

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1360, 46.5818,  
132.8998)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1360, 46.5818, 132.8998)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.0002, 44.2045,  
100.5048)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1A7FF
RGB	177, 167, 255
RGB Percent	69%, 65%, 100%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3451, 0.0000
CMYK	0.31, 0.35, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	247°, 100%, 83%
HSV	247°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048
YIQ	180.0220, -22.2880, 29.4880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

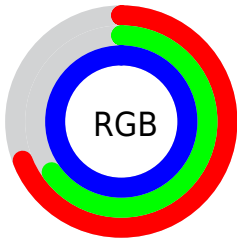
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	177, 167, 255
Decimal	11642879
CIE Lab	72.36, 22.74, -42.38
CIE LCh	72, 48.097, 298.222
Yxy	44.2045, 0.2568, 0.2270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289832959 (0xFFB1A7FF)
YUV	180.0220, 36.9642, -2.6503
Hunter-Lab	66.4865, 17.8871, -43.0857

# Details

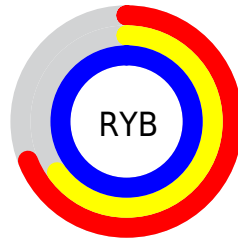
The XYZ color **50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **80.3913, 93.7225, 50.4139**, and the grayscale version is **43.2119, 45.4623, 49.5085**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.1030, 76.9550, 105.3451**, and **24.3498, 20.4763, 56.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0523, 33.3280, 98.8770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7246, 57.3658, 102.4799**.

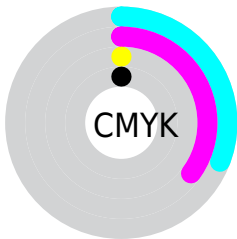
# Distribution



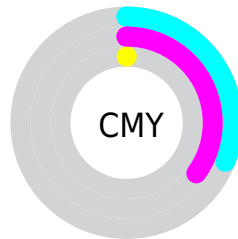
- Red (69%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048 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 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.0002, 44.2045,  
100.5048

50.0002, 44.2045,  
100.5048

377.1187,  
363.5421, 583.0704

35.6314, 30.8313,  
76.1030

89.3670, 81.5254,  
163.9086

24.3184, 20.4704,  
56.0098

115.0957,  
106.2419, 203.7477

15.6960, 12.7375,  
39.8067

145.3416,  
135.5082, 249.5696

9.3988, 7.2480,  
27.0752

180.4703,  
169.7089, 301.7929

5.0614, 3.6177,  
17.3968

220.8470,  
209.2282, 360.8361

2.3184, 1.4621,  
10.3529

266.8370,

0.8041, 0.2618,

254.4506, 427.1177

5.5249

318.8058,  
305.7604, 501.0563

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4943

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8371

■ 50.0002, 44.2045,  
100.5048

■ 50.0002, 44.2045,  
100.5048

■ 41.0523, 33.3280,  
98.8770

■ 60.7246, 57.3658,  
102.4799

■ 33.7802, 24.6009,  
97.5758

■ 73.3101, 72.9269,  
104.8202

■ 28.0798, 17.8813,  
96.5792

■ 87.8412, 91.0010,  
107.5430

■ 23.8333, 13.0078,  
95.8623

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 20.9061, 9.7941,  
95.3963

■ 19.1372, 8.0137,  
95.1459

■ 18.5561, 7.4809,  
95.0737

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.5231, 44.2045, 109.5821



50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048



57.0501, 44.2045, 76.3495

# Triad

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



50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048



50.9671, 44.2045, 18.8497



28.0296, 44.2045, 46.7305

# Complementary

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



50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048



80.3913, 93.7225, 50.4139

# 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.



29.8849, 44.2045, 27.8951



50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048



42.5109, 44.2045, 15.4337

# Square

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



50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048



57.6579, 44.2045, 29.6330



34.9288, 44.2045, 18.1026



29.4931, 44.2045, 73.0654



# Rectangle

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



50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048



59.6021, 44.2045, 58.0485



34.9288, 44.2045, 18.1026



28.2803, 44.2045, 39.4131

# Sweetspot

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



50.0016, 44.2061, 100.5050



79.6159, 80.7582, 105.9994



67.0037, 81.4693, 106.8014



16.6112, 16.7512, 22.6078



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.



50.0016, 44.2061, 100.5050



43.9961, 36.8928, 99.4099



61.3244, 50.0432, 101.0349



17.1946, 17.4766, 22.7170



9.7566, 3.9402, 49.6809



1.0090, 0.4141, 4.8400



# Inverse Universe

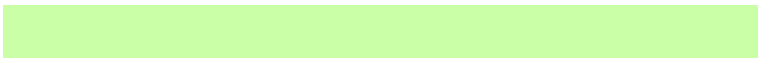
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.5406, 55.4911, 93.3260



68.4138, 49.6948, 90.8739



67.1471, 86.8949, 49.7941



18.6985, 18.2627, 22.2955



28.7587, 13.9928, 38.9752

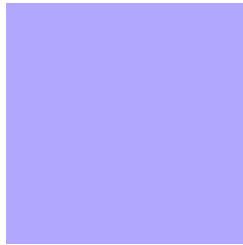


2.8244, 1.3721, 3.9224



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

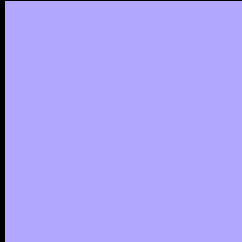
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

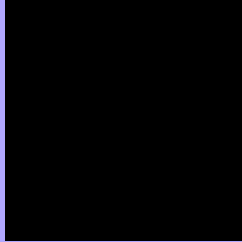
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.0002, 44.2045,



# 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

50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048

### Protanopia

46.1425, 44.4593, 100.7573

### Deuteranopia

45.6494, 44.5321, 99.1181



## Tritanopia

41.1675, 44.0278, 57.3674

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048

## Protanomaly

47.2997, 44.1986, 100.6460

## Deuteranomaly

47.1310, 44.4138, 99.8546

## Tritanomaly

44.0868, 44.0528, 71.1452

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048

## Achromatopsia

43.3819, 45.6411, 49.7032

## Achromatomaly

45.1829, 44.7486, 65.2874

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048 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(177, 167, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 167, 255)  
}
```

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(177, 167, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 167, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048 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(177, 167, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 167, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 167, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 167, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 167, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 167,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.0002, 44.2045, 100.5048 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 167, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
167, 255) }
```

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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