

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.9703, 79.3264, 14.2049)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.9703, 79.3264, 14.2049)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.9637, 79.3227,  
14.2149)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2FF23
RGB	162, 255, 35
RGB Percent	64%, 100%, 14%
CMY	0.3647, 0.0000, 0.8627
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.86, 0.00
HSL	85°, 100%, 57%
HSV	85°, 86%, 100%
XYZ	50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149
YIQ	202.1130, 15.1920, -88.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

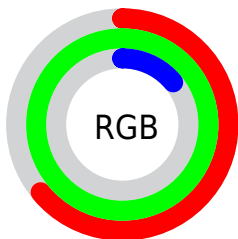
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	35, 255, 128
Decimal	10682147
CIE Lab	91.38, -56.64, 83.68
CIE LCh	91, 101.047, 124.094
Yxy	79.3227, 0.3527, 0.5489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288872227 (0xFFA2FF23)
YUV	202.1130, -82.3867, -35.1791
Hunter-Lab	89.0633, -53.7197, 52.8814

# Details

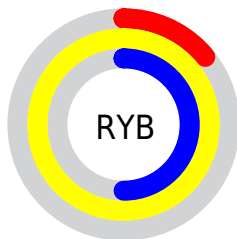
The XYZ color **50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as light washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **27.5559, 13.0134, 95.6672**, and the grayscale version is **56.7023, 59.6552, 64.9645**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.7412, 88.2279, 26.7712**, and **25.5609, 43.1549, 6.9825** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6154, 78.1412, 12.7937**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.7743, 80.7109, 17.0913**.

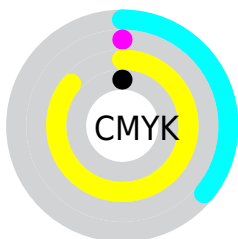
# Distribution



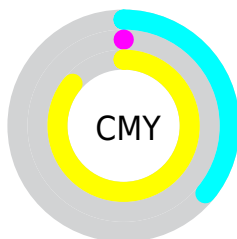
- Red (64%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149 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 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.9637, 79.3227,  
14.2149


 50.9637, 79.3227,  
14.2149


380.8127,  
492.6473, 230.0384

 36.4006, 59.1612,  
8.1298


 90.7844, 132.4131,  
34.1925

 24.9153, 42.7429,  
4.0892


 116.7728,  
166.1107, 48.9220


 16.1424, 29.6834,  
1.6744


 147.3003,  
205.0891, 67.3701

 9.7164, 19.5984,  
0.3431

 182.7324,  
249.7328, 89.9554

 5.2722, 12.1035,  
0.0000

 223.4343,  
300.4260, 117.0963

 2.4442, 6.8142,  
0.0000

269.7714,

 0.8672, 3.3462,

357.5533, 149.2114

0.0000

322.1091,  
421.4989, 186.7193

■ 0.0000, 1.3150,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.1528,  
0.0000

■ 50.9637, 79.3227,  
14.2149

■ 50.9637, 79.3227,  
14.2149

■ 48.6154, 78.1412,  
12.7937

■ 53.7743, 80.7109,  
17.0913

■ 47.8279, 77.7413,  
12.4848

■ 57.1023, 82.3283,  
21.6887

■ 60.9934, 84.1936,  
28.2244

■ 65.4867, 86.3229,  
36.8831

70.6173, 88.7309,  
47.8279

76.4170, 91.4307,  
61.2059

82.9153, 94.4345,  
77.1518

90.1396, 97.7537,  
95.7907

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.



71.9235, 79.3227, 8.1680



50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



39.1284, 79.3227, 38.1453

# Triad

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



50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



55.8124, 79.3227, 286.2469



136.1507, 79.3227, 76.6619

# Complementary

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



50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



27.5559, 13.0134, 95.6672

# 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.



129.1042, 79.3227, 164.0591



50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



78.9740, 79.3227, 318.1522

# Square

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



50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



41.4493, 79.3227, 192.3658



106.5986, 79.3227, 264.3873



124.1243, 79.3227, 28.8767



# Rectangle

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



50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



36.1709, 79.3227, 72.6185



106.5986, 79.3227, 264.3873



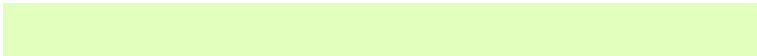
135.9489, 79.3227, 101.7540

# Sweetspot

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



50.9638, 79.3228, 14.2161



76.5822, 91.5073, 61.5999



49.0911, 36.4765, 6.0446



15.9437, 19.3783, 12.1272



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.



50.9638, 79.3228, 14.2161



47.8279, 77.7413, 12.4848



37.5501, 72.4078, 13.5883



18.7759, 20.6859, 19.1475



25.1654, 40.7113, 6.5317



2.5751, 4.0283, 0.6418



# Inverse Universe

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



27.5559, 13.0134, 95.6672



24.2104, 10.3958, 95.3383



53.4658, 26.3704, 96.8798



17.7309, 17.7530, 22.7421



12.8122, 5.5154, 49.8239

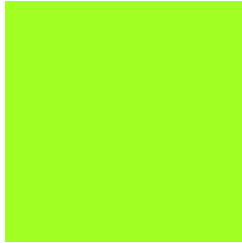


1.3690, 0.5997, 4.8569



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

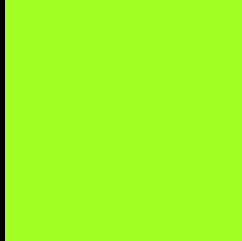
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149 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 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149.



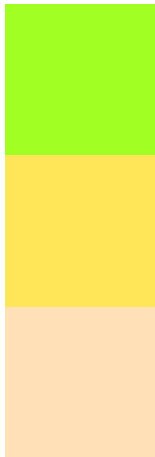
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9637, 79.3227,



# 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

50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149

### Protanopia

71.0208, 78.0032, 20.5454

### Deuteranopia

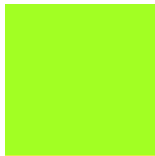
76.4429, 77.9902, 55.8244



## Tritanopia

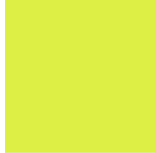
69.8200, 78.8647, 106.1503

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



## Protanomaly

61.4675, 76.9509, 17.2436



## Deuteranomaly

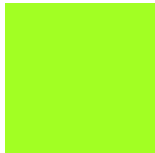
63.4896, 76.3738, 32.1642



## Tritanomaly

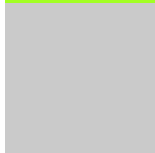
58.9109, 77.4998, 52.4115

# Monochromacy



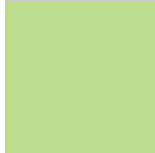
## Original Color

50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149



## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184



## Achromatomaly

51.1577, 64.2008, 34.8950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149 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, 255, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 255, 35)  
}
```

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, 255, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 255, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149 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, 255, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 255, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 255, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 255, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 255, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 255,  
35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.9637, 79.3227, 14.2149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 255, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
255, 35) }
```

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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