

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.9649, 50.2099,  
46.8389)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E4AFAE
RGB	228, 175, 174
RGB Percent	89%, 69%, 68%
CMY	0.1059, 0.3137, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.24, 0.11
HSL	1°, 50%, 79%
HSV	1°, 24%, 89%
XYZ	54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389
YIQ	190.7330, 31.9090, 10.9250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

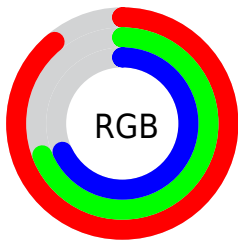
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 175, 174
Decimal	14987182
CIE Lab	76.20, 19.16, 7.98
CIE LCh	76, 20.760, 22.620
Yxy	50.2099, 0.3616, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293177262 (0xFFE4AFAE)
YUV	190.7330, -8.2494, 32.6832
Hunter-Lab	70.8589, 14.4583, 10.4096

# Details

The XYZ color **54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **58.9276, 69.5365, 83.7153**, and the grayscale version is **49.4011, 51.9738, 56.5994**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.9588, 84.0690, 85.9306**, and **27.4856, 24.0949, 21.6145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9281, 41.3964, 34.7754**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.1034, 60.6222, 61.1321**.

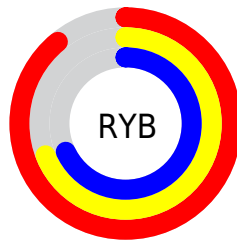
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (69%)

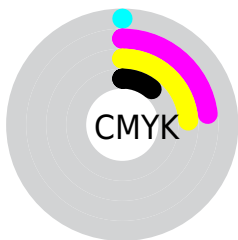
Blue (68%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (68%)

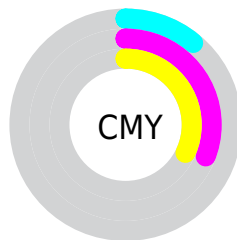


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389 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 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 54.9649, 50.2099,  
46.8389

 54.9649, 50.2099,  
46.8389


395.9174,  
387.4862, 390.5462

 39.6074, 35.5802,  
32.5549

 96.6381, 90.4858,  
86.8206

 27.4154, 24.1102,  
21.5174

123.6846,  
116.9008, 113.3553

 18.0236, 15.4154,  
13.3078


155.3580,  
148.0130, 144.8107

 11.0667, 9.1114,  
7.5076

192.0237,  
184.2068, 181.6052

 6.1794, 4.8139,  
3.6983

234.0472,  
225.8667, 224.1575

 2.9961, 2.1385,  
1.4613

281.7937,

 1.1517, 0.6861,

273.3769, 272.8861

0.1889

335.6287,  
327.1220, 328.2095

■ 0.0677, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.9649, 50.2099,  
46.8389

■ 54.9649, 50.2099,  
46.8389

■ 48.9281, 41.3964,  
34.7754

■ 62.1034, 60.6222,  
61.1321

■ 43.9342, 34.0960,  
24.8264

■ 70.3903, 72.6995,  
77.7561

■ 39.9256, 28.2257,  
16.8709

■ 79.8744, 86.5129,  
96.8097

■ 36.8369, 23.6918,  
10.7748

■ 85.8051, 95.2341,  
108.4673

■ 34.5952, 20.3893,  
6.3872

■ 33.1165, 18.1975,  
3.5339

■ 32.2995, 16.9717,  
2.0034

■ 32.0411, 16.5861,  
1.5127

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.5309, 50.2099, 57.4679



54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389



52.4090, 50.2099, 39.3551

# Triad

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



54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389



42.0234, 50.2099, 42.6701



46.7687, 50.2099, 78.7816

# Complementary

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



54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389



58.9276, 69.5365, 83.7153

# 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.



43.3250, 50.2099, 73.5175



54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389



40.6836, 50.2099, 51.9645

# Square

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



54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389



44.9039, 50.2099, 37.1862



41.1469, 50.2099, 63.3288



50.6577, 50.2099, 76.9208



# Rectangle

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



54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389



49.9921, 50.2099, 36.6707



41.1469, 50.2099, 63.3288



45.5236, 50.2099, 77.7647

# Sweetspot

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



54.9663, 50.2122, 46.8399



86.9719, 88.2310, 92.6821



61.0104, 52.3183, 79.6287



18.4741, 18.6789, 19.5540



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.



54.9663, 50.2122, 46.8399



67.1837, 59.3717, 53.0468



60.7325, 61.7447, 48.7620



14.3984, 14.4107, 14.9271



18.5111, 9.5963, 0.8766



1.3755, 0.7244, 0.0673

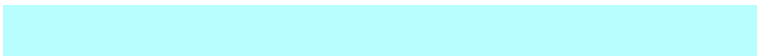


# Inverse Universe

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



58.9276, 69.5365, 83.7153



73.0593, 88.0367, 107.7499



52.1372, 55.9556, 81.4519



14.7833, 16.2880, 18.5091



23.4513, 33.9647, 47.7030

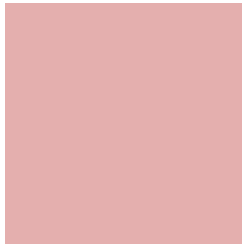


1.7403, 2.5246, 3.5275



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

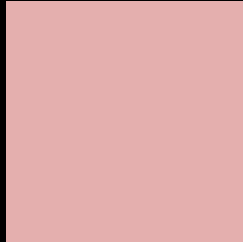
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

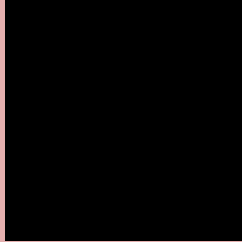
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.9649, 50.2099,



# 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

54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389

### Protanopia

48.1031, 50.2143, 50.8731

### Deuteranopia

51.4222, 50.4701, 46.5666



## Tritanopia

56.1196, 50.0903, 53.1649

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389

## Protanomaly

50.4230, 50.2031, 49.1521

## Deuteranomaly

52.5764, 50.1628, 46.4465

## Tritanomaly

55.8926, 50.3075, 51.0204

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389

## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364

## Achromatomaly

51.0078, 51.0381, 53.0619

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389 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(228, 175, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 175, 174)  
}
```

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(228, 175, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 175, 174) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389 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(228, 175, 174) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 175, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 175, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 175, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 175, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 175,  
174) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.9649, 50.2099, 46.8389 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 175, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
175, 174) }
```

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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