

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.8042, 47.9036, 39.5398)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.8042, 47.9036, 39.5398)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(53.6265, 47.6991,  
39.6381)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8A8A0
RGB	232, 168, 160
RGB Percent	91%, 66%, 63%
CMY	0.0902, 0.3412, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.31, 0.09
HSL	7°, 61%, 77%
HSV	7°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381
YIQ	186.2240, 40.7120, 11.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

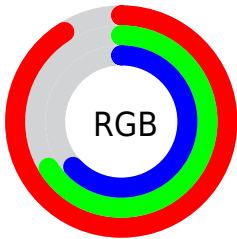
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 169, 160
Decimal	15247520
CIE Lab	74.63, 22.49, 13.46
CIE LCh	75, 26.212, 30.899
Yxy	47.6991, 0.3804, 0.3384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293437600 (0xFFE8A8A0)
YUV	186.2240, -12.9284, 40.1456
Hunter-Lab	69.0645, 17.7369, 14.3170

# Details

The XYZ color **53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **55.7175, 66.6089, 86.2643**, and the grayscale version is **46.8530, 49.2930, 53.6800**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.8934, 78.9416, 75.3164**, and **26.6849, 22.7089, 17.4448** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.2736, 39.9437, 28.7578**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.9644, 56.8178, 52.7161**.

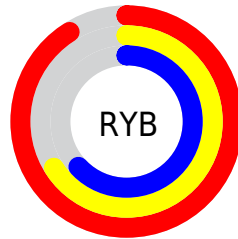
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (66%)

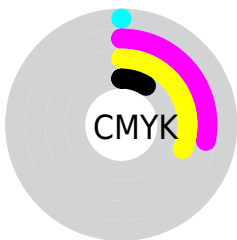
Blue (63%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (63%)

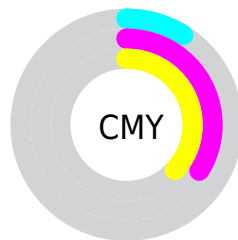


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381 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 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 53.6265, 47.6991,  
39.6381


 53.6265, 47.6991,  
39.6381

390.9058,  
377.5982, 360.1025

 38.5326, 33.5887,  
26.9449

 94.6857, 86.7562,  
75.8432

 26.5754, 22.5778,  
17.2997


 121.3818,  
112.4717, 100.1920

 17.3895, 14.2821,  
10.2842


152.6760,  
142.8243, 129.2632

 10.6096, 8.3171,  
5.4797

188.9336,  
178.1985, 163.4753

 5.8703, 4.2985,  
2.4678

230.5200,  
218.9785, 203.2466

 2.8063, 1.8419,  
0.8230

277.8006,

 1.0522, 0.5131,

265.5489, 248.9960

0.0000

331.1408,  
318.2940, 301.1417

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 53.6265, 47.6991,  
39.6381

■ 53.6265, 47.6991,  
39.6381

■ 48.2736, 39.9437,  
28.7578

■ 59.9644, 56.8178,  
52.7161

■ 43.8524, 33.4796,  
19.9518

■ 67.3294, 67.3540,  
68.1004

■ 40.3102, 28.2386,  
13.0886

■ 75.7659, 79.3668,  
85.8957

■ 37.5878, 24.1431,  
8.0209

■ 85.3144, 92.9104,  
106.1996

■ 35.6181, 21.1071,  
4.5798

■ 87.0888, 95.8958,  
108.5274

■ 34.3235, 19.0317,  
2.5643

■ 33.6436, 17.8855,  
1.6790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.0869, 47.6991, 51.5273



53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381



49.9212, 47.6991, 32.2838

# Triad

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



53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381



37.8213, 47.6991, 40.2341



45.4799, 47.6991, 82.6959

# Complementary

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



53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381



55.7175, 66.6089, 86.2643

# 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.



41.0415, 47.6991, 78.2824



53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381



36.8105, 47.6991, 52.3473

# Square

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



53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381



40.8100, 47.6991, 32.5833



37.9483, 47.6991, 66.5464



50.1861, 47.6991, 77.7447



# Rectangle

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



53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381



46.7954, 47.6991, 30.1684



37.9483, 47.6991, 66.5464



43.9084, 47.6991, 82.2524

# Sweetspot

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



53.6278, 47.7014, 39.6391



85.4070, 86.2778, 88.5330



59.4132, 47.7232, 77.1715



17.9692, 18.0228, 18.2950



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.



53.6278, 47.7014, 39.6391



62.2315, 52.9994, 40.5066



61.0274, 62.5007, 42.1056



14.5053, 14.6246, 14.9628



18.7225, 10.0191, 0.9471



1.4268, 0.8269, 0.0844



# Inverse Universe

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



55.7175, 66.6089, 86.2643



65.1820, 79.7698, 106.5694



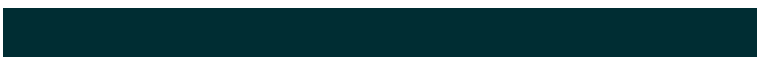
47.2178, 49.6095, 83.4311



14.6634, 16.0483, 18.4691



20.4251, 27.9123, 46.6943

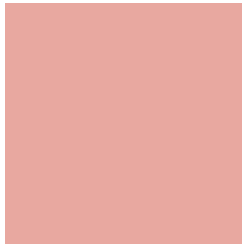


1.5486, 2.1411, 3.4636



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

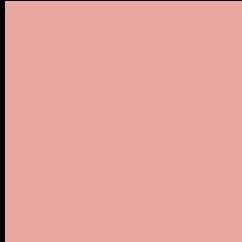
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

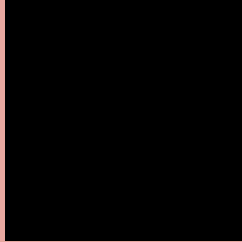
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.6265, 47.6991,

39.6381.

# 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

53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381

### Protanopia

45.4872, 47.7705, 43.8690

### Deuteranopia

48.7577, 47.7618, 38.9969



## Tritanopia

55.4227, 47.6170, 48.3894

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381

## Protanomaly

48.1655, 47.6792, 42.2617

## Deuteranomaly

50.6075, 47.8354, 39.3667

## Tritanomaly

54.5912, 47.5363, 44.8262

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381

## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722

## Achromatomaly

48.6845, 48.1110, 48.3154

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381 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(232, 168, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 168, 160)  
}
```

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(232, 168, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 168, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381 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(232, 168, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 168, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 168, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 168, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 168, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 168,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.6265, 47.6991, 39.6381 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 168, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
168, 160) }
```

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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