

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.9904, 48.4490, 21.0146)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.9904, 48.4490, 21.0146)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.8514, 48.3652,  
21.1232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E7AE6D
RGB	231, 174, 109
RGB Percent	91%, 68%, 43%
CMY	0.0941, 0.3176, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.53, 0.09
HSL	32°, 72%, 67%
HSV	32°, 53%, 91%
XYZ	50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232
YIQ	183.6330, 54.8370, -8.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

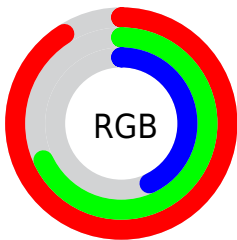
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	216, 231, 109
Decimal	15183469
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.05, 13.43, 41.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 43.344, 71.953
Yxy	48.3652, 0.4226, 0.4019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293373549 (0xFFE7AE6D)
YUV	183.6330, -36.7941, 41.5409
Hunter-Lab	69.5451, 8.8154, 30.6732

# Details

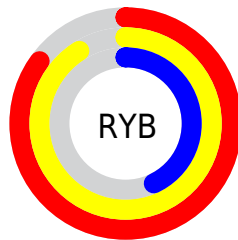
The XYZ color **50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **34.3660, 36.2915, 80.7948**, and the grayscale version is **45.5339, 47.9052, 52.1687**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.7809, 79.9073, 45.6120**, and **24.9825, 23.1191, 7.2834** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.7660, 43.9299, 14.7451**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.4334, 53.2710, 29.2797**.

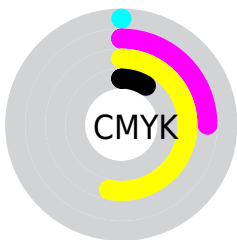
# Distribution



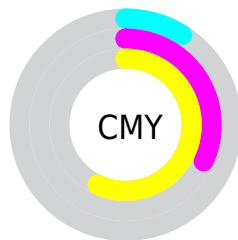
- Red (91%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232 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 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.8514, 48.3652,  
21.1232

50.8514, 48.3652,  
21.1232

380.3833,  
380.2379, 270.7350

36.3109, 34.1162,  
13.0220

90.6194, 87.7479,  
46.1759

24.8456, 22.9829,  
7.3128

116.5776,  
113.6504, 63.9645

16.0902, 14.5809,  
3.5771

147.0724,  
144.2061, 85.8193

9.6793, 8.5258,  
1.3963

182.4692,  
179.7996, 112.1588

5.2474, 4.4332,  
0.1388

223.1334,  
220.8151, 143.4016

2.4294, 1.9187,  
0.0000

269.4302,

0.8598, 0.5596,

267.6370, 179.9662

0.0000

321.7251,  
320.6498, 222.2712

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.8514, 48.3652,  
21.1232

50.8514, 48.3652,  
21.1232

47.7660, 43.9299,  
14.7451

54.4334, 53.2710,  
29.2797

45.1436, 39.9396,  
10.0034

58.5357, 58.6571,  
39.3360

42.9511, 36.3766,  
6.7386

63.1842, 64.5416,  
51.4061

41.1478, 33.2178,  
4.7571

68.4022, 70.9395,  
65.5939

40.0483, 31.1757,  
3.9067

74.2111, 77.8650,  
81.9963

■ 80.6314, 85.3314,  
100.7041

■ 85.0499, 92.2990,  
107.9406

■ 86.7649, 95.7289,  
108.5123

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.2523, 48.3652, 28.5527



50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232



42.8870, 48.3652, 20.4770

# Triad

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



50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232



32.6214, 48.3652, 62.2213



56.9216, 48.3652, 92.2173

# Complementary

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



50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232



34.3660, 36.2915, 80.7948

# 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.



49.1966, 48.3652, 107.8987



50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232



35.5477, 48.3652, 87.5345

# Square

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



50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232



32.9560, 48.3652, 40.2711



41.4108, 48.3652, 105.9738



62.0245, 48.3652, 67.3636



# Rectangle

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



50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232



38.3714, 48.3652, 23.6446



41.4108, 48.3652, 105.9738



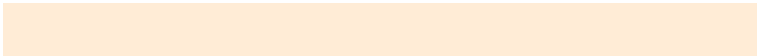
54.5101, 48.3652, 99.0184

# Sweetspot

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



50.8526, 48.3675, 21.1241



83.3812, 86.0814, 75.9730



45.4886, 30.7525, 40.5682



17.5556, 18.0683, 15.4667



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.



50.8526, 48.3675, 21.1241



59.5872, 54.6966, 18.0891



63.6386, 74.9083, 25.5731



15.0097, 15.6332, 15.1309



22.5772, 17.7286, 2.2320



1.7612, 1.4957, 0.1959



# Inverse Universe

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



34.3660, 36.2915, 80.7948



36.9647, 38.1434, 100.0219



26.4525, 20.0889, 78.0844



14.1351, 14.9916, 18.2930



11.2093, 9.4807, 43.6223



0.9206, 0.8851, 3.2543



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

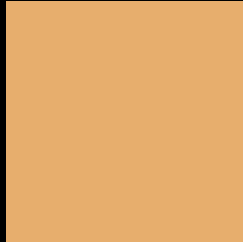
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

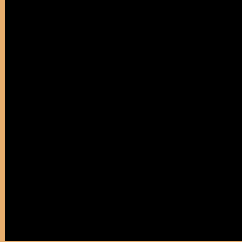
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.8514, 48.3652,



# 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

50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232

### Protanopia

44.6867, 48.4467, 22.6187

### Deuteranopia

49.4803, 48.5345, 20.9476



## Tritanopia

56.5972, 48.4913, 48.4962

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232

## Protanomaly

46.8891, 48.3637, 22.1930

## Deuteranomaly

49.9107, 48.4643, 20.9113

## Tritanomaly

54.1987, 48.3380, 36.6106

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232

## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980

## Achromatomaly

46.4945, 47.4943, 38.6151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232 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(231, 174, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 174, 109)  
}
```

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(231, 174, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 174, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232 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(231, 174, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 174, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 174, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 174, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 174, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 174,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.8514, 48.3652, 21.1232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 174, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
174, 109) }
```

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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