

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.9151, 70.0766, 42.6518)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.9151, 70.0766, 42.6518)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.9815, 70.1066,  
42.7432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2EC9D
RGB	162, 236, 157
RGB Percent	64%, 93%, 62%
CMY	0.3647, 0.0745, 0.3843
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.33, 0.07
HSL	116°, 68%, 77%
HSV	116°, 33%, 93%
XYZ	50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432
YIQ	204.8680, -18.7450, -40.2570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

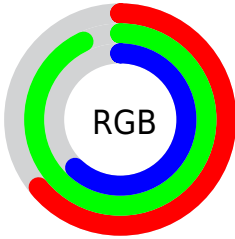
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 236, 231
Decimal	10677405
CIELab	87.05, -37.93, 31.23
CIELCh	87, 49.129, 140.531
Yxy	70.1066, 0.3112, 0.4279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288867485 (0xFFA2EC9D)
YUV	204.8680, -23.5989, -37.5952
Hunter-Lab	83.7297, -37.8415, 28.3438

# Details

The XYZ color **50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **60.1555, 47.1612, 85.2931**, and the grayscale version is **58.0997, 61.1254, 66.5656**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.8571, 91.3335, 75.8657**, and **24.9345, 36.7882, 19.1513** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0556, 67.2645, 32.9448**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.0897, 73.5173, 54.6313**.

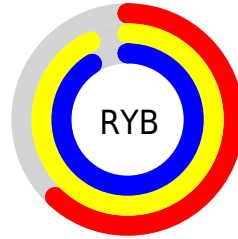
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (93%)

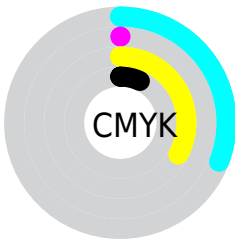
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (91%)

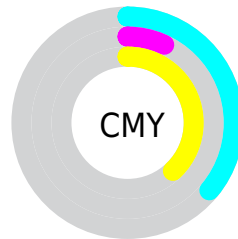


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (7%)


Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432 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 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.9815, 70.1066,  
42.7432


 50.9815, 70.1066,  
42.7432


380.8808,  
460.9242, 373.4448

 36.4149, 51.6134,  
29.3538


 90.8106, 119.3608,  
80.6054

 24.9264, 36.6970,  
19.1007


 116.8037,  
150.8906, 105.9152

 16.1506, 24.9730,  
11.5655


147.3364,  
187.5347, 136.0356

 9.7223, 16.0570,  
6.3297

182.7741,  
229.6776, 171.3851

 5.2761, 9.5645,  
2.9745

223.4820,  
277.7035, 212.3822

 2.4466, 5.1112,  
1.0816

269.8255,

 0.8684, 2.3126,

331.9970, 259.4455

0.0000

322.1699,  
392.9425, 312.9935

0.0000, 0.7804,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.9815, 70.1066,  
42.7432

50.9815, 70.1066,  
42.7432

45.0556, 67.2645,  
32.9448

58.0897, 73.5173,  
54.6313

40.2427, 64.9518,  
25.1112

66.4338, 77.5158,  
68.7153

36.4748, 63.1382,  
19.1111

76.0706, 82.1311,  
85.0996

33.6741, 61.7870,  
14.7956

87.0519, 87.3878,  
103.8807

■ 31.7518, 60.8561,  
11.9924

■ 89.2869, 88.4737,  
106.9790

■ 30.6028, 60.2958,  
10.4923

■ 30.1927, 60.0947,  
10.0081

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.1766, 70.1066, 31.0642



50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



47.1179, 70.1066, 66.3838

# Triad

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



50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



63.0627, 70.1066, 157.3786



89.5590, 70.1066, 56.2098

# Complementary

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



50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



60.1555, 47.1612, 85.2931

# 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.



90.9093, 70.1066, 87.2323



50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



74.6935, 70.1066, 152.3159

# Square

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



50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



53.5446, 70.1066, 136.3947



85.2017, 70.1066, 124.0750



81.7001, 70.1066, 37.1431



# Rectangle

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



50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



47.1744, 70.1066, 88.5027



85.2017, 70.1066, 124.0750



90.8217, 70.1066, 65.3355

# Sweetspot

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



50.9833, 70.1096, 42.7448



82.9644, 94.2129, 88.3075



69.1823, 77.2734, 43.1683



17.4216, 20.0044, 18.3307



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

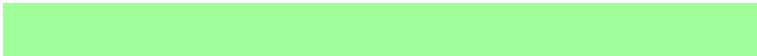


# Same Dimension

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



50.9833, 70.1096, 42.7448



55.8979, 81.2373, 42.8712



53.3320, 70.9341, 60.3077



14.9565, 16.9076, 15.9939



16.6781, 33.1424, 5.5181



1.3407, 2.6185, 0.4348



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1555, 47.1612, 85.2931



68.3468, 50.0590, 100.6678



57.2846, 46.2018, 61.6333



15.6152, 15.2624, 19.0452



24.8358, 11.8393, 44.7192

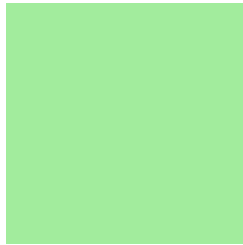


1.9787, 0.9444, 3.5129



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

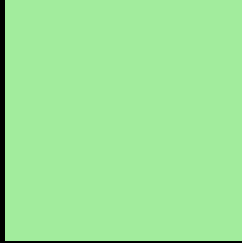
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

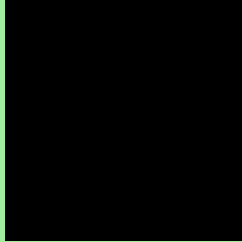
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9815, 70.1066,

42.7432.

# 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

50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432

### Protanopia

64.4986, 69.4578, 38.4410

### Deuteranopia

70.5874, 69.0884, 45.2123



## Tritanopia

61.4630, 69.7865, 95.0247

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



## Protanomaly

58.3356, 68.9882, 39.9472



## Deuteranomaly

61.4118, 68.1236, 44.0948



## Tritanomaly

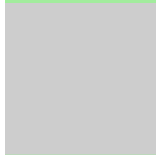
56.9162, 69.5627, 72.7145

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432



## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830



## Achromatomaly

54.6192, 63.5614, 56.9668

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432 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(162, 236, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 236, 157)  
}
```

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(162, 236, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 236, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432 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(162, 236, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 236, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 236, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 236, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 236, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 236,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.9815, 70.1066, 42.7432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 236, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
236, 157) }
```

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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