

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.8674, 50.5572, 48.2382)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.8674, 50.5572, 48.2382)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.8252, 50.3937,  
48.4323)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2B0B1
RGB	226, 176, 177
RGB Percent	89%, 69%, 69%
CMY	0.1137, 0.3098, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.22, 0.11
HSL	359°, 46%, 79%
HSV	359°, 22%, 89%
XYZ	54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323
YIQ	191.0640, 29.4790, 10.9110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

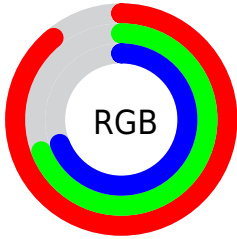
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 176, 177
Decimal	14856369
CIE Lab	76.31, 18.33, 6.49
CIE LCh	76, 19.439, 19.488
Yxy	50.3937, 0.3568, 0.3280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293046449 (0xFFE2B0B1)
YUV	191.0640, -6.9336, 30.6389
Hunter-Lab	70.9885, 13.6276, 9.2410

# Details

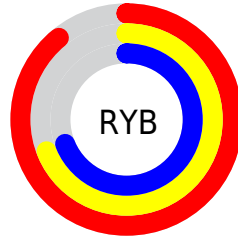
The XYZ color **54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **58.6935, 69.0603, 81.4742**, and the grayscale version is **49.5865, 52.1688, 56.8118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.8046, 84.8564, 89.0000**, and **27.2986, 24.1672, 22.2947** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7259, 41.4458, 36.3766**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0234, 60.9649, 62.6233**.

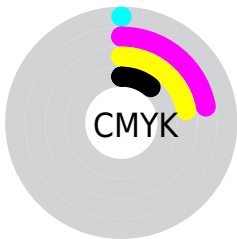
# Distribution



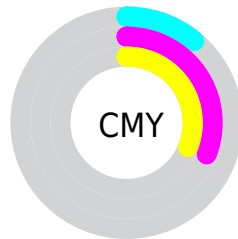
- Red (89%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323 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 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 54.8252, 50.3937,  
48.4323

 54.8252, 50.3937,  
48.4323


395.3962,  
388.2036, 397.0611

 39.4951, 35.7263,  
33.8069


 96.4346, 90.7579,  
89.2199

 27.3275, 24.2229,  
22.4692


123.4446,  
117.2236, 116.2193

 17.9572, 15.4991,  
14.0004


155.0786,  
148.3907, 148.1804

 11.0188, 9.1704,  
7.9822


191.7020,  
184.6439, 185.5218

 6.1469, 4.8525,  
3.9960

233.6801,  
226.3673, 228.6621

 2.9761, 2.1610,  
1.6231

281.3782,

 1.1411, 0.6986,

273.9455, 278.0197

0.3072

335.1618,  
327.7628, 334.0132

■ 0.0591, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.8252, 50.3937,  
48.4323

■ 54.8252, 50.3937,  
48.4323

■ 48.7259, 41.4458,  
36.3766

■ 62.0234, 60.9649,  
62.6233

■ 43.6675, 34.0344,  
26.3501

■ 70.3663, 73.2269,  
79.0426

■ 39.5931, 28.0752,  
18.2420

■ 79.9023, 87.2516,  
97.7814

■ 36.4387, 23.4728,  
11.9302

■ 85.1743, 94.9089,  
108.4378

■ 34.1329, 20.1208,  
7.2779

■ 32.5933, 17.8965,  
4.1294

■ 31.7218, 16.6529,  
2.2990

■ 31.3889, 16.1787,  
1.5977

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.1370, 50.3937, 58.6204



54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323



52.6043, 50.3937, 40.9600

# Triad

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



54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323



42.7562, 50.3937, 42.8185



46.6284, 50.3937, 77.1071

# Complementary

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



54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323



58.6935, 69.0603, 81.4742

# 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.



43.4806, 50.3937, 71.6191



54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323



41.3216, 50.3937, 51.2834

# Square

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



54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323



45.5936, 50.3937, 38.0152



41.5798, 50.3937, 61.8547



50.2781, 50.3937, 76.0898



# Rectangle

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



54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323



50.3999, 50.3937, 38.1115



41.5798, 50.3937, 61.8547



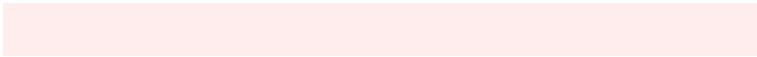
45.4797, 50.3937, 75.9372

# Sweetspot

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



54.8266, 50.3960, 48.4333



86.9277, 88.0593, 92.9241



60.0981, 52.4445, 78.9073



18.4639, 18.6393, 19.6098



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.



54.8266, 50.3960, 48.4333



67.8561, 60.0513, 55.3216



59.7022, 60.3056, 49.5706



13.7183, 13.7049, 14.2865



17.9124, 9.2320, 0.9385



1.2455, 0.6415, 0.0859



# Inverse Universe

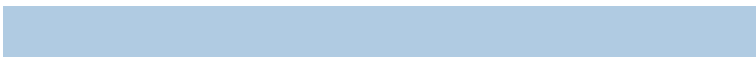
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



54.8266, 50.3960, 48.4333



67.8561, 60.0513, 55.3216



52.9113, 57.2777, 80.2190



13.7183, 13.7049, 14.2865



17.9124, 9.2320, 0.9385

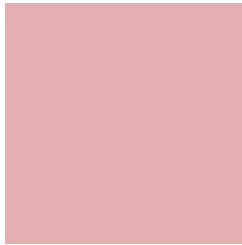


1.2455, 0.6415, 0.0859



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

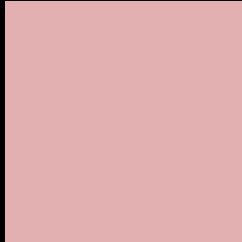
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323 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 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.8252, 50.3937,



# 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

54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323

### Protanopia

48.5228, 50.7228, 52.0328

### Deuteranopia

51.4284, 50.4394, 48.0995



## Tritanopia

55.8917, 50.2338, 54.3272

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323

## Protanomaly

50.6578, 50.5963, 50.8122

## Deuteranomaly

52.4766, 50.3760, 48.0320

## Tritanomaly

55.6603, 50.4515, 52.1519

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

51.3237, 51.5004, 53.6899

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323 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, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(226, 176, 177)  
}
```

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, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 176, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323 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, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 176, 177) }
```

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, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 176, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 176, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 176, 177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.8252, 50.3937, 48.4323 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, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
176, 177) }
```

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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