

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.7029, 54.9284, 12.2099)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.7029, 54.9284, 12.2099)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(50.7621, 55.0444,  
12.2242)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFC33C
RGB	223, 195, 60
RGB Percent	87%, 76%, 24%
CMY	0.1255, 0.2353, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.73, 0.13
HSL	50°, 72%, 55%
HSV	50°, 73%, 87%
XYZ	50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242
YIQ	187.9820, 60.0230, -36.0490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

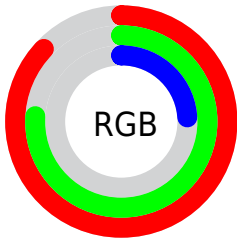
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">94, 223, 60</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14664508</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">79.07, -4.10, 67.43</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 67.550, 93.482</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">55.0444, 0.4301, 0.4664</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292854588 (0xFFDFC33C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">187.9820, -63.0951, 30.7108</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.1919, -7.7062, 42.1654</a>

# Details

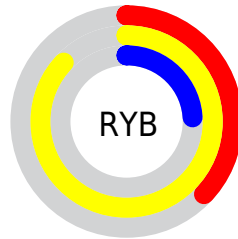
The XYZ color **50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **18.6725, 13.2677, 71.3882**, and the grayscale version is **48.1145, 50.6202, 55.1253**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.8896, 91.5153, 30.0293**, and **24.9828, 27.2385, 3.9408** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.4455, 53.1644, 9.4646**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3515, 57.0730, 16.3006**.

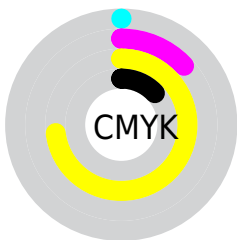
# Distribution



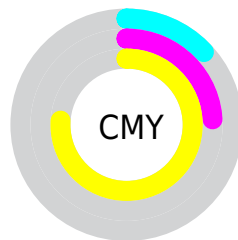
- Red (87%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (76%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242 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 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 50.7621, 55.0444,  
12.2242


 50.7621, 55.0444,  
12.2242


380.0417,  
406.0802, 216.9143


 36.2396, 39.4373,  
6.7722


 90.4881, 97.6060,  
30.5733


 24.7903, 27.1001,  
3.2437


 116.4223,  
125.3293, 44.3074


 16.0488, 17.6484,  
1.2204

 146.8911,  
157.8600, 61.6393

 9.6497, 10.6978,  
0.0000

 182.2599,  
195.5827, 82.9875

 5.2278, 5.8640,  
0.0000

 222.8940,  
238.8817, 108.7705

 2.4177, 2.7626,  
0.0000

269.1587,

 0.8539, 1.0091,

288.1413, 139.4070

0.0000

321.4195,  
343.7460, 175.3154

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.7621, 55.0444,  
12.2242

■ 50.7621, 55.0444,  
12.2242

■ 49.4455, 53.1644,  
9.4646

■ 52.3515, 57.0730,  
16.3006

■ 48.3642, 51.4112,  
7.8415

■ 54.2378, 59.2538,  
21.8369

■ 47.7175, 50.2606,  
7.1863

■ 56.4465, 61.5993,  
28.9610

■ 58.9994, 64.1184,  
37.7861

■ 61.9160, 66.8192,  
48.4149

65.2144, 69.7092,  
60.9420

68.9115, 72.7955,  
75.4555

73.0232, 76.0845,  
92.0379

76.6320, 79.2096,  
105.8578

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.7410, 55.0444, 15.0746



50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242



39.3028, 55.0444, 16.9401

# Triad

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



50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242



33.5691, 55.0444, 110.8126



79.0527, 55.0444, 99.4785

# Complementary

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



50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242



18.6725, 13.2677, 71.3882

# 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.



67.9296, 55.0444, 145.4158



50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242



41.5955, 55.0444, 153.6953

# Square

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



50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242



30.5086, 55.0444, 64.5487



53.9055, 55.0444, 168.4952



82.6266, 55.0444, 55.5447



# Rectangle

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



50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242



34.1572, 55.0444, 25.7690



53.9055, 55.0444, 168.4952



75.9886, 55.0444, 115.7267

# Sweetspot

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



50.7634, 55.0470, 12.2253



84.3002, 90.9049, 67.0753



33.8880, 19.6564, 11.6557



17.7990, 19.2366, 13.4471



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.



50.7634, 55.0470, 12.2253



66.1562, 70.7050, 11.4295



44.0816, 61.8024, 13.8814



14.6610, 15.6079, 14.5467



28.1308, 29.6994, 4.2499



2.0034, 2.1657, 0.3124



# Inverse Universe

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



18.6725, 13.2677, 71.3882



20.7398, 11.7785, 95.7881



21.5691, 11.9798, 70.9870



13.1414, 13.6219, 17.3243



8.3013, 4.0722, 41.3969



0.6332, 0.3978, 2.8886



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242 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 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242 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 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.7621, 55.0444,



# 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

50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242

### Protanopia

49.7690, 54.8662, 12.2421

### Deuteranopia

56.1123, 54.8892, 12.3399



## Tritanopia

60.2960, 54.7651, 59.6173

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242

## Protanomaly

50.0707, 55.0217, 12.2562

## Deuteranomaly

53.9921, 54.7475, 12.2791

## Tritanomaly

55.3499, 54.3052, 35.1685

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242

## Achromatopsia

47.7994, 50.2886, 54.7643

## Achromatomaly

47.5259, 51.6022, 32.6546

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242 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(223, 195, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 195, 60)  
}
```

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(223, 195, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 195, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242 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(223, 195, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 195, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 195, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 195, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 195, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 195,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.7621, 55.0444, 12.2242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 195, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
195, 60) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor