

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.3041, 48.2007,  
28.8427)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0AF85
RGB	224, 175, 133
RGB Percent	88%, 69%, 52%
CMY	0.1216, 0.3137, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.41, 0.12
HSL	28°, 59%, 70%
HSV	28°, 41%, 88%
XYZ	50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427
YIQ	184.8630, 42.6860, -2.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

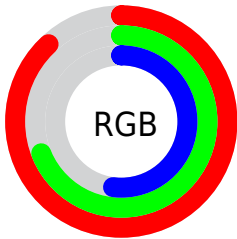
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	224, 211, 133
Decimal	14724997
CIE Lab	74.95, 12.41, 28.37
CIE LCh	75, 30.963, 66.367
Yxy	48.2007, 0.3950, 0.3785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292915077 (0xFFE0AF85)
YUV	184.8630, -25.5685, 34.3231
Hunter-Lab	69.4267, 7.8379, 23.9672

# Details

The XYZ color **50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **39.8548, 43.8227, 76.8790**, and the grayscale version is **46.1600, 48.5639, 52.8861**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.6788, 81.9570, 58.1268**, and **24.5806, 23.0059, 11.3287** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.6753, 43.1612, 20.7951**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.4750, 53.7961, 38.7001**.

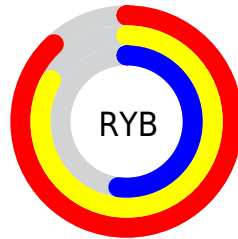
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (69%)

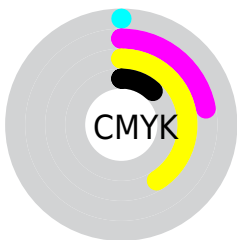
Blue (52%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (52%)

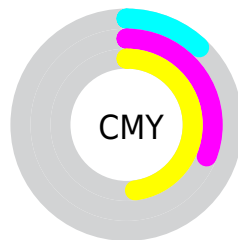


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427 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 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 50.3041, 48.2007,  
28.8427


 50.3041, 48.2007,  
28.8427


378.2863,  
379.5871, 310.5097


 35.8739, 33.9859,  
18.7173


 89.8144, 87.5032,  
58.8663

 24.5065, 22.8827,  
11.2914


 115.6252,  
113.3595, 79.6015

 15.8365, 14.5069,  
6.1466

 145.9602,  
143.8652, 104.7105

 9.4986, 8.4741,  
2.8642

181.1849,  
179.4046, 134.6117

 5.1275, 4.3998,  
1.0257

221.6644,  
220.3621, 169.7237

 2.3578, 1.8996,  
0.0000

267.7643,

 0.8240, 0.5481,

267.1221, 210.4650

0.0000

319.8498,  
320.0690, 257.2542

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.3041, 48.2007,  
28.8427

50.3041, 48.2007,  
28.8427

46.6753, 43.1612,  
20.7951

54.4750, 53.7961,  
38.7001

43.5584, 38.6515,  
14.4411

59.2090, 59.9587,  
50.4677

40.9253, 34.6528,  
9.6553


64.5301, 66.7083,  
64.2422


38.7429, 31.1426,  
6.2935


70.4598, 74.0611,  
80.1124

36.9729, 28.0955,  
4.1838

77.0186, 82.0328,  
98.1622

 35.6302, 25.6269,  
3.0686

 82.1638, 89.8140,  
107.6131

 84.5505, 94.5873,  
108.4086

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.1219, 48.2007, 36.1224



50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427



44.6200, 48.2007, 27.2522

# Triad

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



50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427



35.8498, 48.2007, 56.0061



52.5561, 48.2007, 81.7069

# Complementary

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



50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427



39.8548, 43.8227, 76.8790

# 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.



47.0277, 48.2007, 89.8385



50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427



37.6165, 48.2007, 73.1589

# Square

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



50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427



36.5708, 48.2007, 40.9803



41.5981, 48.2007, 86.4261



56.4950, 48.2007, 65.9574



# Rectangle

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



50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427



41.1595, 48.2007, 29.2654



41.5981, 48.2007, 86.4261



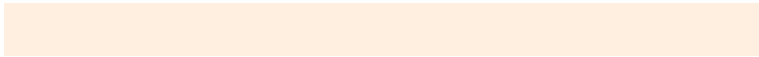
50.8054, 48.2007, 85.5547

# Sweetspot

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



50.3053, 48.2030, 28.8437



85.4764, 88.1186, 83.3093



47.6808, 36.0438, 49.2716



18.0879, 18.5995, 17.2889



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.



50.3053, 48.2030, 28.8437



63.1973, 58.7225, 29.1404



60.4233, 68.4390, 32.2163



14.2260, 14.7380, 14.4017



20.8518, 15.1415, 1.8236



1.5342, 1.2272, 0.1560

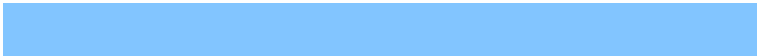


# Inverse Universe

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



39.8548, 43.8227, 76.8790



47.3035, 52.0496, 102.1612



32.1520, 28.4171, 74.3114



13.5602, 14.4596, 17.4640



11.8997, 11.2690, 42.5963



0.9141, 0.9597, 2.9823



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

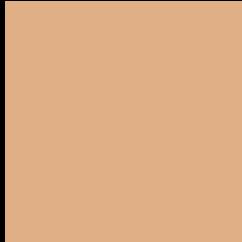
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

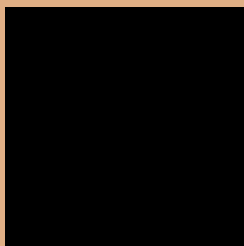
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.3041, 48.2007,



# 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

50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427

### Protanopia

45.1530, 48.5098, 30.6504

### Deuteranopia

49.1692, 48.1978, 28.9019



## Tritanopia

54.8416, 48.3701, 50.1620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427

## Protanomaly

46.6999, 48.0907, 30.1136

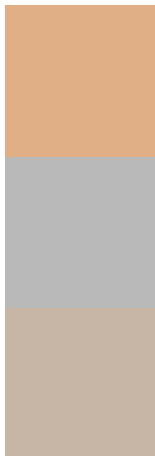
## Deuteranomaly

49.5778, 48.1163, 28.8646

## Tritanomaly

52.9423, 48.1370, 41.6230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427

## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328

## Achromatomaly

46.9600, 47.9430, 42.8553

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427 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(224, 175, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 175, 133)  
}
```

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(224, 175, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 175, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427 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(224, 175, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 175, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 175, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 175, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 175, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 175,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.3041, 48.2007, 28.8427 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 175, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
175, 133) }
```

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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