

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.8991, 43.2446, 37.0545)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.8991, 43.2446, 37.0545)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.0030, 43.2299,  
37.2140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DFA09C
RGB	223, 160, 156
RGB Percent	87%, 63%, 61%
CMY	0.1255, 0.3725, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.30, 0.13
HSL	4°, 51%, 74%
HSV	4°, 30%, 87%
XYZ	49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140
YIQ	178.3810, 38.8320, 12.1120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

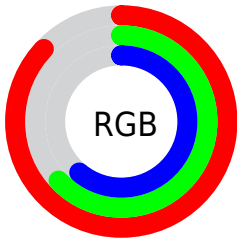
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	223, 160, 156
Decimal	14655644
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.71, 22.86, 11.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 25.544, 26.485
Yxy	43.2299, 0.3786, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292845724 (0xFFDFA09C)
YUV	178.3810, -11.0338, 39.1309
Hunter-Lab	65.7494, 17.9743, 12.4666

# Details

The XYZ color **49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **52.3603, 63.0566, 79.2237**, and the grayscale version is **42.5620, 44.7785, 48.7638**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.1733, 74.5140, 71.2879**, and **23.6382, 19.8520, 15.9506** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9520, 35.8773, 27.0537**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.0160, 51.9512, 49.4062**.

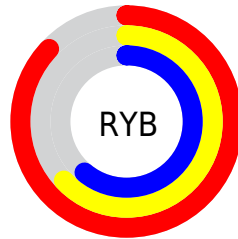
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (63%)

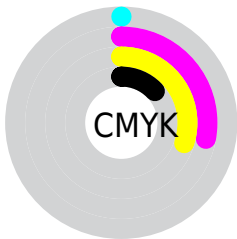
Blue (61%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (61%)

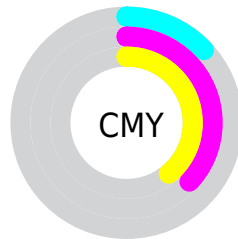


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140 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 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49.0030, 43.2299,  
37.2140


 49.0030, 43.2299,  
37.2140


373.2709,  
359.5564, 349.4326

 34.8364, 30.0655,  
25.0761


 87.8966, 80.0577,  
72.0918

 23.7028, 19.8883,  
15.9143


 113.3543,  
104.4899, 95.6688

 15.2368, 12.3139,  
9.3098


143.3065,  
133.4468, 123.8960

 9.0732, 6.9578,  
4.8442

178.1184,  
167.3129, 157.1918

 4.8464, 3.4357,  
2.0990

218.1554,  
206.4725, 195.9748

 2.1913, 1.3632,  
0.6152

263.7830,

 0.7381, 0.1894,

251.3100, 240.6636

0.0000

315.3663,  
302.2098, 291.6767

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.0030, 43.2299,  
37.2140

■ 49.0030, 43.2299,  
37.2140

■ 43.9520, 35.8773,  
27.0537

■ 55.0160, 51.9512,  
49.4062

■ 39.8097, 29.8182,  
18.8123

■ 62.0337, 62.0993,  
63.7296

■ 36.5232, 24.9796,  
12.3701

■ 70.1004, 73.7362,  
80.2802

■ 34.0325, 21.2786,  
7.5925

■ 79.2566, 86.9187,  
99.1472

■ 32.2699, 18.6222,  
4.3262

■ 84.2415, 94.4280,  
108.3942

■ 31.1561, 16.9024,  
2.3896

■ 30.5797, 15.9843,  
1.4736

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.9747, 43.2299, 48.5476



49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140



45.8610, 43.2299, 29.8527

# Triad

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



49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140



34.5287, 43.2299, 35.0901



40.5802, 43.2299, 75.1166

# Complementary

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



49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140



52.3603, 63.0566, 79.2237

# 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.



36.6595, 43.2299, 69.8886



49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140



33.3239, 43.2299, 45.6228

# Square

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



49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140



37.4853, 43.2299, 28.7862



34.0760, 43.2299, 58.5286



44.9160, 43.2299, 71.8091



# Rectangle

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



49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140



43.0660, 43.2299, 27.4788



34.0760, 43.2299, 58.5286



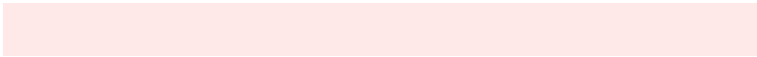
39.1729, 43.2299, 74.2790

# Sweetspot

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



49.0042, 43.2319, 37.2149



85.0710, 85.6059, 88.4210



55.1922, 44.6142, 73.1700



17.8872, 17.8589, 18.2677



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.



49.0042, 43.2319, 37.2149



61.9985, 52.1710, 41.5467



55.4693, 56.1623, 39.3699



13.7727, 13.8313, 14.2506



18.0074, 9.4527, 0.8755



1.2717, 0.7022, 0.0685



# Inverse Universe

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



52.3603, 63.0566, 79.2237



67.2298, 83.0968, 107.1036



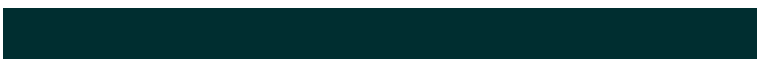
44.6206, 47.5772, 76.6438



14.0427, 15.4246, 17.6248



21.3650, 30.1996, 45.7514



1.5025, 2.1365, 3.1784



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

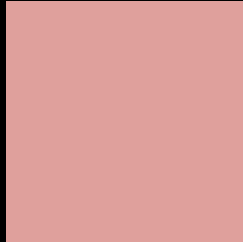
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

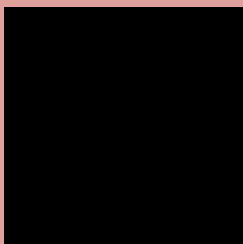
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.0030, 43.2299,

37.2140.

# 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

49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140

### Protanopia

41.3222, 43.2854, 41.2990

### Deuteranopia

44.2949, 43.5001, 36.6336



## Tritanopia

50.2230, 43.2033, 43.7222

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140

## Protanomaly

43.8337, 43.1930, 39.7450

## Deuteranomaly

45.8471, 43.1943, 36.9313

## Tritanomaly

49.9301, 43.3602, 41.3351

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140

## Achromatopsia

42.3164, 44.5201, 48.4824

## Achromatomaly

44.0667, 43.4974, 44.1035

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140 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(223, 160, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 160, 156)  
}
```

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(223, 160, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 160, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140 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(223, 160, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 160, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 160, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 160, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 160, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 160,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.0030, 43.2299, 37.2140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 160, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
160, 156) }
```

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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