

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.7539, 78.1506,  
62.2787)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66FFC0
RGB	102, 255, 192
RGB Percent	40%, 100%, 75%
CMY	0.6000, 0.0000, 0.2471
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	155°, 100%, 70%
HSV	155°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787
YIQ	202.0710, -70.9650, -52.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

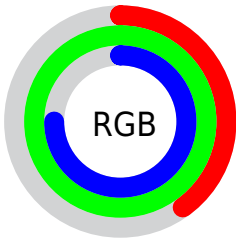
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	102, 198, 255
Decimal	6750144
CIELab	90.85, -54.91, 18.20
CIELCh	91, 57.847, 161.659
Yxy	78.1506, 0.2655, 0.4088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284940224 (0xFF66FFC0)
YUV	202.0710, -4.9650, -87.7623
Hunter-Lab	88.4028, -52.2244, 20.1129

# Details

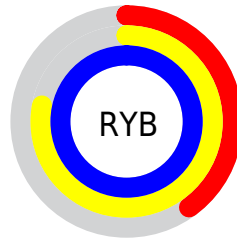
The XYZ color **50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **52.7834, 33.4801, 39.2783**, and the grayscale version is **56.2452, 59.1744, 64.4409**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.3759, 86.3589, 102.6877**, and **24.7053, 41.8456, 30.8197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1728, 76.4341, 56.2538**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.3078, 80.3589, 68.7851**.

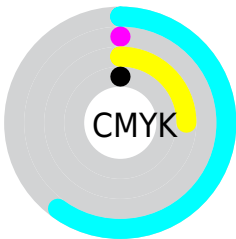
# Distribution



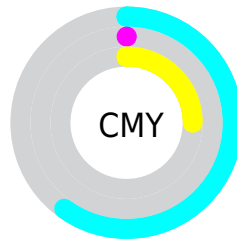
- Red (40%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787 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 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.7539, 78.1506,  
62.2787


 50.7539, 78.1506,  
62.2787


380.0103,  
488.6781, 450.9827


 36.2330, 58.1977,  
44.8207


 90.4760, 130.7624,  
109.7037

 24.7852, 41.9676,  
30.9743


 116.4080,  
164.1901, 140.5078

 16.0449, 29.0759,  
20.3210


 146.8745,  
202.8782, 176.5977

 9.6470, 19.1383,  
12.4422

182.2407,  
247.2110, 218.3919

 5.2260, 11.7702,  
6.9194

222.8720,  
297.5730, 266.3090

 2.4166, 6.5874,  
3.3341

269.1338,

 0.8534, 3.2054,

354.3486, 320.7674

1.2676

321.3915,  
417.9222, 382.1858

0.0000, 1.2399,  
0.0350

0.0000, 0.0939,  
0.0000

50.7539, 78.1506,  
62.2787

50.7539, 78.1506,  
62.2787

47.1728, 76.4341,  
56.2538

55.3078, 80.3589,  
68.7851

44.4763, 75.1643,  
50.6933

60.9080, 83.0969,  
75.7812

42.5627, 74.2888,  
45.5846

67.6229, 86.3995,  
83.2800

41.2653, 73.7221,  
40.9102

75.5144, 90.2985,  
91.2925

■ 41.2651, 73.7220,  
40.9095

■ 84.6395, 94.8232,  
99.8295

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.1855, 78.1506, 38.1554



50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



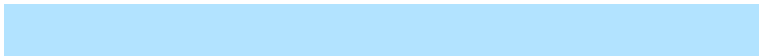
50.1016, 78.1506, 102.3410

# Triad

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



50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



80.0807, 78.1506, 190.2161



97.2149, 78.1506, 42.1585

# Complementary

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



50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



52.7834, 33.4801, 39.2783

# 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.



105.2020, 78.1506, 69.9002



50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



94.4805, 78.1506, 160.1299

# Square

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



50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



65.8157, 78.1506, 186.1113



104.1406, 78.1506, 112.8916



83.4401, 78.1506, 29.4306



# Rectangle

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



50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



52.9119, 78.1506, 134.4798



104.1406, 78.1506, 112.8916



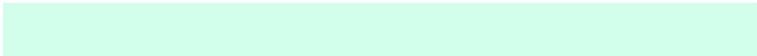
100.7419, 78.1506, 49.5734

# Sweetspot

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



50.7546, 78.1509, 62.2800



77.2377, 91.1519, 92.9564



53.8324, 80.5596, 25.2836



15.9985, 19.2461, 19.3794



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

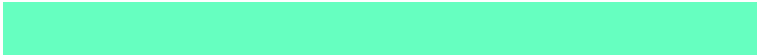


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



50.7546, 78.1509, 62.2800



46.5653, 76.1457, 55.1040



55.3566, 73.6984, 105.9153



18.2199, 20.3475, 21.4609



21.6380, 38.5518, 21.7767



2.1612, 3.7754, 2.4066



# Inverse Universe

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



52.7834, 33.4801, 39.2783



48.7852, 27.9241, 30.4220



49.7411, 34.4247, 16.5943



18.3195, 18.1111, 20.2995



22.9510, 11.6697, 8.3922

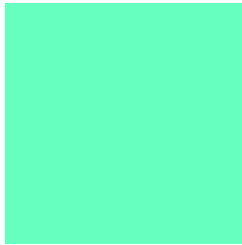


2.2874, 1.1573, 1.0948



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

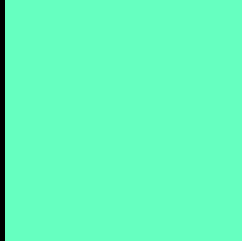
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787 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 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787.



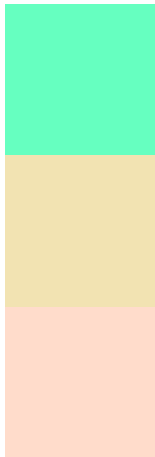
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7539, 78.1506,



# 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

50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787

### Protanopia

72.1229, 77.0298, 53.1864

### Deuteranopia

77.6127, 76.7582, 67.2251



## Tritanopia

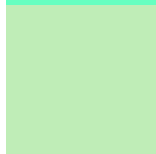
64.3143, 77.3267, 106.1436

# Trichromacy



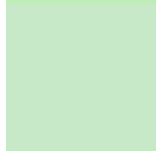
## Original Color

50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



## Protanomaly

60.3173, 75.0636, 56.1094



## Deuteranomaly

63.0009, 74.5435, 65.1007



## Tritanomaly

58.2024, 76.7937, 88.0990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787



## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184



## Achromatomaly

51.7754, 63.8971, 63.0306

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787 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(102, 255, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 255, 192)  
}
```

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(102, 255, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 255, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787 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(102, 255, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 255, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 255, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 255, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 255, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 255,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.7539, 78.1506, 62.2787 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 255, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
255, 192) }
```

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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