

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.3358, 50.1980,  
45.8551)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2B0AC
RGB	226, 176, 172
RGB Percent	89%, 69%, 67%
CMY	0.1137, 0.3098, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.24, 0.11
HSL	4°, 48%, 78%
HSV	4°, 24%, 89%
XYZ	54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551
YIQ	190.4940, 31.0840, 9.3560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

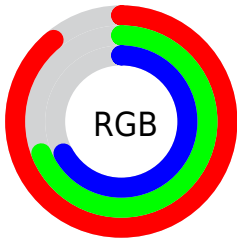
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 176, 172
Decimal	14856364
CIE Lab	76.19, 17.60, 9.04
CIE LCh	76, 19.783, 27.179
Yxy	50.1980, 0.3613, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293046444 (0xFFE2B0AC)
YUV	190.4940, -9.1175, 31.1388
Hunter-Lab	70.8505, 12.9045, 11.2224

# Details

The XYZ color **54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **56.8614, 66.5024, 81.7912**, and the grayscale version is **49.2680, 51.8338, 56.4470**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.9617, 84.5193, 84.5616**, and **27.0507, 24.0680, 20.9892** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5560, 41.8214, 34.1152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1198, 59.9916, 59.7519**.

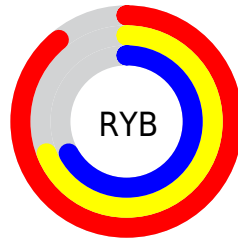
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (69%)

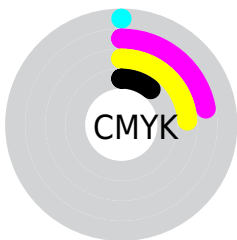
Blue (67%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (67%)

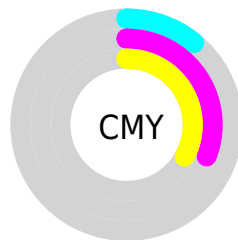


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551 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 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 54.3358, 50.1980,  
45.8551

 54.3358, 50.1980,  
45.8551


393.5667,  
387.4397, 386.4864

 39.1019, 35.5707,  
31.7837


 95.7211, 90.4682,  
85.3341

 27.0201, 24.1029,  
20.9329


122.6033,  
116.8799, 111.5787

 17.7250, 15.4099,  
12.8842

154.0989,  
147.9885, 142.7182

 10.8512, 9.1076,  
7.2190

190.5734,  
184.1785, 179.1710

 6.0334, 4.8114,  
3.5189

232.3921,  
225.8342, 221.3556

 2.9063, 2.1370,  
1.3653

279.9203,

 1.1044, 0.6853,

273.3401, 269.6908

0.1145

333.5234,  
327.0805, 324.5948

■ 0.0288, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.3358, 50.1980,  
45.8551

■ 54.3358, 50.1980,  
45.8551

■ 48.5560, 41.8214,  
34.1152

■ 61.1198, 59.9916,  
59.7519

■ 43.7289, 34.7897,  
24.4211

■ 68.9483, 71.2562,  
75.9029

■ 39.8043, 29.0348,  
16.6567

■ 77.8645, 84.0514,  
94.4032

■ 36.7260, 24.4799,  
10.6927

■ 85.1742, 94.9088,  
108.4378

■ 34.4314, 21.0402,  
6.3842

■ 32.8492, 18.6195,  
3.5639

■ 31.8948, 17.1053,  
2.0290

■ 31.5609, 16.5623,  
1.5334

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.1889, 50.1980, 55.6678



54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551



51.6793, 50.1980, 39.2379

# Triad

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



54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551



41.9703, 50.1980, 44.3248



47.3618, 50.1980, 77.6797

# Complementary

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



54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551



56.8614, 66.5024, 81.7912

# 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.



43.9525, 50.1980, 73.6640



54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551



40.9424, 50.1980, 53.6587

# Square

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



54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551



44.5302, 50.1980, 38.4380



41.6491, 50.1980, 64.5190



51.0412, 50.1980, 74.8964



# Rectangle

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



54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551



49.3106, 50.1980, 37.0748



41.6491, 50.1980, 64.5190



46.1478, 50.1980, 77.0694

# Sweetspot

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



54.3372, 50.2003, 45.8561



87.2606, 88.8085, 92.7783



59.3556, 50.9698, 76.0989



18.5407, 18.8121, 19.5761



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.



54.3372, 50.2003, 45.8561



67.2572, 59.9414, 51.7680



60.0725, 61.6710, 47.7679



13.7885, 13.8629, 14.2559



18.0377, 9.5133, 0.8856



1.2793, 0.7174, 0.0710

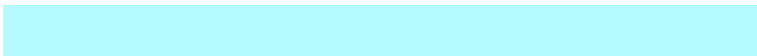


# Inverse Universe

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



56.8614, 66.5024, 81.7912



71.1533, 85.1208, 107.2875



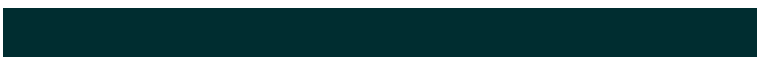
50.3462, 53.4720, 79.6195



14.0250, 15.3892, 17.6189



20.9114, 29.2924, 45.6002



1.4758, 2.0830, 3.1695



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

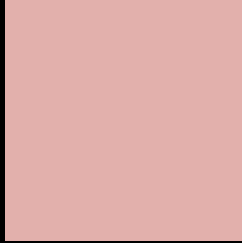
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

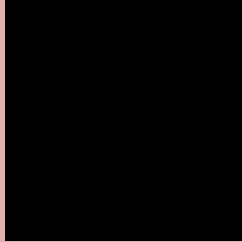
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.3358, 50.1980,

45.8551.

# 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

54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551

### Protanopia

48.0543, 50.2243, 49.2810

### Deuteranopia

51.3151, 50.1342, 45.5003



## Tritanopia

56.1006, 50.3539, 53.7762

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551

## Protanomaly

50.2236, 50.1234, 48.1020

## Deuteranomaly

52.3842, 50.0859, 45.4347

## Tritanomaly

55.4520, 50.3682, 51.0554

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551

## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

## Achromatomaly

50.5248, 50.8133, 51.9448

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551 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(226, 176, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 176, 172)  
}
```

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(226, 176, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 176, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551 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(226, 176, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 176, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 176, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 176, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 176, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 176,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.3358, 50.1980, 45.8551 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 176, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
176, 172) }
```

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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