

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.9570, 50.5068, 36.0249)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.9570, 50.5068, 36.0249)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(53.9412, 50.5016,  
36.1829)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6B197
RGB	230, 177, 151
RGB Percent	90%, 69%, 59%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3059, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.34, 0.10
HSL	20°, 61%, 75%
HSV	20°, 34%, 90%
XYZ	53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829
YIQ	189.8830, 39.9340, 3.1500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

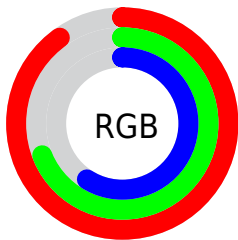
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 190, 151
Decimal	15118743
CIE Lab	76.38, 15.79, 20.74
CIE LCh	76, 26.067, 52.711
Yxy	50.5016, 0.3836, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293308823 (0xFFE6B197)
YUV	189.8830, -19.1693, 35.1826
Hunter-Lab	71.0645, 11.1269, 19.5573

# Details

The XYZ color **53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **48.6376, 55.4764, 83.0077**, and the grayscale version is **48.9680, 51.5182, 56.1033**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706**, and **26.7415, 24.2196, 15.3220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3755, 44.0733, 26.3272**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.2186, 57.7696, 48.0746**.

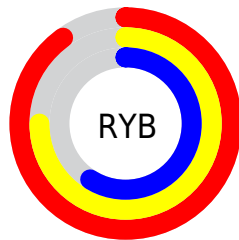
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (69%)

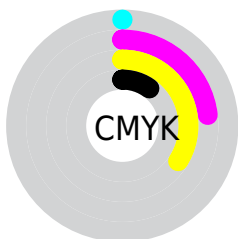
Blue (59%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (59%)

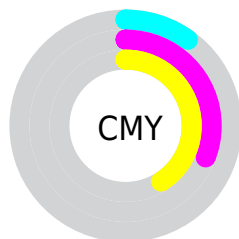


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829 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 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 53.9412, 50.5016,  
36.1829


 53.9412, 50.5016,  
36.1829


392.0878,  
388.6243, 344.8208

 38.7851, 35.8121,  
24.2847


 95.1453, 90.9176,  
70.4865

 26.7726, 24.2891,  
15.3308


 121.9241,  
117.4130, 93.7289

 17.5382, 15.5482,  
8.9027


153.3077,  
148.6124, 121.5899

 10.7166, 9.2050,  
4.5818

189.6617,  
184.9002, 154.4878

 5.9425, 4.8752,  
1.9496

231.3514,  
226.6610, 192.8414

 2.8505, 2.1742,  
0.5240

278.7420,

 1.0752, 0.7059,

274.2790, 237.0690

0.0000

332.1990,  
328.1386, 287.5893

■ 0.0042, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 53.9412, 50.5016,  
36.1829

■ 53.9412, 50.5016,  
36.1829

■ 49.3755, 44.0733,  
26.3272

■ 59.2186, 57.7696,  
48.0746

■ 45.4847, 38.4463,  
18.3885

■ 65.2341, 65.8997,  
62.1059

■ 42.2348, 33.5894,  
12.2403

■ 72.0177, 74.9224,  
78.3769

■ 39.5865, 29.4664,  
7.7390

■ 79.5962, 84.8645,  
96.9805

■ 37.4955, 26.0380,  
4.7188

■ 86.1729, 95.0225,  
108.4071

■ 35.9098, 23.2599,  
2.9778

■ 86.4432, 95.5630,  
108.4972

■ 35.1977, 21.9520,  
2.3820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.2324, 50.5016, 45.2085



53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829



49.2063, 50.5016, 32.3191

# Triad

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



53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829



39.2432, 50.5016, 51.6328



51.7328, 50.5016, 83.8430

# Complementary

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



53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829



48.6376, 55.4764, 83.0077

# 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.



46.8141, 50.5016, 86.3519



53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829



39.8185, 50.5016, 66.0842

# Square

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



53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829



40.8838, 50.5016, 40.1989



42.5124, 50.5016, 79.3865



55.8980, 50.5016, 73.0202



# Rectangle

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



53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829



45.9556, 50.5016, 32.6313



42.5124, 50.5016, 79.3865



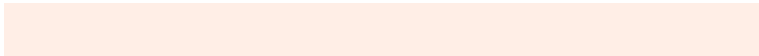
50.1046, 50.5016, 85.7540

# Sweetspot

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



53.9425, 50.5040, 36.1839



85.9964, 88.0324, 86.9548



54.7176, 43.3637, 63.2336



18.1517, 18.5026, 18.0023



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.



53.9425, 50.5040, 36.1839



64.1021, 58.1180, 36.8839



62.6516, 67.9221, 39.0869



14.7626, 15.1390, 15.0485



20.0266, 12.6273, 1.3818



1.5624, 1.0982, 0.1296

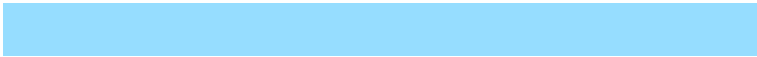


# Inverse Universe

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



48.6376, 55.4764, 83.0077



56.4577, 65.2408, 104.2248



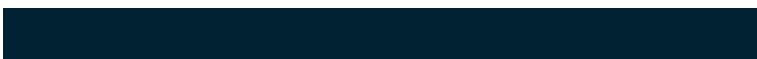
40.5884, 39.3780, 80.3246



14.3867, 15.4948, 18.3769



14.7717, 16.6056, 44.8098



1.1757, 1.3952, 3.3393



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

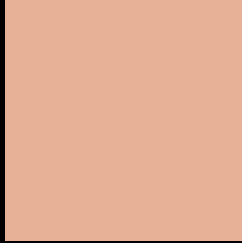
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

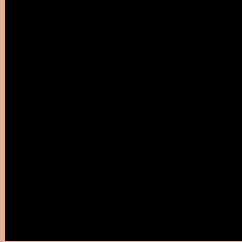
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.9412, 50.5016,



# 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

53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829

### Protanopia

47.5372, 50.5089, 38.6962

### Deuteranopia

51.5441, 50.4654, 35.8783



## Tritanopia

57.4412, 50.5003, 52.6190

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829

**Protanomaly**

49.5516, 50.3157, 37.6721

**Deuteranomaly**

52.5667, 50.6918, 35.8681

**Tritanomaly**

56.2832, 50.6129, 46.3380

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829

**Achromatopsia**

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

**Achromatomaly**

50.3623, 50.8116, 48.2275

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829 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(230, 177, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 177, 151)  
}
```

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(230, 177, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 177, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829 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(230, 177, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 177, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 177, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 177, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 177, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 177,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.9412, 50.5016, 36.1829 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 177, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
177, 151) }
```

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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