

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.2078, 40.8995, 36.1931)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.2078, 40.8995, 36.1931)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.1358, 40.8373,  
36.3030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5969B
RGB	229, 150, 155
RGB Percent	90%, 59%, 61%
CMY	0.1020, 0.4117, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.32, 0.10
HSL	356°, 60%, 74%
HSV	356°, 34%, 90%
XYZ	49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030
YIQ	174.1910, 45.4790, 18.3030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

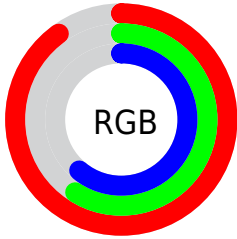
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	229, 150, 155
Decimal	15046299
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.06, 30.33, 9.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 31.845, 17.732
Yxy	40.8373, 0.3891, 0.3234
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293236379 (0xFFE5969B)
YUV	174.1910, -9.4612, 48.0675
Hunter-Lab	63.9041, 25.4164, 11.0510

# Details

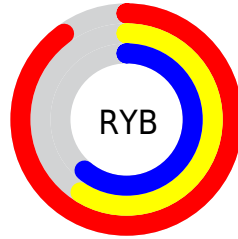
The XYZ color **49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **54.0533, 67.9053, 80.7827**, and the grayscale version is **40.3620, 42.4640, 46.2433**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.5799, 69.5261, 69.8107**, and **23.8796, 18.5055, 15.4100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.1879, 33.5729, 26.5410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1200, 49.6617, 47.9903**.

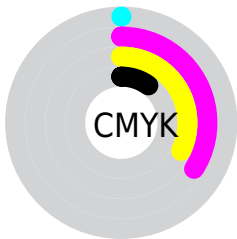
# Distribution



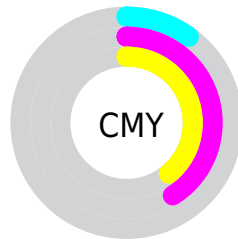
- Red (90%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030 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 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49.1358, 40.8373,  
36.3030


 49.1358, 40.8373,  
36.3030


373.7848,  
349.6402, 345.3603

 34.9422, 28.1920,  
24.3768


 88.0926, 76.4368,  
70.6738

 23.7847, 18.4704,  
15.3986


 113.5866,  
100.1599, 93.9554

 15.2978, 11.2883,  
8.9499


143.5780,  
128.3442, 121.8592

 9.1163, 6.2611,  
4.6121

178.4322,  
161.3743, 154.8038

 4.8749, 3.0045,  
1.9668

218.5147,  
199.6346, 193.2077

 2.2080, 1.1341,  
0.5348

264.1907,

 0.7470, 0.0068,

243.5094, 237.4893

0.0000

315.8256,  
293.3831, 288.0674

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.1358, 40.8373,  
36.3030

■ 49.1358, 40.8373,  
36.3030

■ 44.1879, 33.5729,  
26.5410

■ 55.1200, 49.6617,  
47.9903

■ 40.2142, 27.7722,  
18.5987

■ 62.1914, 60.1233,  
61.6958

■ 37.1514, 23.3377,  
12.3640

■ 70.4013, 72.3012,  
77.5095

■ 34.9269, 20.1573,  
7.7116

■ 79.7968, 86.2675,  
95.5152

■ 33.4573, 18.1013,  
4.4989

■ 86.1231, 95.3980,  
108.4822

■ 32.6417, 17.0118,  
2.5575

■ 32.3956, 16.6910,  
1.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.4250, 40.8373, 50.8296



49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030



45.9338, 40.8373, 26.4659

# Triad

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



49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030



31.8772, 40.8373, 27.8551



36.7291, 40.8373, 78.7168

# Complementary

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



49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030



54.0533, 67.9053, 80.7827

# 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.



32.4719, 40.8373, 69.1932



49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030



29.8431, 40.8373, 38.6550

# Square

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



49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030



35.8490, 40.8373, 22.3907



30.0506, 40.8373, 53.7667



41.9395, 40.8373, 77.6876



# Rectangle

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



49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030



42.7272, 40.8373, 22.8848



30.0506, 40.8373, 53.7667



35.1485, 40.8373, 76.5689

# Sweetspot

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



49.1369, 40.8393, 36.3038



83.8376, 83.3516, 87.3543



55.7082, 43.2766, 79.5457



17.6334, 17.3791, 18.0974



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.



49.1369, 40.8393, 36.3038



58.3093, 45.6530, 37.6642



55.0083, 53.2397, 36.2338



14.4138, 14.3827, 15.1133



18.5371, 9.5491, 1.1915



1.3829, 0.7109, 0.1569



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1369, 40.8393, 36.3038



58.3093, 45.6530, 37.6642



46.1851, 51.0687, 81.5517



14.4138, 14.3827, 15.1133



18.5371, 9.5491, 1.1915



1.3829, 0.7109, 0.1569



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

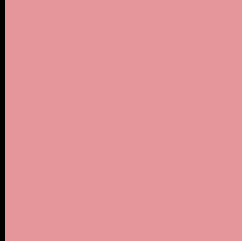
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

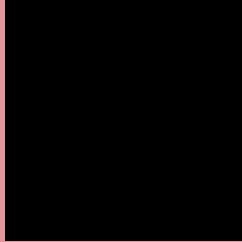
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.1358, 40.8373,



# 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

49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030

### Protanopia

39.3503, 41.1091, 41.9373

### Deuteranopia

41.6283, 40.7794, 35.3829



## Tritanopia

49.7257, 40.8560, 38.5229

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030

## Protanomaly

42.1245, 40.4051, 39.7612

## Deuteranomaly

44.0527, 40.7069, 35.6724

## Tritanomaly

49.5521, 40.7865, 37.6087

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030

## Achromatopsia

40.2316, 42.3268, 46.0938

## Achromatomaly

42.6783, 41.1696, 42.2564

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030 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(229, 150, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 150, 155)  
}
```

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(229, 150, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 150, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030 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(229, 150, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 150, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 150, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 150, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 150, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 150,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.1358, 40.8373, 36.3030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 150, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
150, 155) }
```

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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