

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.8877, 46.0917, 50.0917)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.8877, 46.0917, 50.0917)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.8666, 46.0827,  
49.9827)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4AAB5
RGB	212, 170, 181
RGB Percent	83%, 67%, 71%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3333, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.15, 0.17
HSL	344°, 33%, 75%
HSV	344°, 20%, 83%
XYZ	49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827
YIQ	183.8120, 21.5010, 12.3250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

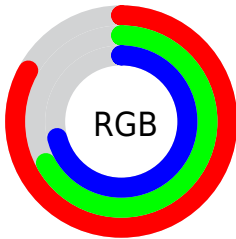
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 170, 181
Decimal	13937333
CIE Lab	73.60, 17.06, 0.20
CIE LCh	74, 17.066, 0.668
Yxy	46.0827, 0.3417, 0.3158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292127413 (0xFFD4AAB5)
YUV	183.8120, -1.3863, 24.7209
Hunter-Lab	67.8842, 12.3256, 3.8641

# Details

The XYZ color **49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **50.6655, 59.8512, 64.1433**, and the grayscale version is **45.4564, 47.8237, 52.0800**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.4513, 81.2249, 91.4004**, and **24.2793, 21.6835, 23.3277** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6919, 38.1599, 40.7757**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8652, 55.3635, 60.3553**.

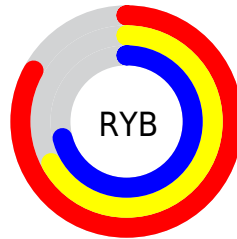
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (67%)

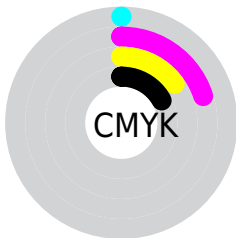
Blue (71%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (71%)

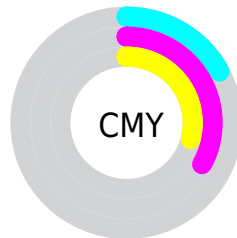


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (33%)


Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827 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 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 49.8666, 46.0827,  
49.9827

 49.8666, 46.0827,  
49.9827


376.6047,  
371.1410, 403.3314

 35.5248, 32.3111,  
35.0286


 89.1702, 84.3428,  
91.5453

 24.2358, 21.5992,  
23.4012


114.8627,  
109.6000, 118.9908

 15.6343, 13.5627,  
14.6819

145.0694,  
139.4545, 151.4372

 9.3550, 7.8172,  
8.4523

180.1558,  
174.2908, 189.3031

 5.0324, 3.9782,  
4.2938

220.4872,  
214.4932, 233.0069

 2.3012, 1.6614,  
1.7879

266.4289,

 0.7953, 0.3984,

260.4461, 282.9672

0.4199

318.3462,  
312.5339, 339.6025

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.8666, 46.0827,  
49.9827

■ 49.8666, 46.0827,  
49.9827

■ 44.6919, 38.1599,  
40.7757

■ 55.8652, 55.3635,  
60.3553

■ 40.3005, 31.5251,  
32.6899

■ 62.7180, 66.0556,  
71.9299

■ 36.6543, 26.1116,  
25.6822

■ 70.4586, 78.2169,  
84.7450

■ 33.7104, 21.8441,  
19.7056

■ 79.1176, 91.9003,  
98.8364

■ 31.4212, 18.6389,  
14.7094

■ 80.9616, 92.7372,  
108.2407

■ 29.7331, 16.4006,  
10.6383

■ 28.5831, 15.0168,  
7.4306

■ 27.8651, 14.2896,  
5.0064

■ 27.8535, 14.2779,  
4.9668

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.0598, 46.0827, 58.7713



49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827



48.9868, 46.0827, 42.1633

# Triad

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



49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827



40.9049, 46.0827, 37.1888



41.0169, 46.0827, 66.1145

# Complementary

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



49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827



50.6655, 59.8512, 64.1433

# 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.



38.9933, 46.0827, 59.1450



49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827



38.9307, 46.0827, 42.4629

# Square

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



49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827



43.7326, 46.0827, 35.3173



38.2469, 46.0827, 50.3703



43.8679, 46.0827, 68.7088



# Rectangle

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



49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827



47.5845, 46.0827, 38.3816



38.2469, 46.0827, 50.3703



40.2221, 46.0827, 64.1690

# Sweetspot

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



49.8679, 46.0848, 49.9837



88.5964, 89.9175, 98.0405



50.2936, 45.8949, 68.4957



18.8192, 19.0215, 20.7405



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.



49.8679, 46.0848, 49.9837



72.0983, 64.3990, 69.4885



50.6895, 49.4631, 44.9085



12.5554, 12.4737, 13.5991



17.2305, 8.8285, 3.2519



1.0735, 0.5462, 0.3762



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8679, 46.0848, 49.9837



72.0983, 64.3990, 69.4885



49.6303, 55.6359, 70.4109



12.5554, 12.4737, 13.5991



17.2305, 8.8285, 3.2519

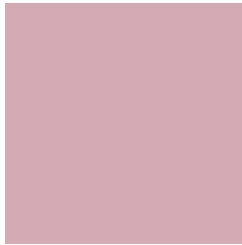


1.0735, 0.5462, 0.3762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

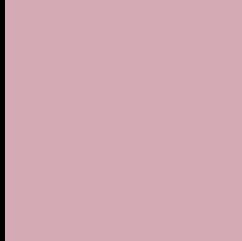
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827 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 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.8666, 46.0827,



# 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

49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827

### Protanopia

44.8193, 46.2977, 53.5878

### Deuteranopia

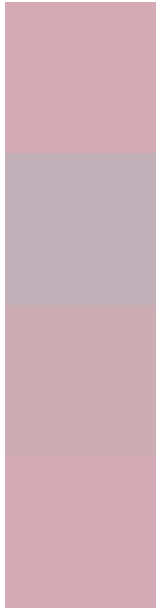
47.1214, 46.0973, 49.5941



## Tritanopia

50.0733, 46.1654, 51.0714

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827

## Protanomaly

46.5304, 46.0228, 52.3298

## Deuteranomaly

48.0836, 46.0198, 49.5284

## Tritanomaly

49.9696, 46.1239, 50.5251

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827

## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980

## Achromatomaly

46.9155, 47.1284, 51.4237

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827 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, 170, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 170, 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(212, 170, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 170, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827 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, 170, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 170, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 170, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 170, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 170, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 170,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.8666, 46.0827, 49.9827 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 170, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
170, 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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