

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.8199, 47.1650, 63.8486)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.8199, 47.1650, 63.8486)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(50.7445, 47.0841,  
63.5404)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CCADCC
RGB	204, 173, 204
RGB Percent	80%, 68%, 80%
CMY	0.2000, 0.3216, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	300°, 23%, 74%
HSV	300°, 15%, 80%
XYZ	50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404
YIQ	185.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

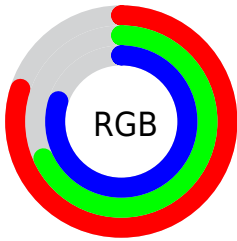
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	204, 173, 204
Decimal	13413836
CIE Lab	74.24, 16.64, -11.54
CIE LCh	74, 20.250, 325.259
Yxy	47.0841, 0.3145, 0.2918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291603916 (0xFFCCADCC)
YUV	185.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588
Hunter-Lab	68.6179, 11.9237, -6.8703

# Details

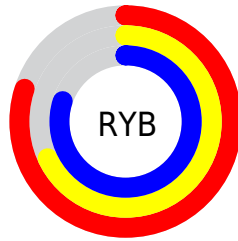
The XYZ color **50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **46.3711, 55.0885, 47.7267**, and the grayscale version is **46.5111, 48.9333, 53.2884**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.3093, 84.5186, 106.3198**, and **24.9201, 22.3608, 31.8568** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1280, 39.8504, 62.3353**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.9610, 55.5164, 64.9466**.

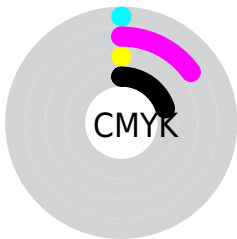
# Distribution



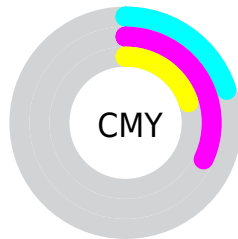
- Red (80%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404 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 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.7445, 47.0841,  
63.5404

■ 50.7445, 47.0841,  
63.5404

379.9743,  
375.1501, 455.6899

■ 36.2255, 33.1021,  
45.8347

■ 90.4622, 85.8391,  
111.5419

■ 24.7793, 22.2047,  
31.7677

116.3917,  
111.3810, 142.6747

■ 16.0406, 14.0074,  
20.9208

146.8554,  
141.5450, 179.1204

■ 9.6439, 8.1258,  
12.8754

182.2186,  
176.7155, 221.2974

■ 5.2239, 4.1756,  
7.2131

222.8468,  
217.2768, 269.6244

■ 2.4154, 1.7722,  
3.5153

269.1052,

■ 0.8528, 0.4698,

263.6134, 324.5197

1.3634

321.3593,  
316.1097, 386.4020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1129

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.7445, 47.0841,  
63.5404

■ 50.7445, 47.0841,  
63.5404

■ 47.1280, 39.8504,  
62.3353

■ 54.9610, 55.5164,  
64.9466

■ 44.0804, 33.7552,  
61.3194

■ 59.7987, 65.1917,  
66.5592

■ 41.5740, 28.7424,  
60.4838

■ 65.2827, 76.1597,  
68.3874

■ 39.5771, 24.7487,  
59.8180

■ 71.4357, 88.4656,  
70.4385

■ 38.0548, 21.7042,  
59.3105

■ 71.5616, 88.7173,  
70.4805

■ 36.9679, 19.5304,  
58.9481

■ 71.5616, 88.7173,  
70.4806

■ 36.2707, 18.1361,  
58.7156

■ 71.5616, 88.7173,  
70.4808

■ 35.9077, 17.4100,  
58.5945

■ 71.5616, 88.7173,  
70.4809

■ 35.8013, 17.1972,  
58.5589

■ 71.5617, 88.7173,  
70.4810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.8011, 47.0841, 71.5838



50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404



52.0849, 47.0841, 52.9389

# Triad

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



50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404



45.3322, 47.0841, 33.7939



38.7240, 47.0841, 60.2909

# Complementary

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



50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404



46.3711, 55.0885, 47.7267

# 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.



38.1418, 47.0841, 49.6298



50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404



41.8354, 47.0841, 35.2109

# Square

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



50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404



48.8543, 47.0841, 36.5146



39.2509, 47.0841, 40.6848



40.8861, 47.0841, 69.5367



# Rectangle

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



50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404



51.8392, 47.0841, 46.1770



39.2509, 47.0841, 40.6848



38.3422, 47.0841, 56.7170

# Sweetspot

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



50.7459, 47.0861, 63.5414



91.1166, 92.1332, 107.5888



43.0783, 43.1333, 63.1828



19.3889, 19.4928, 22.9905



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.



50.7459, 47.0861, 63.5414



82.1149, 74.1300, 104.5880



48.9781, 46.3790, 54.2324



11.6876, 11.4038, 14.1555



22.5334, 10.8239, 36.8571



1.1625, 0.5584, 1.9014



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7459, 47.0861, 63.5414



82.1149, 74.1300, 104.5880



47.9592, 55.7238, 56.0898



11.6876, 11.4038, 14.1555



22.5334, 10.8239, 36.8571



1.1625, 0.5584, 1.9014



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

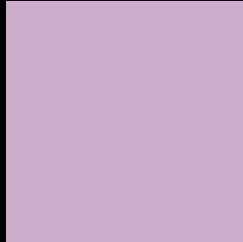
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

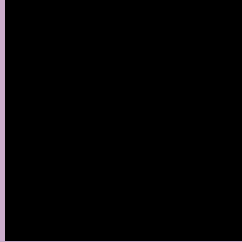
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7445, 47.0841,



# 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

50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404

### Protanopia

46.3926, 47.1162, 66.9708

### Deuteranopia

48.1857, 47.2290, 63.0763



## Tritanopia

49.0678, 47.2813, 54.6842

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404

## Protanomaly

47.6764, 46.9106, 65.5733

## Deuteranomaly

49.0698, 47.0982, 63.0045

## Tritanomaly

49.6962, 47.2515, 57.5401

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

48.1418, 48.2355, 57.2251

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404 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(204, 173, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 173, 204)  
}
```

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(204, 173, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 173, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404 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(204, 173, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 173, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 173, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 173, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 173, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 173,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.7445, 47.0841, 63.5404 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 173, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
173, 204) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor