

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.1457, 100.0000,  
91.2222)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.1457, 100.0000, 91.2222)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.0429, 77.2332,  
87.1329)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFE6
RGB	0, 255, 230
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 90%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0000, 0.0980
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	174°, 100%, 50%
HSV	174°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329
YIQ	175.9050, -143.9550, -61.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

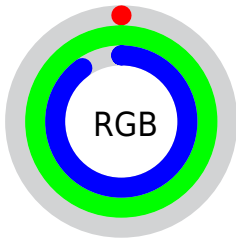
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 134, 255
Decimal	65510
CIELab	90.43, -55.00, -2.18
CIELCh	90, 55.046, 182.274
Yxy	77.2332, 0.2334, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255590 (0xFF00FFE6)
YUV	175.9050, 26.6688, -154.2687
Hunter-Lab	87.8824, -52.1510, 2.7334

# Details

The XYZ color **50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **41.4166, 21.3316, 2.8572**, and the grayscale version is **41.1449, 43.2876, 47.1402**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.4177, 82.6619, 107.3260**, and **27.7041, 43.0277, 47.4024** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.0424, 77.2330, 87.1303**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.8117, 77.5886, 89.0166**.

# Distribution



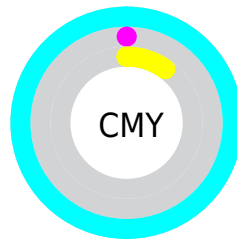
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329 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 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.0429, 77.2332,  
87.1329


 50.0429, 77.2332,  
87.1329


377.2829,  
485.5588, 538.9870


 35.6654, 57.4443,  
65.0449


 89.4299, 129.4686,  
145.2499


 24.3448, 41.3621,  
47.0459


 115.1701,  
162.6839, 182.1160

 15.7157, 28.6021,  
32.7174


 145.4286,  
201.1435, 224.7452

 9.4128, 18.7800,  
21.6407

 180.5707,  
245.2316, 273.5561

 5.0706, 11.5114,  
13.3973

220.9619,  
295.3329, 328.9671

 2.3240, 6.4119,  
7.5688

266.9674,

 0.8069, 3.0971,

351.8315, 391.3970

3.7365

318.9526,  
415.1120, 461.2641

■ 0.0000, 1.1827,  
1.4819

■ 0.0000, 0.0475,  
0.2044

■ 50.0429, 77.2332,  
87.1329

■ 50.0429, 77.2332,  
87.1329

■ 50.0424, 77.2330,  
87.1303

■ 50.8117, 77.5886,  
89.0166

■ 52.1238, 78.2236,  
90.9507

■ 54.1445, 79.2232,  
92.9445

■ 56.9744, 80.6395,  
95.0028

■ 60.6981, 82.5159,  
97.1296

■ 65.3894, 84.8905,  
99.3286

■ 71.1143, 87.7974,  
101.6028

■ 77.9331, 91.2676,  
103.9553

■ 85.9015, 95.3299,  
106.3887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.4133, 77.2332, 53.5701



50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



53.2555, 77.2332, 131.3231

# Triad

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



50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



88.4415, 77.2332, 165.6821



86.4009, 77.2332, 33.3176

# Complementary

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



50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



41.4166, 21.3316, 2.8572

# 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.



98.0936, 77.2332, 49.8106



50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



99.3713, 77.2332, 124.4453

# Square

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



50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



74.4615, 77.2332, 184.6447



103.1044, 77.2332, 81.1263



72.3642, 77.2332, 28.8759



# Rectangle

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



50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



58.3969, 77.2332, 159.2781



103.1044, 77.2332, 81.1263



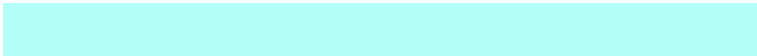
90.7930, 77.2332, 37.3146

# Sweetspot

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



50.0439, 77.2336, 87.1343



71.1007, 87.7905, 101.5978



36.1749, 71.7339, 11.9410



14.6742, 18.5142, 21.5389



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.



50.0439, 77.2336, 87.1343



50.0424, 77.2330, 87.1303



29.4456, 30.0101, 98.8483



18.4735, 20.4490, 22.7967



26.1796, 40.3684, 45.6927



2.5704, 3.9391, 4.5613



# Inverse Universe

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



41.4166, 21.3316, 2.8572



41.4155, 21.3302, 2.8542



45.9949, 30.7694, 3.5165



18.0817, 18.0160, 19.0475



21.6642, 11.1550, 1.6164

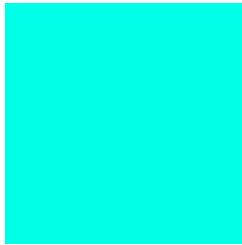


2.1324, 1.0953, 0.2785



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

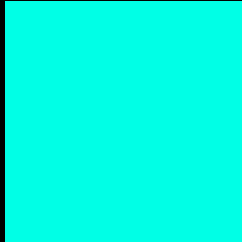
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

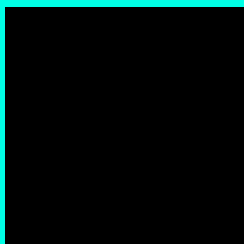
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329.



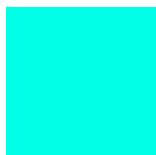
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0429, 77.2332,



# Color Blindness Simulation

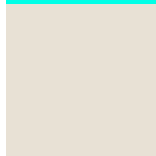
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



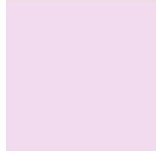
### Original Color

50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



### Protanopia

72.2142, 75.8103, 73.7776



### Deuteranopia

77.3821, 75.7133, 91.4246



## Tritanopia

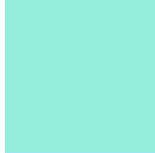
61.7180, 76.4265, 106.1066

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



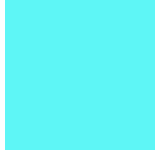
## Protanomaly

54.9944, 71.4013, 77.9011



## Deuteranomaly

57.1784, 70.5814, 89.2072



## Tritanomaly

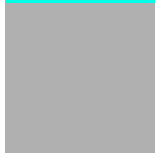
54.2064, 74.9450, 98.7976

# Monochromacy



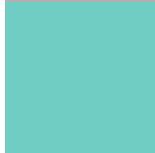
## Original Color

50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329



## Achromatopsia

41.2663, 43.4154, 47.2793



## Achromatomaly

38.4772, 51.0929, 60.0585

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329 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(0, 255, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 230)  
}
```

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(0, 255, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329 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(0, 255, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.0429, 77.2332, 87.1329 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
230) }
```

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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