

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.7319, 67.7276, 58.2796)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.7319, 67.7276, 58.2796)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.9908, 68.0627,  
58.5940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98E8BD
RGB	152, 232, 189
RGB Percent	60%, 91%, 74%
CMY	0.4039, 0.0902, 0.2588
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.19, 0.09
HSL	148°, 63%, 75%
HSV	148°, 34%, 91%
XYZ	50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940
YIQ	203.1780, -33.8770, -30.3330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

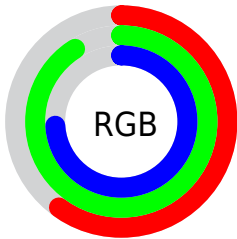
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	152, 207, 232
Decimal	10021053
CIELab	86.04, -33.54, 13.25
CIELCh	86, 36.064, 158.445
Yxy	68.0627, 0.2870, 0.3831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288211133 (0xFF98E8BD)
YUV	203.1780, -6.9898, -44.8831
Hunter-Lab	82.5001, -34.0498, 15.6406

# Details

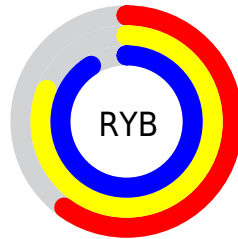
The XYZ color **50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **54.3596, 43.5540, 57.1742**, and the grayscale version is **56.9358, 59.9009, 65.2321**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.2539, 91.5225, 99.9274**, and **25.0063, 35.4249, 28.8123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.7702, 65.5230, 51.5853**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.1808, 71.0924, 66.2587**.

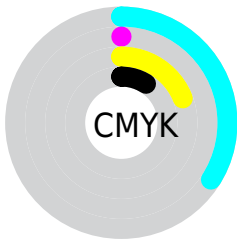
# Distribution



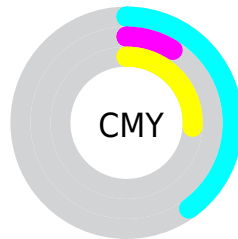
- Red (60%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940 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 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.9908, 68.0627,  
58.5940


 50.9908, 68.0627,  
58.5940


380.9163,  
453.7181, 437.0556

 36.4223, 49.9487,  
41.8685


 90.8242, 116.4418,  
104.3107

 24.9321, 35.3727,  
28.6736

 116.8199,  
147.4758, 134.1389

 16.1550, 23.9501,  
18.5906

147.3553,  
183.5852, 169.1719

 9.7254, 15.2966,  
11.2010

182.7959,  
225.1545, 209.8280

 5.2781, 9.0278,  
6.0863

223.5069,  
272.5681, 256.5259

 2.4478, 4.7593,  
2.8280

269.8537,

 0.8690, 2.1068,

326.2102, 309.6841

1.0075

322.2017,  
386.4655, 369.7212

0.0000, 0.6684,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.9908, 68.0627,  
58.5940

50.9908, 68.0627,  
58.5940

45.7702, 65.5230,  
51.5853

57.1808, 71.0924,  
66.2587

41.4607, 63.4380,  
45.2102

64.3833, 74.6284,  
74.5916

38.0064, 61.7811,  
39.4518

72.6450, 78.6965,  
83.6106

35.3423, 60.5192,  
34.2905

82.0085, 83.3181,  
93.3315

■ 33.3933, 59.6139,  
29.7055

■ 87.5665, 85.9631,  
103.5377

■ 32.0683, 59.0187,  
25.6744

■ 88.1478, 86.1957,  
106.5993

■ 31.5274, 58.7835,  
23.6770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.2928, 68.0627, 43.8379



50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



50.1926, 68.0627, 81.0057

# Triad

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



50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



67.0570, 68.0627, 128.9494



77.9728, 68.0627, 49.2297

# Complementary

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



50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



54.3596, 43.5540, 57.1742

# 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.



81.7440, 68.0627, 67.6148



50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



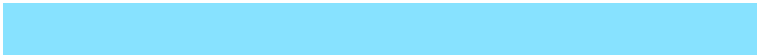
75.0992, 68.0627, 115.8414

# Square

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



50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



59.0194, 68.0627, 125.0925



80.6498, 68.0627, 92.1455



70.7160, 68.0627, 39.2884



# Rectangle

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



50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



51.6836, 68.0627, 98.0059



80.6498, 68.0627, 92.1455



79.7171, 68.0627, 54.4509

# Sweetspot

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



50.9926, 68.0655, 58.5955



84.1539, 94.6288, 97.2788



57.2913, 71.7190, 40.5302



17.7081, 20.1047, 20.4871



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

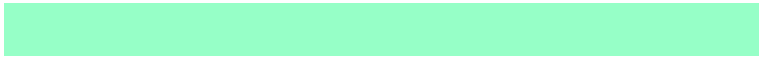


# Same Dimension

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



50.9926, 68.0655, 58.5955



58.7066, 82.1612, 66.6773



55.8113, 69.9930, 83.9703



14.4652, 16.1995, 16.7147



17.5642, 32.6578, 13.4713



1.3444, 2.4319, 1.2403



# Inverse Universe

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



54.3596, 43.5540, 57.1742



63.4377, 47.7044, 64.6700



50.5097, 42.0141, 36.9009



14.6993, 14.4969, 16.6168



20.5839, 10.3678, 11.9697

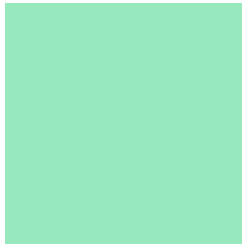


1.5679, 0.7849, 1.1310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

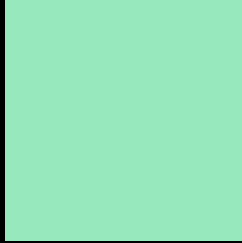
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

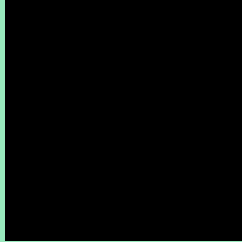
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9908, 68.0627,

58.5940.

# 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

50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940

### Protanopia

63.6488, 67.5572, 52.8652

### Deuteranopia

68.6684, 67.3979, 60.4288



## Tritanopia

58.4127, 68.2140, 94.8820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



## Protanomaly

57.9569, 67.2739, 54.7303



## Deuteranomaly

60.3648, 66.4728, 59.5181



## Tritanomaly

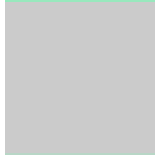
55.5599, 68.2881, 80.0646

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940



## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353



## Achromatomaly

54.0068, 62.3607, 62.6164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940 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(152, 232, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 232, 189)  
}
```

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(152, 232, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 232, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940 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(152, 232, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 232, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 232, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 232, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 232, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 232,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.9908, 68.0627, 58.5940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 232, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
232, 189) }
```

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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