

# Converting Colors

XYZ(51.5811, 49.8409, 50.0296)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(51.5811, 49.8409, 50.0296)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(51.7109, 49.9349,  
50.0930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4B4B4
RGB	212, 180, 180
RGB Percent	83%, 71%, 71%
CMY	0.1686, 0.2941, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.15, 0.17
HSL	0°, 27%, 77%
HSV	0°, 15%, 83%
XYZ	51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930
YIQ	189.5680, 19.0720, 6.7840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

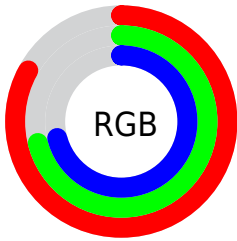
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 180, 180
Decimal	13939892
CIE Lab	76.03, 11.50, 4.28
CIE LCh	76, 12.270, 20.391
Yxy	49.9349, 0.3408, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292129972 (0xFFD4B4B4)
YUV	189.5680, -4.7170, 19.6729
Hunter-Lab	70.6646, 6.9595, 7.4355

# Details

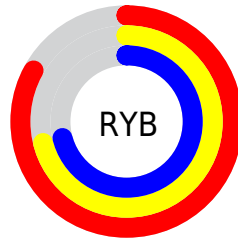
The XYZ color **51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **54.2492, 61.5424, 71.3075**, and the grayscale version is **48.7149, 51.2519, 55.8133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.3758, 87.3070, 91.6563**, and **25.3248, 23.8791, 23.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.7575, 41.2237, 38.2558**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6519, 60.0916, 63.8902**.

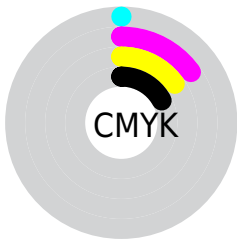
# Distribution



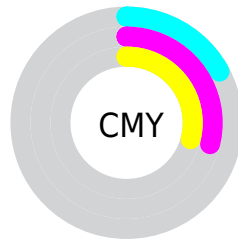
- Red (83%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930 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 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.7109, 49.9349,  
50.0930

 51.7109, 49.9349,  
50.0930


383.6618,  
386.4113, 403.7750

 36.9980, 35.3617,  
35.1156


 91.8815, 90.0784,  
91.7104

 25.3796, 23.9416,  
23.4677


118.0699,  
116.4175, 119.1874

 16.4904, 15.2903,  
14.7307


148.8143,  
147.4473, 151.6681

 9.9648, 9.0234,  
8.4861

184.4798,  
183.5523, 189.5710

 5.4377, 4.7564,  
4.3153

225.4320,  
225.1167, 233.3146

 2.5437, 2.1051,  
1.7999

272.0362,

 0.9173, 0.6675,

272.5251, 283.3174

0.4279

324.6577,  
326.1619, 339.9980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 51.7109, 49.9349,  
50.0930

■ 51.7109, 49.9349,  
50.0930

■ 45.7575, 41.2237,  
38.2558

■ 58.6519, 60.0916,  
63.8902

■ 40.7429, 33.8859,  
28.2869

■ 66.6180, 71.7481,  
79.7274

■ 36.6205, 27.8536,  
20.0918

■ 75.6501, 84.9642,  
97.6837

■ 33.3379, 23.0503,  
13.5665

■ 80.9616, 92.7372,  
108.2407

■ 30.8376, 19.3915,  
8.5963

■ 29.0546, 16.7822,  
5.0521

■ 27.9133, 15.1121,  
2.7840

■ 27.3218, 14.2463,  
1.6085

■ 27.1519, 13.9977,  
1.2708

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.9380, 49.9349, 56.5035



51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930



50.3254, 49.9349, 45.2202

# Triad

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



51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930



44.1486, 49.9349, 46.7187



46.7302, 49.9349, 67.7799

# Complementary

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



51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930



54.2492, 61.5424, 71.3075

# 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.



44.7086, 49.9349, 64.6790



51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930



43.2501, 49.9349, 52.2921

# Square

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



51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930



45.9435, 49.9349, 43.3835



43.4518, 49.9349, 58.8851



49.0128, 49.9349, 67.0718



# Rectangle

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



51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930



48.9551, 49.9349, 43.3329



43.4518, 49.9349, 58.8851



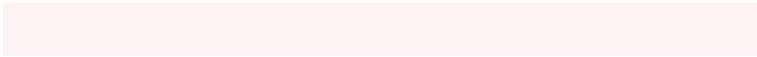
45.9988, 49.9349, 67.1396

# Sweetspot

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



51.7123, 49.9371, 50.0941



89.1316, 91.3399, 97.1340



55.3569, 51.3937, 69.2902



18.9067, 19.3001, 20.4504



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.



51.7123, 49.9371, 50.0941



75.5874, 71.5211, 70.2076



55.1301, 56.7729, 51.2333



12.4234, 12.4211, 12.9034



16.7622, 8.6415, 0.7845



1.0111, 0.5213, 0.0473



# Inverse Universe

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



54.2492, 61.5424, 71.3075



80.1310, 92.3064, 108.2013



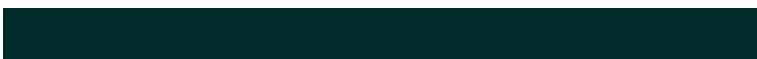
50.4467, 53.9373, 70.0400



12.7921, 14.1076, 15.9863



21.8671, 31.9960, 43.4765



1.3190, 1.9299, 2.6223



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

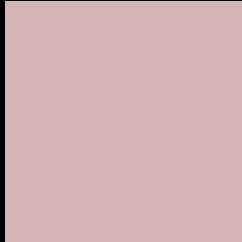
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

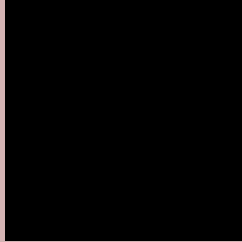
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.7109, 49.9349,



# 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

51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930

### Protanopia

48.1603, 50.2078, 52.5002

### Deuteranopia

51.0566, 49.8983, 50.1204



## Tritanopia

53.1664, 49.9427, 56.7069

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930

## Protanomaly

49.2409, 49.8420, 51.8249

## Deuteranomaly

51.3404, 50.0447, 50.1337

## Tritanomaly

52.6378, 50.0172, 54.4569

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930

## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Achromatomaly

49.7105, 50.6687, 53.6144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930 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(212, 180, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 180, 180)  
}
```

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(212, 180, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 180, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930 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(212, 180, 180) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 180, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 180, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 180, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 180, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 180,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.7109, 49.9349, 50.0930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 180, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
180, 180) }
```

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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