

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.1660, 45.2193, 11.9340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.1660, 45.2193, 11.9340)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(49.1527, 45.1853,  
11.9254)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECA546
RGB	236, 165, 70
RGB Percent	93%, 65%, 27%
CMY	0.0745, 0.3529, 0.7255
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.70, 0.07
HSL	34°, 81%, 60%
HSV	34°, 70%, 93%
XYZ	49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254
YIQ	175.3990, 72.8110, -14.4930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

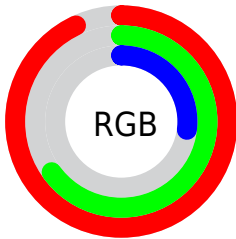
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 236, 70</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15508806</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">73.01, 17.65, 57.78</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">73, 60.419, 73.010</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">45.1853, 0.4626, 0.4252</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4293698886 (0xFFECA546)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">175.3990, -51.9617, 53.1471</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">67.2200, 12.8880, 36.5355</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **27.1905, 26.4069, 83.0203**, and the grayscale version is **41.1902, 43.3353, 47.1922**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.4084, 73.8765, 29.2876**, and **23.8700, 21.0645, 3.1244** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7999, 41.4470, 8.1601**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.9438, 49.3325, 17.2809**.

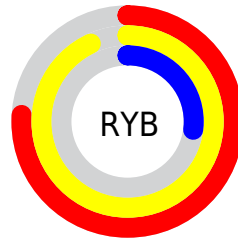
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (65%)

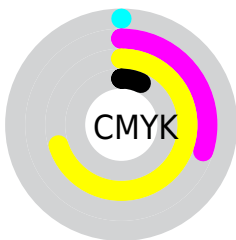
Blue (27%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (27%)

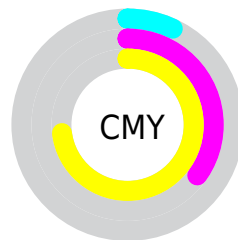


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254 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 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



49.1527, 45.1853,  
11.9254

49.1527, 45.1853,  
11.9254

373.8501,  
367.5235, 214.8711

34.9557, 31.6034,  
6.5710

88.1176, 82.9984,  
30.0215

23.7951, 21.0588,  
3.1209

113.6161,  
107.9984, 43.6003

15.3056, 13.1670,  
1.1567

143.6125,  
137.5732, 60.7576

9.1218, 7.5436,  
0.0000

178.4722,  
172.1073, 81.9120

4.8785, 3.8043,  
0.0000

218.5604,  
211.9849, 107.4820

2.2102, 1.5647,  
0.0000

264.2426,

0.7481, 0.3336,

257.5906, 137.8862

0.0000

315.8840,  
309.3086, 173.5431

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.1527, 45.1853,  
11.9254

■ 49.1527, 45.1853,  
11.9254

■ 46.7999, 41.4470,  
8.1601

■ 51.9438, 49.3325,  
17.2809

■ 44.8425, 38.0897,  
5.7889


■ 55.2040, 53.9005,  
24.3865


■ 43.2653, 35.1796,  
4.5100


■ 58.9642, 58.9085,  
33.3852


■ 63.2513, 64.3719,  
44.4043

■ 68.0901, 70.3055,  
57.5601

 73.5038, 76.7229,  
72.9599

 79.5138, 83.6372,  
90.7036

 85.5222, 90.8134,  
107.6290

 88.4019, 96.5728,  
108.5889

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.5571, 45.1853, 19.2544



49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254



38.5398, 45.1853, 11.5240

# Triad

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



49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254



26.0571, 45.1853, 63.4737



58.3267, 45.1853, 105.0930

# Complementary

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



49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254



27.1905, 26.4069, 83.0203

# 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.



47.6786, 45.1853, 130.3056



49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254



29.7541, 45.1853, 100.4312

# Square

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



49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254



26.3193, 45.1853, 34.0987



37.2874, 45.1853, 128.3167



65.4195, 45.1853, 68.2058



# Rectangle

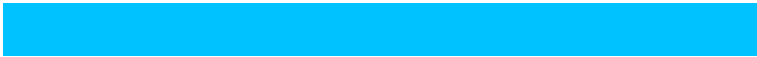
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254



32.8152, 45.1853, 14.7888



37.2874, 45.1853, 128.3167



54.9758, 45.1853, 115.7812

# Sweetspot

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



49.1537, 45.1876, 11.9263



80.7198, 83.2666, 67.3540



41.6598, 24.1645, 28.0340



16.9236, 17.3930, 13.4412



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.



49.1537, 45.1876, 11.9263



54.8035, 47.7523, 8.4082



62.1313, 76.4296, 17.2726



15.7812, 16.4854, 15.8690



23.9798, 19.6539, 2.5297



1.9781, 1.7336, 0.2304



# Inverse Universe

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



27.1905, 26.4069, 83.0203



27.2633, 24.3009, 97.8614



20.7299, 12.1892, 80.6166



14.7609, 15.6082, 19.1570



11.0298, 8.7065, 44.8422



0.9598, 0.8710, 3.5524



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254 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 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254 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 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.1527, 45.1853,



# 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

49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254

### Protanopia

41.3767, 45.4163, 13.0640

### Deuteranopia

46.3468, 45.3905, 11.7873



## Tritanopia

55.3143, 45.1100, 42.3509

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254

## Protanomaly

43.9731, 45.2871, 12.7270

## Deuteranomaly

47.2571, 45.2996, 11.8832

## Tritanomaly

52.4982, 44.9875, 27.7463

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254

## Achromatopsia

40.7470, 42.8690, 46.6844

## Achromatomaly

42.1042, 42.8023, 29.7094

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254 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(236, 165, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 165, 70)  
}
```

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(236, 165, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 165, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254 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(236, 165, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 165, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(236, 165, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 165, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 165, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 165,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.1527, 45.1853, 11.9254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 165, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
165, 70) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor