

# Converting Colors

XYZ(44.9237, 50.4643, 51.1561)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(44.9237, 50.4643, 51.1561)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(44.8660, 50.4748,  
51.0940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEC1B5
RGB	174, 193, 181
RGB Percent	68%, 76%, 71%
CMY	0.3176, 0.2431, 0.2902
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.06, 0.24
HSL	142°, 13%, 72%
HSV	142°, 10%, 76%
XYZ	44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940
YIQ	185.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

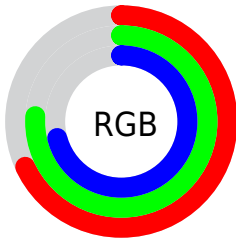
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">174, 188, 193</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11452853</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">76.36, -8.79, 3.82</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">76, 9.587, 156.496</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">50.4748, 0.3064, 0.3447</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289642933</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFAEC1B5</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">185.9510, -2.4408, -10.4810</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">71.0456, -11.6053, 7.0922</a>

# Details

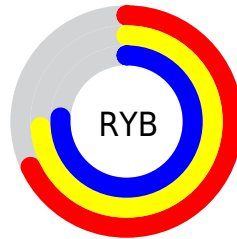
The XYZ color **44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **45.9931, 45.1560, 52.7486**, and the grayscale version is **46.6621, 49.0921, 53.4613**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.7949, 90.6888, 93.3144**, and **21.1549, 24.1613, 23.9707** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.6748, 47.9383, 44.6050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.7873, 53.3779, 58.1907**.

# Distribution



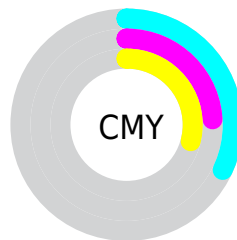
- Red (68%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940 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 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.8660, 50.4748,  
51.0940

■ 44.8660, 50.4748,  
51.0940

357.0234,  
388.5198, 407.7859

■ 31.5527, 35.7908,  
35.9062

■ 81.7576, 90.8780,  
93.2066

■ 21.1740, 24.2727,  
24.0726

106.0666,  
117.3659, 120.9685

■ 13.3644, 15.5360,  
15.1748

134.7716,  
148.5573, 153.7588

■ 7.7587, 9.1964,  
8.7942

168.2379,  
184.8366, 191.9961

■ 3.9914, 4.8695,  
4.5122

206.8309,  
226.5880, 236.0989

■ 1.6973, 2.1709,  
1.9103

250.9159,

■ 0.4546, 0.7041,

274.1961, 286.4858

0.4993

300.8583,  
328.0453, 343.5753

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.8660, 50.4748,  
51.0940

■ 44.8660, 50.4748,  
51.0940

■ 39.6748, 47.9383,  
44.6050

■ 50.7873, 53.3779,  
58.1907

■ 35.1806, 45.7474,  
38.7044

■ 57.4620, 56.6549,  
65.9071

■ 31.3536, 43.8885,  
33.3768

■ 64.9172, 60.3210,  
74.2591

■ 28.1606, 42.3447,  
28.6047

■ 73.1776, 64.3888,  
83.2608

■ 25.5650, 41.0977,  
24.3698

■ 76.3312, 65.8100,  
92.6484

■ 23.5266, 40.1271,  
20.6529

■ 78.2237, 66.5670,  
102.6141

■ 21.9998, 39.4096,  
17.4333

■ 78.3609, 66.6219,  
103.3370

■ 20.9311, 38.9183,  
14.6891

■ 20.2212, 38.6024,  
12.3946

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.9427, 50.4748, 47.3586



44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940



44.6128, 50.4748, 56.0892

# Triad

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



44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940



48.3680, 50.4748, 65.4229



50.8154, 50.4748, 49.2634

# Complementary

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



44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940



45.9931, 45.1560, 52.7486

# 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.



51.5016, 50.4748, 53.8431



44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940



50.0659, 50.4748, 63.3308

# Square

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



44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940



46.6057, 50.4748, 64.5732



51.2240, 50.4748, 59.0131



49.3704, 50.4748, 46.3489



# Rectangle

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



44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940



44.9392, 50.4748, 59.5071



51.2240, 50.4748, 59.0131



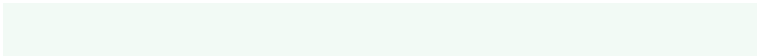
51.1441, 50.4748, 50.6478

# Sweetspot

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



44.8674, 50.4769, 51.0951



87.4176, 93.8604, 100.0275



46.9696, 51.6416, 47.5373



18.5664, 20.0442, 21.2356



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138

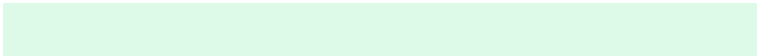


# Same Dimension

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



44.8674, 50.4769, 51.0951



78.0611, 89.2782, 88.6889



45.8726, 50.8790, 56.3882



10.0944, 11.3188, 11.5005



13.4779, 25.6852, 8.4094



0.6157, 1.1231, 0.5390



# Inverse Universe

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



45.9931, 45.1560, 52.7486



80.5169, 77.6691, 92.2957



45.0193, 44.7664, 47.6204



10.3348, 10.1825, 11.8536



16.9996, 8.4896, 13.1759



0.7668, 0.3797, 0.7394



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

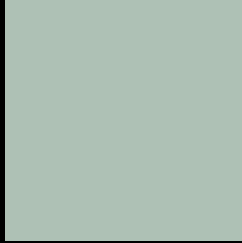
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

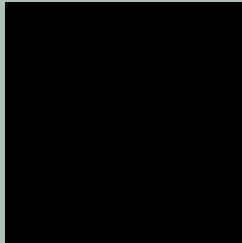
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

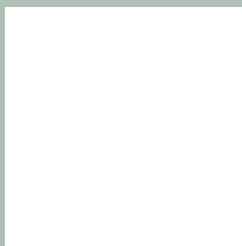
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940.



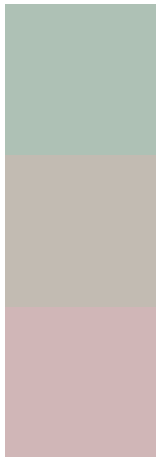
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.8660, 50.4748,



# 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

44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940

### Protanopia

48.0543, 50.2243, 49.2810

### Deuteranopia

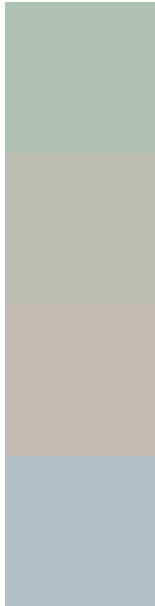
51.2876, 50.2847, 51.8025



## Tritanopia

47.5771, 50.2679, 64.9527

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940

## Protanomaly

46.8278, 50.2147, 49.8721

## Deuteranomaly

48.7674, 50.2310, 51.3812

## Tritanomaly

46.5087, 50.1595, 59.4550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

46.1407, 49.8010, 52.5281

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940 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(174, 193, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 193, 181)  
}
```

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(174, 193, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 193, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940 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(174, 193, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 193, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 193, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 193, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 193, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 193,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 44.8660, 50.4748, 51.0940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 193, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
193, 181) }
```

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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