

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.7153, 68.2617, 72.6822)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.7153, 68.2617, 72.6822)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.8222, 68.5046,  
72.8315)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84EAD4
RGB	132, 234, 212
RGB Percent	52%, 92%, 83%
CMY	0.4823, 0.0823, 0.1686
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.09, 0.08
HSL	167°, 71%, 72%
HSV	167°, 44%, 92%
XYZ	50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315
YIQ	200.9940, -53.7300, -28.4660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

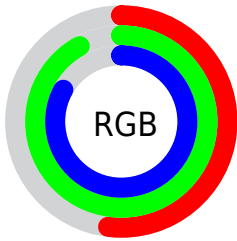
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	132, 189, 234
Decimal	8710868
CIE Lab	86.26, -34.94, 1.40
CIE LCh	86, 34.968, 177.711
Yxy	68.5046, 0.2645, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286900948 (0xFF84EAD4)
YUV	200.9940, 5.4260, -60.5077
Hunter-Lab	82.7675, -35.2378, 5.7649

# Details

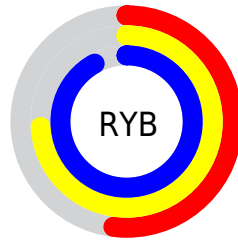
The XYZ color **50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **48.0180, 36.3299, 35.0559**, and the grayscale version is **55.5065, 58.3972, 63.5945**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.0452, 89.6871, 107.9638**, and **24.8302, 35.7310, 37.4864** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9388, 66.5768, 69.3788**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.5500, 70.8689, 76.4306**.

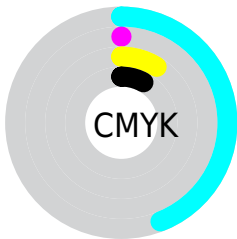
# Distribution



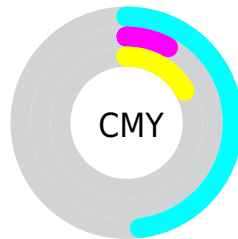
- Red (52%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (8%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315 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 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.8222, 68.5046,  
72.8315


 50.8222, 68.5046,  
72.8315

380.2717,  
455.2818, 489.4857


 36.2876, 50.3084,  
53.3472


 90.5765, 117.0737,  
124.9567

 24.8275, 35.6585,  
37.6904


 116.5268,  
148.2154, 158.4346

 16.0767, 24.1705,  
25.4425


 147.0131,  
184.4410, 197.4142

 9.6696, 15.4602,  
16.1850

182.4008,  
226.1349, 242.3140

 5.2410, 9.1430,  
9.4994

223.0551,  
273.6816, 293.5525

 2.4256, 4.8346,  
4.9671

269.3414,

 0.8579, 2.1505,

327.4653, 351.5483

2.1696

321.6252,  
387.8706, 416.7198

■ 0.0000, 0.6928,  
0.6567

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.8222, 68.5046,  
72.8315

■ 50.8222, 68.5046,  
72.8315

■ 46.9388, 66.5768,  
69.3788

■ 55.5500, 70.8689,  
76.4306

■ 43.8383, 65.0486,  
66.0642


■ 61.1670, 73.6875,  
80.1748


■ 41.4601, 63.8905,  
62.8855


■ 67.7217, 76.9871,  
84.0685


■ 39.7317, 63.0651,  
59.8383

■ 75.2572, 80.7901,  
88.1148


 38.5654, 62.5273,  
56.9175


 83.8141, 85.1172,  
92.3165

 38.0263, 62.2889,  
55.1070

 86.7342, 86.5361,  
96.3628

 87.5043, 86.8441,  
100.4178

 88.2954, 87.1605,  
104.5839

 88.7140, 87.3279,  
106.7880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.8701, 68.5046, 53.3050



50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



52.3333, 68.5046, 97.1900

# Triad

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



50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



72.5869, 68.5046, 121.1838



73.7455, 68.5046, 43.0102

# Complementary

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



50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



48.0180, 36.3299, 35.0559

# 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.



79.8170, 68.5046, 55.7966



50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



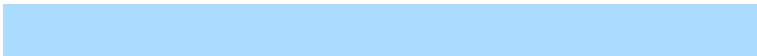
79.1103, 68.5046, 100.8984

# Square

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



50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



64.4947, 68.5046, 128.3050



81.8559, 68.5046, 76.3763



65.7324, 68.5046, 38.4516



# Rectangle

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



50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



55.2310, 68.5046, 112.4745



81.8559, 68.5046, 76.3763



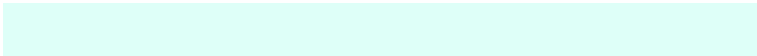
76.1053, 68.5046, 46.3395

# Sweetspot

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



50.8241, 68.5073, 72.8331



82.7582, 93.7939, 102.4266



46.9352, 67.3942, 32.3657



17.3109, 19.8728, 21.6950



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

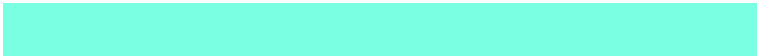


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



50.8241, 68.5073, 72.8331



57.6249, 81.1997, 84.8736



46.2243, 54.5589, 85.9396



15.3705, 17.0630, 18.6337



21.4162, 35.0210, 31.2207



1.7162, 2.7638, 2.6334



# Inverse Universe

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



48.0180, 36.3299, 35.0559



53.8349, 37.5120, 33.6825



50.8262, 44.6153, 27.7639



15.1984, 15.1072, 16.3303



19.4349, 9.9766, 2.8255



1.5609, 0.7973, 0.4052



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

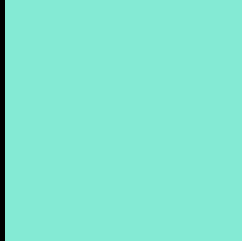
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

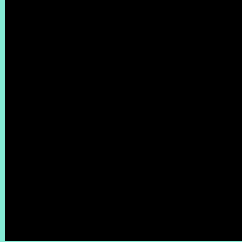
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

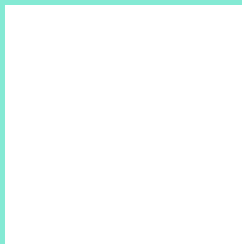
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315.



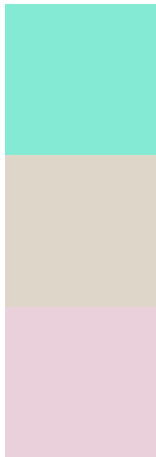
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.8222, 68.5046,



# 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

50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315

### Protanopia

64.7134, 67.8398, 64.9420

### Deuteranopia

69.1424, 67.6661, 75.7463



## Tritanopia

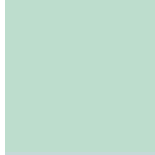
55.9631, 68.5048, 98.2689

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



## Protanomaly

57.8622, 66.9395, 67.6286



## Deuteranomaly

60.2335, 66.4539, 74.6180



## Tritanomaly

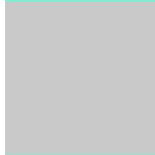
53.9084, 68.4956, 88.2216

# Monochromacy



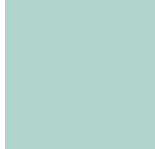
## Original Color

50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315



## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061



## Achromatomaly

52.7182, 61.2264, 66.7969

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315 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(132, 234, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 234, 212)  
}
```

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(132, 234, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 234, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315 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(132, 234, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 234, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 234, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 234, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 234, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 234,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.8222, 68.5046, 72.8315 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 234, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
234, 212) }
```

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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