

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.3298, 48.3410,  
39.5317)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4B29F
RGB	212, 178, 159
RGB Percent	83%, 70%, 62%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3019, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.25, 0.17
HSL	22°, 38%, 73%
HSV	22°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317
YIQ	186.0000, 26.3630, 1.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

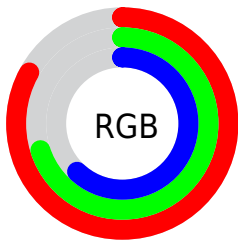
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 189, 159
Decimal	13939359
CIE Lab	75.04, 9.40, 14.29
CIE LCh	75, 17.104, 56.644
Yxy	48.3410, 0.3595, 0.3523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292129439 (0xFFD4B29F)
YUV	186.0000, -13.3110, 22.8020
Hunter-Lab	69.5277, 4.9720, 14.9586

# Details

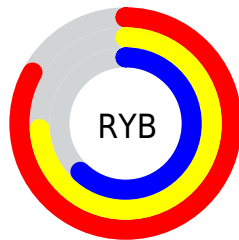
The XYZ color **49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **45.2514, 50.2631, 69.6045**, and the grayscale version is **46.7350, 49.1689, 53.5449**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.8004, 84.9607, 75.6533**, and **23.9450, 22.9180, 17.3489** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0730, 42.5231, 29.8016**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.1730, 54.8260, 51.0150**.

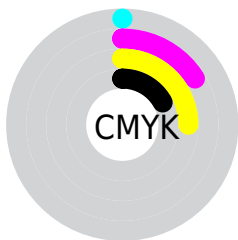
# Distribution



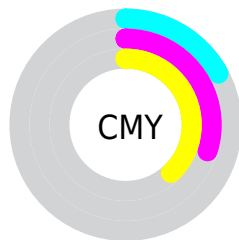
- Red (83%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317 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 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49.3298, 48.3410,  
39.5317

 49.3298, 48.3410,  
39.5317


374.5347,  
380.1422, 359.6390

 35.0968, 34.0970,  
26.8626


 88.3789, 87.7119,  
75.6791

 23.9043, 22.9681,  
17.2385


 113.9256,  
113.6076, 99.9946

 15.3870, 14.5700,  
10.2410


143.9743,  
144.1560, 129.0292

 9.1795, 8.5181,  
5.4513

178.8904,  
179.7415, 163.2015

 4.9165, 4.4283,  
2.4511

219.0390,  
220.7484, 202.9301

 2.2326, 1.9159,  
0.8141

264.7858,

 0.7598, 0.5579,

267.5613, 248.6336

0.0000

316.4959,  
320.5644, 300.7303

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.3298, 48.3410,  
39.5317

■ 49.3298, 48.3410,  
39.5317

■ 45.0730, 42.5231,  
29.8016

■ 54.1730, 54.8260,  
51.0150

■ 41.3748, 37.3437,  
21.7344

■ 59.6211, 61.9925,  
64.3297

■ 38.2109, 32.7817,  
15.2359

■ 65.6966, 69.8623,  
79.5530

■ 35.5534, 28.8123,  
10.2016

■ 72.4196, 78.4548,  
96.7565

■ 33.3715, 25.4088,  
6.5138

■ 78.1565, 87.1270,  
107.3057

■ 31.6303, 22.5419,  
4.0363

■ 80.9615, 92.7371,  
108.2407

■ 30.2889, 20.1788,  
2.6031

■ 29.7371, 19.1682,  
2.1325

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.5285, 48.3410, 45.2899



49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317



46.2992, 48.3410, 37.2592

# Triad

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



49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317



40.2063, 48.3410, 51.6344



48.6939, 48.3410, 69.5605

# Complementary

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



49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317



45.2514, 50.2631, 69.6045

# 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.



45.5959, 48.3410, 71.7479



49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317



40.7833, 48.3410, 60.7344

# Square

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



49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317



41.1089, 48.3410, 43.7301



42.7219, 48.3410, 68.3547



51.1498, 48.3410, 62.6738



# Rectangle

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



49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317



44.2472, 48.3410, 37.8111



42.7219, 48.3410, 68.3547



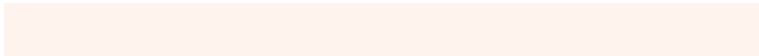
47.6891, 48.3410, 70.9012

# Sweetspot

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



49.3311, 48.3432, 39.5327



88.7636, 91.8143, 93.2793



49.2260, 42.6643, 56.3567



18.8878, 19.5063, 19.6919



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.



49.3311, 48.3432, 39.5327



71.3807, 68.6035, 51.8628



55.0146, 59.7102, 41.4272



12.7840, 13.1423, 13.0236



18.4446, 12.0065, 1.3453



1.1896, 0.8784, 0.1068



# Inverse Universe

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



45.2514, 50.2631, 69.6045



64.1502, 71.9946, 105.1230



39.9919, 39.7442, 67.8513



12.4002, 13.3239, 15.8557



12.8681, 13.9979, 40.4768



0.8532, 0.9983, 2.4670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317 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 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

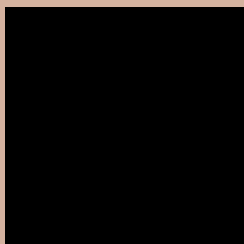
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.3298, 48.3410,



# 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

49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317

### Protanopia

45.6544, 48.2271, 41.0849

### Deuteranopia

49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317



## Tritanopia

52.1300, 48.3070, 53.5903

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317

## Protanomaly

46.9804, 48.3085, 40.5665

## Deuteranomaly

49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317

## Tritanomaly

50.9973, 48.1304, 48.1972

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

47.2756, 48.6037, 47.9640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317 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(212, 178, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 178, 159)  
}
```

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(212, 178, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 178, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317 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(212, 178, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 178, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 178, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 178, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 178, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 178,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.3298, 48.3410, 39.5317 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 178, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
178, 159) }
```

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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