

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.7501, 49.0635, 36.3895)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.7501, 49.0635, 36.3895)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.8013, 49.1679,  
36.5186)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DBB298
RGB	219, 178, 152
RGB Percent	86%, 70%, 60%
CMY	0.1412, 0.3019, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.31, 0.14
HSL	23°, 48%, 73%
HSV	23°, 31%, 86%
XYZ	50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186
YIQ	187.2950, 32.7820, 0.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

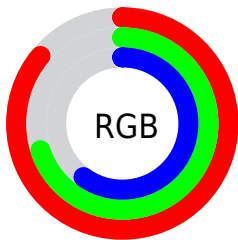
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	219, 194, 152
Decimal	14398104
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.56, 11.14, 18.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 21.934, 59.490
Yxy	49.1679, 0.3722, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292588184 (0xFFDDBB298)
YUV	187.2950, -17.4004, 27.8053
Hunter-Lab	70.1198, 6.6122, 18.2055

# Details

The XYZ color **50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **44.8044, 49.9281, 74.2935**, and the grayscale version is **47.4840, 49.9569, 54.4030**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.8034, 84.5619, 70.4031**, and **24.7868, 23.3933, 15.5209** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.6336, 43.4428, 27.0823**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.5632, 55.5510, 47.7880**.

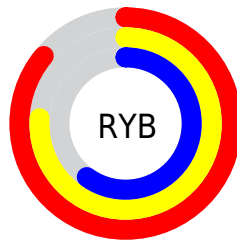
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (70%)

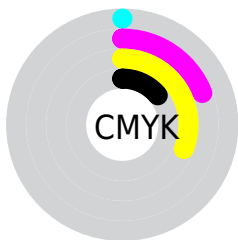
Blue (60%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (60%)

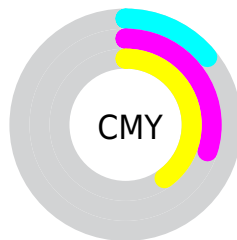


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186 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 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.8013, 49.1679,  
36.5186

 50.8013, 49.1679,  
36.5186


380.1917,  
383.4029, 346.3273

 36.2709, 34.7527,  
24.5421


 90.5457, 88.9408,  
71.0098

 24.8146, 23.4724,  
15.5203


 116.4905,  
115.0672, 94.3616

 16.0669, 14.9427,  
9.0347


146.9707,  
145.8662, 122.3423

 9.6627, 8.7792,  
4.6667

182.3518,  
181.7221, 155.3703

 5.2364, 4.5974,  
1.9978

222.9991,  
223.0193, 193.8643

 2.4228, 2.0131,  
0.5539

269.2779,

 0.8565, 0.6150,

270.1423, 238.2428

0.0000

321.5537,  
323.4754, 288.9243

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.8013, 49.1679,  
36.5186

50.8013, 49.1679,  
36.5186

46.6336, 43.4428,  
27.0823

55.5632, 55.5510,  
47.7880

43.0307, 38.3466,  
19.3773

60.9395, 62.6062,  
60.9785

39.9660, 33.8581,  
13.2968

66.9540, 70.3559,  
76.1762

37.4090, 29.9521,  
8.7203

73.6281, 78.8190,  
93.4610

35.3255, 26.6010,  
5.5105

79.9175, 87.5882,  
107.3018

■ 33.6760, 23.7746,  
3.5043

■ 83.0234, 93.8001,  
108.3372

■ 32.4620, 21.5572,  
2.4500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.8488, 49.1679, 43.2838



50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186



46.8019, 49.1679, 34.1769

# Triad

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



50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186



39.3657, 49.1679, 53.3373



50.6745, 49.1679, 75.4048

# Complementary

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



50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186



44.8044, 49.9281, 74.2935

# 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.



46.6634, 49.1679, 79.0955



50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186



40.2728, 49.1679, 65.2901

# Square

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



50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186



40.3355, 49.1679, 42.9862



42.8872, 49.1679, 75.1558



53.7726, 49.1679, 65.6832



# Rectangle

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



50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186



44.1806, 49.1679, 35.1331



42.8872, 49.1679, 75.1558



49.3810, 49.1679, 77.4493

# Sweetspot

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



50.8026, 49.1702, 36.5196



87.2553, 89.9745, 89.1491



50.1030, 41.3815, 55.9845



18.4216, 18.9278, 18.4459



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.



50.8026, 49.1702, 36.5196



67.6698, 63.8762, 42.3194



58.2209, 64.0069, 38.9924



13.4684, 13.8762, 13.6941



19.3473, 12.9802, 1.4857



1.3355, 1.0052, 0.1236

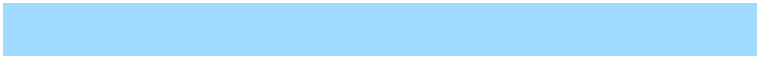


# Inverse Universe

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



44.8044, 49.9281, 74.2935



57.8475, 65.1008, 104.1246



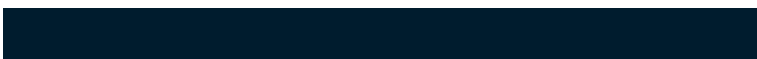
38.2746, 36.8686, 72.1169



12.9985, 13.9368, 16.6571



12.7458, 13.3609, 41.6455



0.9084, 1.0310, 2.7256



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186 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 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

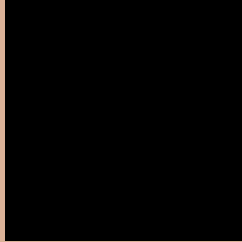
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.8013, 49.1679,

36.5186.

# 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

50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186

### Protanopia

46.5856, 49.3884, 38.5301

### Deuteranopia

50.1065, 49.1061, 36.5433



## Tritanopia

54.2379, 49.1203, 53.0769

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186

## Protanomaly

48.0267, 49.2127, 37.9781

## Deuteranomaly

50.4029, 49.2589, 36.5572

## Tritanomaly

53.0942, 49.2455, 46.7514

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186

## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160

## Achromatomaly

48.3337, 49.4791, 47.0474

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186 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(219, 178, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 178, 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(219, 178, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 178, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186 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(219, 178, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 178, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 178, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 178, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 178, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 178,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.8013, 49.1679, 36.5186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 178, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
178, 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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