

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.3017, 50.4066, 24.4545)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.3017, 50.4066, 24.4545)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(50.1819, 50.3174,  
24.5201)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEB677
RGB	222, 182, 119
RGB Percent	87%, 71%, 47%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2863, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.46, 0.13
HSL	37°, 61%, 67%
HSV	37°, 46%, 87%
XYZ	50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201
YIQ	186.7780, 44.0630, -11.1130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

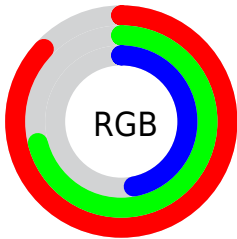
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	184, 222, 119
Decimal	14595703
CIE Lab	76.26, 6.43, 37.40
CIE LCh	76, 37.944, 80.247
Yxy	50.3174, 0.4014, 0.4025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292785783 (0xFFDEB677)
YUV	186.7780, -33.4146, 30.8897
Hunter-Lab	70.9348, 2.1417, 29.1595

# Details

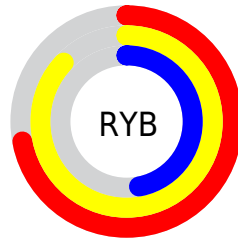
The XYZ color **50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **33.1902, 33.9908, 73.9186**, and the grayscale version is **47.2750, 49.7369, 54.1635**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2609, 85.3876, 51.3337**, and **24.4415, 24.1295, 8.9995** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.2902, 46.4242, 17.7292**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.4962, 54.5573, 32.9892**.

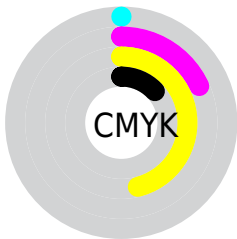
# Distribution



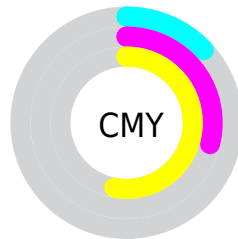
- Red (87%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201 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 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.1819, 50.3174,  
24.5201

50.1819, 50.3174,  
24.5201

377.8171,  
387.9059, 288.8103

35.7763, 35.6657,  
15.5041

89.6345, 90.6450,  
51.8320

24.4308, 24.1761,  
9.0234

115.4123,  
117.0896, 70.9651

15.7800, 15.4643,  
4.6594

145.7116,  
148.2340, 94.3075

9.4584, 9.1459,  
1.9936

180.8976,  
184.4625, 122.2780

5.1009, 4.8365,  
0.5514

221.3359,  
226.1595, 155.2949

2.3419, 2.1516,  
0.0000

267.3916,

0.8160, 0.6934,

273.7095, 193.7769

0.0000

319.4302,  
327.4968, 238.1425

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.1819, 50.3174,  
24.5201

■ 50.1819, 50.3174,  
24.5201

■ 47.2902, 46.4242,  
17.7292

■ 53.4962, 54.5573,  
32.9892

■ 44.7934, 42.8578,  
12.4969

■ 57.2512, 59.1486,  
43.2388

■ 42.6659, 39.6068,  
8.6926


■ 61.4681, 64.1045,  
55.3664


■ 40.8766, 36.6554,  
6.1626


■ 66.1656, 69.4353,  
69.4618


■ 39.3868, 33.9848,  
4.7136


■ 71.3614, 75.1510,  
85.6086

 38.8998, 33.0809,  
4.3350

 77.0720, 81.2610,  
103.8859

 80.0297, 86.4607,  
107.0783

 82.6611, 91.7236,  
107.9555

 83.9341, 94.2695,  
108.3798

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.1242, 50.3174, 29.8355



50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201



43.2425, 50.3174, 25.6220

# Triad

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



50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201



36.0971, 50.3174, 69.5053



59.1405, 50.3174, 83.8767

# Complementary

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



50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201



33.1902, 33.9908, 73.9186

# 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.



52.7207, 50.3174, 100.4154



50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201



39.5944, 50.3174, 90.7934

# Square

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



50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201



35.5626, 50.3174, 48.4103



45.5434, 50.3174, 103.2205



62.6250, 50.3174, 61.7006



# Rectangle

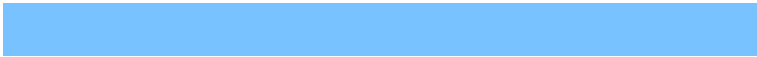
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201



39.5148, 50.3174, 29.9805



45.5434, 50.3174, 103.2205



57.2260, 50.3174, 90.4898

# Sweetspot

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



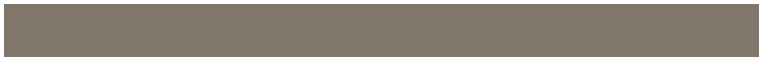
50.1831, 50.3198, 24.5211



85.5618, 89.3825, 79.9680



43.0839, 31.2688, 37.1147



18.0263, 18.8011, 16.2669



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.



50.1831, 50.3198, 24.5211



64.7262, 63.5352, 24.2398



56.5160, 67.5268, 27.5086



14.4016, 15.0892, 14.4602



23.2167, 19.8713, 2.6119



1.6954, 1.5497, 0.2098



# Inverse Universe

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



33.1902, 33.9908, 73.9186



38.6955, 38.5537, 100.0099



28.8810, 23.1588, 72.0549



13.3863, 14.1117, 17.4060



9.9181, 7.3058, 41.9358



0.7726, 0.6766, 2.9351



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

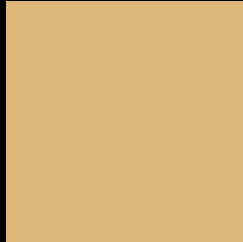
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201 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 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.1819, 50.3174,



# 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

50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201

### Protanopia

46.6112, 50.3261, 25.3464

### Deuteranopia

51.3296, 50.3053, 24.4573



## Tritanopia

56.1006, 50.3539, 53.7762

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201

## Protanomaly

47.8130, 50.3228, 24.9625

## Deuteranomaly

50.9050, 50.3872, 24.4955

## Tritanomaly

53.6078, 50.2217, 41.0507

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201

## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160

## Achromatomaly

47.6900, 49.5859, 41.2399

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201 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(222, 182, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 182, 119)  
}
```

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(222, 182, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 182, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201 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(222, 182, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 182, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 182, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 182, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 182, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 182,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.1819, 50.3174, 24.5201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 182, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
182, 119) }
```

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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