

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.9178, 44.5652, 35.7778)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.9178, 44.5652, 35.7778)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.8160, 44.4689,  
35.6635)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E1A398
RGB	225, 163, 152
RGB Percent	88%, 64%, 60%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3608, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.32, 0.12
HSL	9°, 55%, 74%
HSV	9°, 32%, 88%
XYZ	49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635
YIQ	180.2840, 40.4830, 9.7230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

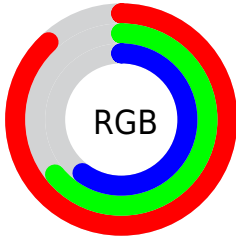
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 165, 152
Decimal	14787480
CIE Lab	72.54, 21.49, 14.79
CIE LCh	73, 26.089, 34.541
Yxy	44.4689, 0.3834, 0.3422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292977560 (0xFFE1A398)
YUV	180.2840, -13.9440, 39.2159
Hunter-Lab	66.6850, 16.6469, 14.9709

# Details

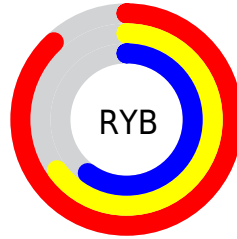
The XYZ color **49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **50.5852, 60.2027, 80.1884**, and the grayscale version is **43.5933, 45.8636, 49.9454**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.4520, 75.8590, 68.9526**, and **24.1819, 20.6333, 15.0200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0050, 37.5214, 25.8143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.4916, 52.5857, 47.5264**.

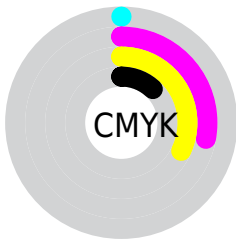
# Distribution



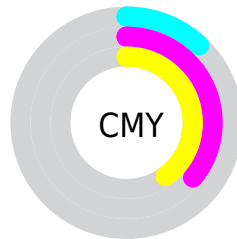
- Red (88%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (12%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635 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 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49.8160, 44.4689,  
35.6635


 49.8160, 44.4689,  
35.6635


376.4098,  
364.6183, 342.4802

 35.4844, 31.0393,  
23.8868


 89.0956, 81.9229,  
69.6756

 24.2045, 20.6288,  
15.0382


 114.7744,  
106.7160, 92.7480

 15.6110, 12.8529,  
8.6993

144.9663,  
136.0658, 120.4227

 9.3384, 7.3273,  
4.4515

180.0367,  
170.3567, 153.1183

 5.0214, 3.6677,  
1.8761

220.3508,  
209.9729, 191.2533

 2.2947, 1.4894,  
0.4775

266.2742,

 0.7920, 0.2813,

255.2990, 235.2463

0.0000

318.1721,  
306.7194, 285.5157

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 49.8160, 44.4689,  
35.6635

■ 49.8160, 44.4689,  
35.6635

■ 45.0050, 37.5214,  
25.8143

■ 55.4916, 52.5857,  
47.5264

■ 41.0123, 31.6831,  
17.8641

■ 62.0680, 61.9157,  
61.5037

■ 37.7926, 26.8980,  
11.6907

■ 69.5836, 72.5084,  
77.6924

■ 35.2946, 23.1028,  
7.1567

■ 78.0736, 84.4084,  
96.1829

■ 33.4608, 20.2272,  
4.1039

■ 84.8614, 94.7476,  
108.4232

■ 32.2242, 18.1912,  
2.3432

■ 31.6211, 17.1470,  
1.6431

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.5094, 44.4689, 46.4801



49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635



46.1030, 44.4689, 29.2858

# Triad

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



49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635



34.9132, 44.4689, 38.5126



42.9563, 44.4689, 77.6211

# Complementary

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



49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635



50.5852, 60.2027, 80.1884

# 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.



38.6487, 44.4689, 74.4695



49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635



34.2010, 44.4689, 50.4112

# Square

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



49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635



37.5397, 44.4689, 30.7141



35.5208, 44.4689, 63.9025



47.3740, 44.4689, 71.8813



# Rectangle

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



49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635



43.0964, 44.4689, 27.6728



35.5208, 44.4689, 63.9025



41.4471, 44.4689, 77.5736

# Sweetspot

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



49.8172, 44.4710, 35.6644



84.6892, 85.4180, 86.5190



54.4238, 43.3220, 69.1455



17.8374, 17.8740, 17.8976



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.



49.8172, 44.4710, 35.6644



61.6792, 52.5981, 38.1547



57.2462, 59.3291, 38.1407



13.8732, 14.0323, 14.2841



18.2743, 9.9865, 0.9644



1.3195, 0.7979, 0.0845

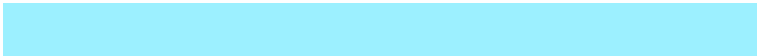


# Inverse Universe

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



50.5852, 60.2027, 80.1884



62.8358, 76.5680, 106.0751



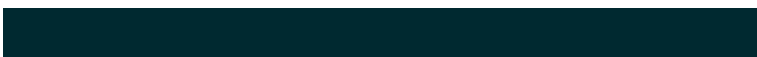
42.3709, 43.7741, 77.4503



13.9313, 15.2018, 17.5877



18.6465, 24.7625, 44.8452

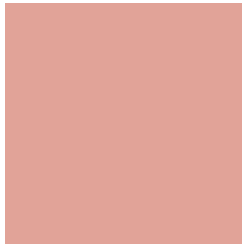


1.3408, 1.8131, 3.1245



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635 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 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

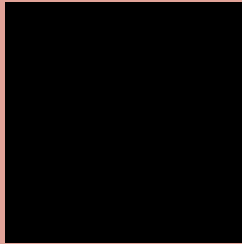
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.8160, 44.4689,

35.6635.

# 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

49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635

### Protanopia

42.4281, 44.7831, 39.2087

### Deuteranopia

45.4344, 44.6862, 35.0848



## Tritanopia

51.6958, 44.4511, 44.8850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635

## Protanomaly

44.7637, 44.5668, 37.6954

## Deuteranomaly

46.9253, 44.6073, 35.4150

## Tritanomaly

50.9004, 44.3751, 41.4798

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635

## Achromatopsia

43.3819, 45.6411, 49.7032

## Achromatomaly

45.1567, 44.9101, 44.3187

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635 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(225, 163, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 163, 152)  
}
```

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(225, 163, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 163, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635 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(225, 163, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 163, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(225, 163, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 163, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 163, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 163,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.8160, 44.4689, 35.6635 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 163, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
163, 152) }
```

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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