

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.7021, 77.0826,  
24.2627)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9DFB64
RGB	157, 251, 100
RGB Percent	62%, 98%, 39%
CMY	0.3843, 0.0157, 0.6078
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.60, 0.02
HSL	97°, 95%, 69%
HSV	97°, 60%, 98%
XYZ	50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627
YIQ	205.6800, -7.5530, -66.8890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

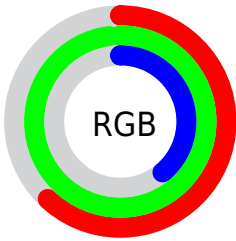
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	100, 251, 194
Decimal	10353508
CIELab	90.36, -52.94, 62.13
CIELCh	90, 81.622, 130.435
Yxy	77.0826, 0.3335, 0.5070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288543588 (0xFF9DFB64)
YUV	205.6800, -52.1002, -42.6924
Hunter-Lab	87.7967, -50.5615, 45.0728

# Details

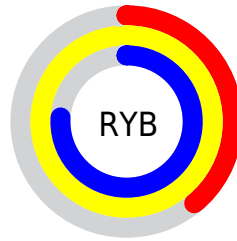
The XYZ color **50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **44.2215, 27.5511, 94.2583**, and the grayscale version is **58.7895, 61.8511, 67.3558**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.9953, 88.4855, 44.4006**, and **24.8553, 41.4034, 8.8721** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.8137, 75.1999, 18.6870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.3583, 79.3227, 31.8303**.

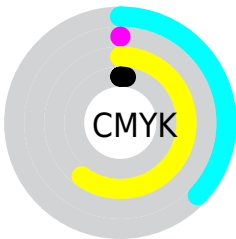
# Distribution



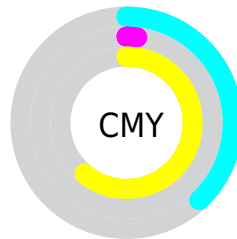
- Red (62%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (61%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627 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 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.7021, 77.0826,  
24.2627


 50.7021, 77.0826,  
24.2627


379.8120,  
485.0456, 287.4751

 36.1917, 57.3207,  
15.3146


 90.3999, 129.2561,  
51.4077


 24.7531, 41.2628,  
8.8914


 116.3179,  
162.4364, 70.4418

 16.0209, 28.5245,  
4.5746


 146.7693,  
200.8583, 93.6749

 9.6299, 18.7214,  
1.9456

 182.1192,  
244.9062, 121.5256

 5.2146, 11.4691,  
0.5215

222.7331,  
294.9645, 154.4124

 2.4098, 6.3833,  
0.0000

268.9763,

 0.8500, 3.0795,

351.4176, 192.7539

0.0000

321.2141,  
414.6498, 236.9686

0.0000, 1.1734,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0398,  
0.0000

50.7021, 77.0826,  
24.2627

50.7021, 77.0826,  
24.2627

46.8137, 75.1999,  
18.6870

55.3583, 79.3227,  
31.8303

43.6373, 73.6427,  
14.9099


60.8217, 81.9297,  
41.5493


41.1166, 72.3893,  
12.7085


67.1354, 84.9251,  
53.5689

39.1915, 71.4168,  
11.7192

74.3373, 88.3253,  
68.0234

 82.4630, 92.1461,  
85.0370

 91.5459, 96.4022,  
104.7252

 93.7888, 97.4776,  
108.4796

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.4033, 77.0826, 14.9185



50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



42.2317, 77.0826, 51.7154

# Triad

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



50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



60.9259, 77.0826, 240.0125



118.8819, 77.0826, 65.2241

# Complementary

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



50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



44.2215, 27.5511, 94.2583

# 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.



116.6694, 77.0826, 127.3326



50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



80.5832, 77.0826, 249.4360

# Square

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



50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



47.3333, 77.0826, 179.6213



101.6889, 77.0826, 201.3964



107.2688, 77.0826, 30.2065



# Rectangle

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



50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



40.6867, 77.0826, 84.7832



101.6889, 77.0826, 201.3964



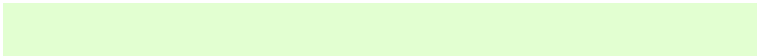
119.7762, 77.0826, 83.0822

# Sweetspot

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



50.7039, 77.0859, 24.2644



78.7785, 92.3660, 74.0629



61.1828, 59.6241, 20.3416



16.3629, 19.5351, 14.8257



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.



50.7039, 77.0859, 24.2644



47.8439, 77.6166, 18.4886



43.0024, 73.0062, 28.8469



17.6365, 19.6284, 18.3215



20.7482, 37.6144, 6.1668



2.0351, 3.5422, 0.5765



# Inverse Universe

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



44.2215, 27.5511, 94.2583



40.5055, 22.1790, 96.7538



59.1067, 35.5308, 81.1249



17.3212, 17.1782, 21.7881



16.5528, 7.4760, 48.5441

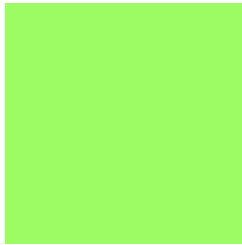


1.6507, 0.7531, 4.5015



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627 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 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

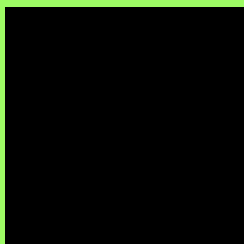
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

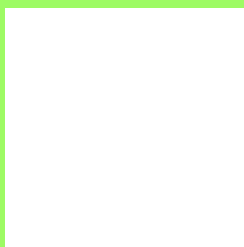
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7021, 77.0826,



# 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

50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627

### Protanopia

69.3170, 75.8785, 21.3485

### Deuteranopia

75.1323, 76.1873, 52.8652



## Tritanopia

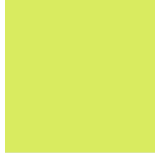
66.6538, 76.3962, 104.9988

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



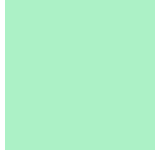
## Protanomaly

60.4349, 75.0129, 22.3600



## Deuteranomaly

63.5751, 74.9753, 39.9751



## Tritanomaly

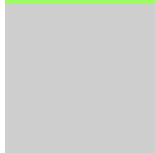
58.6616, 75.7585, 64.9571

# Monochromacy



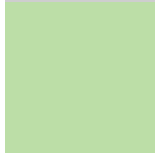
## Original Color

50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627



## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138



## Achromatomaly

53.8354, 65.7239, 46.4078

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627 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(157, 251, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 251, 100)  
}
```

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(157, 251, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 251, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627 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(157, 251, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 251, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 251, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 251, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 251, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 251,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.7021, 77.0826, 24.2627 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 251, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
251, 100) }
```

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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