

# Converting Colors

XYZ(60.7687, 100.0000,  
91.8001)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(60.7687, 100.0000, 91.8001)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.1838, 77.2895,  
87.8747)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFE7
RGB	0, 255, 231
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 91%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0000, 0.0941
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	174°, 100%, 50%
HSV	174°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747
YIQ	176.0190, -144.2760, -61.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

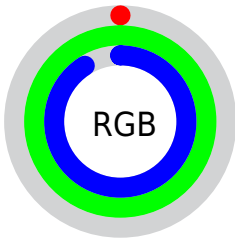
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 134, 255
Decimal	65511
CIELab	90.45, -54.74, -2.67
CIELCh	90, 54.800, 182.788
Yxy	77.2895, 0.2330, 0.3589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255591 (0xFF00FFE7)
YUV	176.0190, 27.1056, -154.3687
Hunter-Lab	87.9144, -51.9579, 2.2769

# Details

The XYZ color **50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **41.4062, 21.3275, 2.8017**, and the grayscale version is **41.2031, 43.3489, 47.2070**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.4177, 82.6619, 107.3260**, and **27.8027, 43.0671, 47.9217** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1832, 77.2893, 87.8718**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9404, 77.6401, 89.6936**.

# Distribution



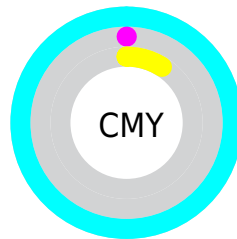
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (91%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747 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 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.1838, 77.2895,  
87.8747


 50.1838, 77.2895,  
87.8747


377.8244,  
485.7505, 541.4835


 35.7779, 57.4905,  
65.6556


 89.6373, 129.5481,  
146.2923

 24.4320, 41.3992,  
47.5381


 115.4156,  
162.7764, 183.3278

 15.7809, 28.6311,  
33.1039


 145.7154,  
201.2500, 226.1393

 9.4591, 18.8020,  
21.9343

 180.9021,  
245.3533, 275.1451

 5.1013, 11.5273,  
13.6108

221.3410,  
295.4705, 330.7639

 2.3422, 6.4227,  
7.7148

267.3974,

 0.8161, 3.1037,

351.9862, 393.4142

3.8279

319.4368,  
415.2848, 463.5146

■ 0.0000, 1.1861,  
1.5314

■ 0.0000, 0.0503,  
0.2411

■ 50.1838, 77.2895,  
87.8747

■ 50.1838, 77.2895,  
87.8747

■ 50.1832, 77.2893,  
87.8718

■ 50.9404, 77.6401,  
89.6936

■ 52.2400, 78.2701,  
91.5609

■ 54.2478, 79.2646,  
93.4859

■ 57.0645, 80.6756,  
95.4732

■ 60.7746, 82.5466,  
97.5270

■ 65.4518, 84.9156,  
99.6508

■ 71.1623, 87.8168,  
101.8478

■ 77.9663, 91.2811,  
104.1209

■ 85.9195, 95.3373,  
106.4728

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.4526, 77.2895, 54.1776



50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



53.4819, 77.2895, 131.9300

# Triad

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



50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



88.6560, 77.2895, 164.7608



86.1664, 77.2895, 33.3439

# Complementary

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



50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



41.4062, 21.3275, 2.8017

# 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.



97.8839, 77.2895, 49.5798



50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



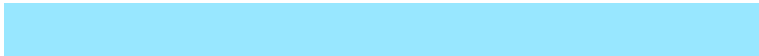
99.4421, 77.2895, 123.5451

# Square

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



50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



74.7489, 77.2895, 184.1283



103.0107, 77.2895, 80.5420



72.1887, 77.2895, 29.0866



# Rectangle

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



50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



58.6659, 77.2895, 159.5920



103.0107, 77.2895, 80.5420



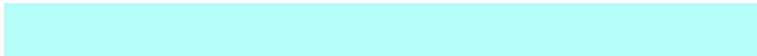
90.5562, 77.2895, 37.2668

# Sweetspot

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



50.1848, 77.2900, 87.8761



71.1471, 87.8091, 101.8424



36.1751, 71.7339, 11.9412



14.6855, 18.5187, 21.5983



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.



50.1848, 77.2900, 87.8761



50.1832, 77.2893, 87.8718



29.4461, 30.0110, 98.8485



18.4768, 20.4502, 22.8137



26.2521, 40.3974, 46.0745



2.5767, 3.9416, 4.5946



# Inverse Universe

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



41.4062, 21.3275, 2.8017



41.4049, 21.3260, 2.7984



45.9954, 30.7702, 3.5168



18.0788, 18.0148, 19.0322



21.6580, 11.1525, 1.5835

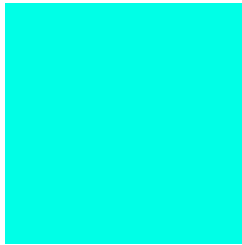


2.1310, 1.0948, 0.2713



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

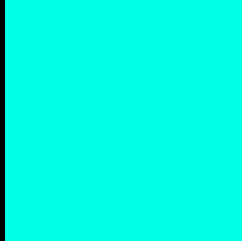
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

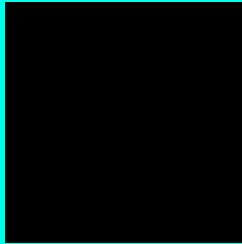
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747.



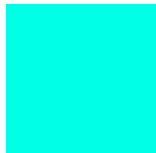
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.1838, 77.2895,



# Color Blindness Simulation

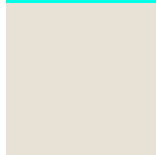
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



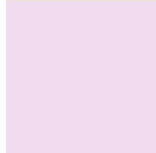
### Original Color

50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



### Protanopia

72.3415, 75.8613, 74.4482



### Deuteranopia

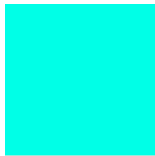
77.1871, 75.5958, 92.1846



## Tritanopia

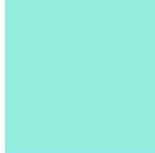
61.7180, 76.4265, 106.1066

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



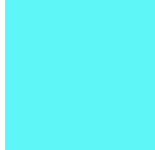
## Protanomaly

55.1265, 71.4541, 78.5967



## Deuteranomaly

57.1338, 70.5417, 89.9615



## Tritanomaly

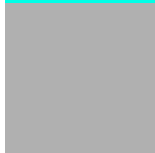
54.2064, 74.9450, 98.7976

# Monochromacy



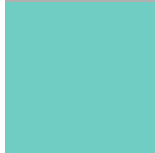
## Original Color

50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747



## 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 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747 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, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 231)  
}
```

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, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747 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, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 231) }
```

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, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.1838, 77.2895, 87.8747 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, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
231) }
```

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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