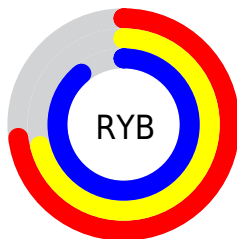
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (71%)

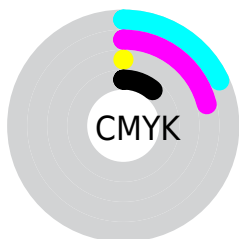
Blue (89%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (89%)

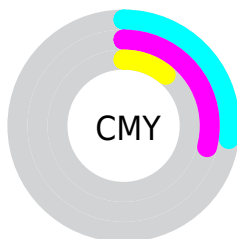


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300 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 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.5745, 48.6831,  
80.1300

■ 50.5745, 48.6831,  
80.1300

379.3233,  
381.4934, 515.0891

■ 36.0898, 34.3682,  
59.2985

■ 90.2122, 88.2206,  
135.3615

■ 24.6740, 23.1766,  
42.4319

116.0959,  
114.2120, 170.5987

■ 15.9617, 14.7239,  
29.1115

146.5100,  
144.8642, 211.4748

■ 9.5878, 8.6259,  
18.9189

181.8198,  
180.5619, 258.4085

■ 5.1867, 4.4980,  
11.4355

222.3907,  
221.6892, 311.8182

■ 2.3931, 1.9558,  
6.2427

268.5880,

■ 0.8417, 0.5816,

268.6306, 372.1225

2.9220

320.7771,  
321.7706, 439.7400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.5745, 48.6831,  
80.1300

■ 50.5745, 48.6831,  
80.1300

■ 41.8319, 37.8971,  
78.5097

■ 60.7541, 61.3361,  
82.0365

■ 34.4566, 28.8838,  
77.1586

■ 72.4266, 75.9326,  
84.2387

■ 28.3805, 21.5496,  
76.0632

■ 85.6509, 92.5520,  
86.7496

■ 23.5272, 15.7900,  
75.2073

■ 91.0037, 98.3815,  
87.5927

■ 19.8127, 11.4885,  
74.5728

■ 17.1418, 8.5127,  
74.1392

■ 15.4034, 6.7051,  
73.8819

■ 14.4962, 5.8554,  
73.7657

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.7899, 48.6831, 83.9202



50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300



54.4250, 48.6831, 68.7009

# Triad

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



50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300



51.4684, 48.6831, 33.8375



37.6775, 48.6831, 51.6347

# Complementary

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



50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300



66.1076, 74.3130, 54.0419

# 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.



38.9765, 48.6831, 39.9071



50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300



46.7571, 48.6831, 30.8056

# Square

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



50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300



54.9656, 48.6831, 41.9253



42.2204, 48.6831, 32.8212



38.5468, 48.6831, 65.8887



# Rectangle

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



50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300



55.8289, 48.6831, 59.1656



42.2204, 48.6831, 32.8212



37.8728, 48.6831, 47.2925

# Sweetspot

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



50.5760, 48.6851, 80.1311



85.6067, 88.1723, 107.1147



59.0552, 67.7614, 83.3663



18.1126, 18.6090, 22.8872



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.



50.5760, 48.6851, 80.1311



60.3460, 56.7625, 102.3834



56.7911, 51.8891, 80.4220



13.7494, 13.9730, 18.1167



8.4238, 3.4085, 42.5971



0.6773, 0.2801, 3.1503



# Inverse Universe

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



61.5026, 54.4125, 76.3708



76.7191, 65.3482, 96.5930



59.3775, 70.8435, 53.7269



14.9135, 14.5826, 17.7449



24.4923, 11.9311, 32.5510

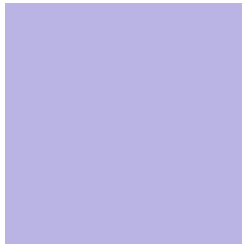


1.8317, 0.8904, 2.5205



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

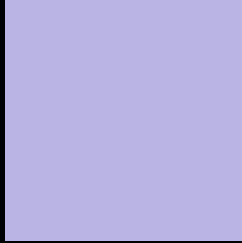
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300 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 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.5745, 48.6831,



# 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

50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300

### Protanopia

48.6720, 48.5788, 81.6743

### Deuteranopia

49.8189, 48.5943, 80.1527



## Tritanopia

46.8303, 48.6918, 61.5738

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300

## Protanomaly

49.2309, 48.5780, 80.9105

## Deuteranomaly

50.0559, 48.7165, 80.1638

## Tritanomaly

48.0948, 48.5874, 67.8162

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300

## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160

## Achromatomaly

48.2947, 49.1100, 62.8109

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300 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(186, 180, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 180, 228)  
}
```

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(186, 180, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 180, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300 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".

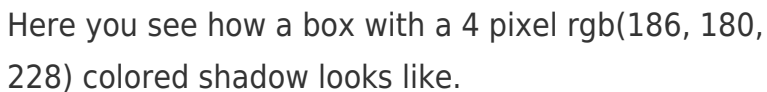
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 180, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 180, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 180, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 180, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 180, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 180, 228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.5745, 48.6831, 80.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 180, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
180, 228) }
```

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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