

# Converting Colors

XYZ(51.1080, 45.0912, 6.0098)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(51.1080, 45.0912, 6.0098)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(50.9286, 44.9158,  
5.9854)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F7A000
RGB	247, 160, 0
RGB Percent	97%, 63%, 0%
CMY	0.0314, 0.3725, 0.9999
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 1.00, 0.03
HSL	39°, 100%, 48%
HSV	39°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854
YIQ	167.7730, 103.2120, -31.3160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

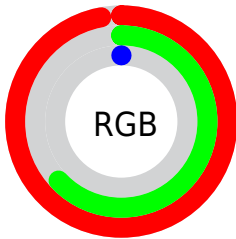
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	134, 247, 0
Decimal	16228352
CIELab	72.84, 23.20, 77.12
CIElCh	73, 80.533, 73.261
Yxy	44.9158, 0.5001, 0.4411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294418432 (0xFF7A000)
YUV	167.7730, -82.7121, 69.4821
Hunter-Lab	67.0193, 18.3602, 41.6184

# Details

The XYZ color **50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **20.1973, 13.5330, 89.5426**, and the grayscale version is **37.4676, 39.4188, 42.9271**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.9156, 70.4109, 17.2716**, and **25.1297, 20.9155, 2.7126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9286, 44.9162, 5.9855**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6634, 48.1100, 7.4142**.

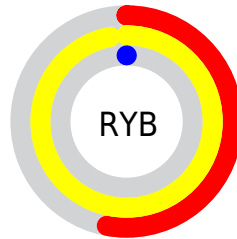
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (63%)

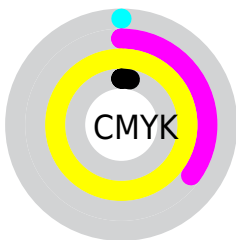
Blue (0%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (0%)

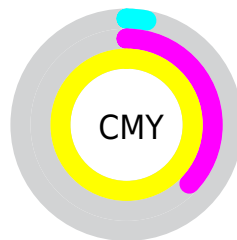


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854 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 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.9286, 44.9158,  
5.9854


 50.9286, 44.9158,  
5.9854


380.6786,  
366.4324, 168.2424

 36.3726, 31.3911,  
2.7676


 90.7328, 82.5940,  
18.3777

 24.8935, 20.8968,  
0.9772


 116.7118,  
107.5164, 28.3893

 16.1261, 13.0486,  
0.0000


 147.2291,  
137.0067, 41.5025

 9.7048, 7.4620,  
0.0000

 182.6501,  
171.4495, 58.1359

 5.2644, 3.7527,  
0.0000

 223.3402,  
211.2291, 78.7081

 2.4396, 1.5362,  
0.0000

 269.6648,

 0.8649, 0.3140,

256.7298, 103.6375

0.0000

321.9891,  
308.3361, 133.3428

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.9286, 44.9158,  
5.9854

50.9286, 44.9158,  
5.9854

50.9286, 44.9162,  
5.9855

52.6634, 48.1100,  
7.4142

54.7232, 51.6044,  
10.0283

57.1787, 55.4326,  
14.1848

60.0724, 59.6147,  
20.0987

63.4405, 64.1682,  
27.9504

■ 67.3147, 69.1088,  
37.8977

■ 71.7235, 74.4508,  
50.0821

■ 76.6931, 80.2075,  
64.6328

■ 82.2479, 86.3915,  
81.6688

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4648, 44.9158, 12.8003



50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854



36.8058, 44.9158, 5.6916

# Triad

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



50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854



21.4742, 44.9158, 68.8205



63.9392, 44.9158, 129.3405

# Complementary

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



50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854



20.1973, 13.5330, 89.5426

# 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.



49.1725, 44.9158, 168.9728



50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854



25.9262, 44.9158, 123.1104

# Square

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



50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854



21.7430, 44.9158, 29.8821



35.3935, 44.9158, 166.2177



74.0294, 44.9158, 74.6587



# Rectangle

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



50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854



29.5567, 44.9158, 8.6044



35.3935, 44.9158, 166.2177



59.2336, 44.9158, 145.9273

# Sweetspot

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



50.9296, 44.9181, 5.9862



77.0848, 80.0118, 53.7642



40.2277, 20.5224, 11.6429



16.0557, 16.5954, 10.2601



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.



50.9296, 44.9181, 5.9862



54.7284, 48.2369, 6.4261



61.0120, 80.8274, 12.3860



17.3949, 18.2739, 17.4080



27.0732, 24.0319, 3.2117



2.4758, 2.3049, 0.3144



# Inverse Universe

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



20.1973, 13.5330, 89.5426



21.6906, 14.5012, 96.2635



17.4140, 7.0381, 88.4356



16.0586, 16.8815, 20.9546



10.8018, 7.3974, 47.3965



1.0423, 0.8360, 4.1967



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854 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 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854 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 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.9286, 44.9158,



# 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

50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854

### Protanopia

40.7796, 45.2395, 7.1131

### Deuteranopia

46.0533, 45.0803, 6.2741



## Tritanopia

57.6006, 44.9156, 38.8914

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854

## Protanomaly

43.9174, 44.8167, 6.6524

## Deuteranomaly

47.5679, 44.7649, 6.1334

## Tritanomaly

53.5732, 44.2510, 18.2881

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854

## Achromatopsia

37.2190, 39.1572, 42.6422

## Achromatomaly

39.1349, 39.8421, 19.5376

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854 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(247, 160, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 160, 0)  
}
```

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(247, 160, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 160, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854 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(247, 160, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 160, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 160, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 160, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 160, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 160,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.9286, 44.9158, 5.9854 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 160, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
160, 0) }
```

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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