

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.1258, 42.3022, 21.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.1258, 42.3022, 21.3610)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(50.3637, 42.5226,  
21.4728)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F09972
RGB	240, 153, 114
RGB Percent	94%, 60%, 45%
CMY	0.0588, 0.4000, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.52, 0.06
HSL	19°, 81%, 69%
HSV	19°, 52%, 94%
XYZ	50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728
YIQ	174.5670, 64.3710, 6.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

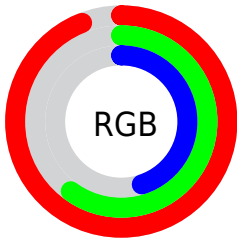
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 170, 114
Decimal	15767922
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.23, 28.61, 33.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 44.424, 49.902
Yxy	42.5226, 0.4404, 0.3718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293958002 (0xFFFF09972)
YUV	174.5670, -29.8595, 57.3847
Hunter-Lab	65.2094, 23.7461, 26.1229

# Details

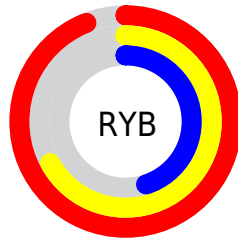
The XYZ color **50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **43.5532, 51.6396, 90.1098**, and the grayscale version is **40.6508, 42.7678, 46.5742**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.6788, 69.1249, 45.6937**, and **24.4302, 19.3923, 7.4565** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.6463, 36.9948, 14.3554**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.8182, 48.9513, 30.6046**.

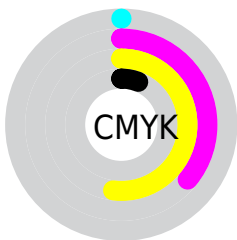
# Distribution



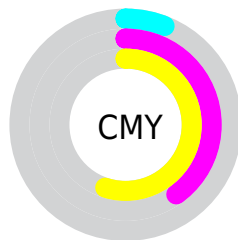
- Red (94%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728 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 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.3637, 42.5226,  
21.4728


 50.3637, 42.5226,  
21.4728


378.5150,  
356.6448, 272.6437

 35.9214, 29.5107,  
13.2754


 89.9021, 78.9899,  
46.7640


 24.5434, 19.4675,  
7.4855

 115.7290,  
103.2142, 64.6950

 15.8641, 12.0086,  
3.6845


 146.0815,  
131.9447, 86.7076

 9.5183, 6.7495,  
1.4539

 181.3249,  
165.5659, 113.2203

 5.1405, 3.3059,  
0.1833

221.8246,  
204.4620, 144.6518

 2.3656, 1.2935,  
0.0000

267.9459,

 0.8279, 0.1361,

249.0177, 181.4205

0.0000

320.0543,  
299.6171, 223.9449

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.3637, 42.5226,  
21.4728

■ 50.3637, 42.5226,  
21.4728

■ 46.6463, 36.9948,  
14.3554

■ 54.8182, 48.9513,  
30.6046

■ 43.6188, 32.3193,  
9.0938

■ 60.0467, 56.3138,  
41.8879

■ 41.2327, 28.4518,  
5.5092

■ 66.0875, 64.6490,  
55.4505

■ 39.4303, 25.3408,  
3.3854

■ 72.9748, 73.9918,  
71.4093

■ 38.4037, 23.4624,  
2.5046

■ 80.7412, 84.3751,  
89.8734

88.9303, 95.6356,  
108.3801

89.7451, 97.2652,  
108.6517

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.4386, 42.5226, 33.6907



50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728



42.9806, 42.5226, 16.5150

# Triad

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



50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728



27.8895, 42.5226, 39.4725



45.4919, 42.5226, 96.5841

# Complementary

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



50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728



43.5532, 51.6396, 90.1098

# 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.



37.9563, 42.5226, 99.5774



50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728



28.3873, 42.5226, 61.7178

# Square

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



50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728



30.4186, 42.5226, 24.5826



31.8736, 42.5226, 85.3094



52.3952, 42.5226, 78.0725



# Rectangle

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



50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728



38.0026, 42.5226, 16.5027



31.8736, 42.5226, 85.3094



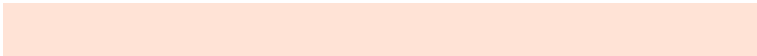
42.9304, 42.5226, 99.6180

# Sweetspot

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



50.3647, 42.5247, 21.4736



80.8259, 80.9707, 75.1213



52.6370, 34.8339, 59.9509



16.9489, 16.8550, 15.2645



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.



50.3647, 42.5247, 21.4736



53.2618, 42.0458, 15.9807



63.2220, 68.2393, 25.7594



16.1719, 16.5570, 16.4932



21.1265, 13.0511, 1.4056



1.8427, 1.2560, 0.1453



# Inverse Universe

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



43.5532, 51.6396, 90.1098



44.5976, 53.4092, 102.5662



31.9295, 28.3923, 86.2353



15.8105, 17.0552, 20.1803



16.1687, 18.5616, 47.8584



1.4330, 1.7201, 4.0107



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728 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 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

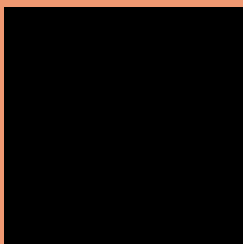
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3637, 42.5226,

21.4728.

# 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

50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728

### Protanopia

39.8914, 42.9088, 24.9186

### Deuteranopia

43.5519, 42.6340, 20.9727



## Tritanopia

53.5674, 42.3907, 37.7067

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728

## Protanomaly

43.2213, 42.4034, 23.6760

## Deuteranomaly

45.9692, 42.5401, 21.1175

## Tritanomaly

52.2479, 42.3251, 31.0070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728

## Achromatopsia

40.7470, 42.8690, 46.6844

## Achromatomaly

43.1217, 42.0795, 35.9864

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728 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(240, 153, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 153, 114)  
}
```

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(240, 153, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 153, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728 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(240, 153, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 153, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 153, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 153, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 153, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 153,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.3637, 42.5226, 21.4728 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 153, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
153, 114) }
```

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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