

# Converting Colors

XYZ(120.5786, 75.3046,  
47.7599)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(120.5786, 75.3046, 47.7599)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.1609, 43.0333,  
44.7760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8CAD
RGB	255, 140, 173
RGB Percent	100%, 55%, 68%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4510, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.32, 0.00
HSL	343°, 100%, 77%
HSV	343°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760
YIQ	178.1470, 57.9470, 34.6430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

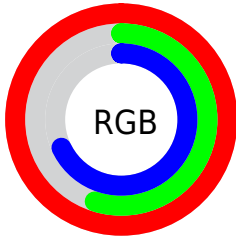
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 140, 173
Decimal	16747693
CIE Lab	71.58, 47.00, 2.27
CIE LCh	72, 47.055, 2.763
Yxy	43.0333, 0.3984, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294937773 (0xFFFF8CAD)
YUV	178.1470, -2.5375, 67.4001
Hunter-Lab	65.5998, 43.4589, 5.4507

# Details

The XYZ color **58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **59.7621, 82.3703, 81.8609**, and the grayscale version is **42.3874, 44.5949, 48.5638**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.9835, 66.3413, 82.2519**, and **29.2847, 19.6382, 20.3362** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2157, 35.7698, 35.0295**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.2111, 52.1233, 56.0732**.

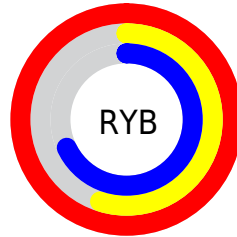
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (55%)

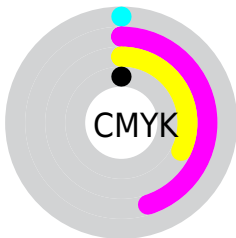
Blue (68%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (68%)

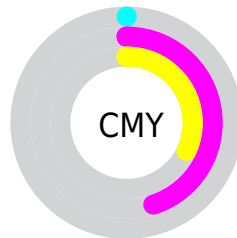


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)


Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760 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 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 58.1609, 43.0333,  
44.7760


 58.1609, 43.0333,  
44.7760


407.7294,  
358.7487, 381.9992

 42.1818, 29.9112,  
30.9394

 101.2787, 79.7611,  
83.6991

 29.4354, 19.7712,  
20.2946


 129.1482,  
104.1357, 109.6226

 19.5564, 12.2289,  
12.4232


161.7118,  
133.0298, 140.4121

 12.1794, 6.8997,  
6.9065

199.3349,  
166.8280, 176.4862

 6.9390, 3.3995,  
3.3262

242.3828,  
205.9146, 218.2634

 3.4700, 1.3437,  
1.2635

291.2210,

 1.4069, 0.1746,

250.6739, 266.1623

0.0316

346.2147,  
301.4905, 320.6014

■ 0.2611, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.1609, 43.0333,  
44.7760

■ 58.1609, 43.0333,  
44.7760

■ 53.2157, 35.7698,  
35.0295

■ 64.2111, 52.1233,  
56.0732

■ 49.3021, 30.2016,  
26.7604

■ 71.4266, 63.1464,  
68.9846

■ 46.3426, 26.1902,  
19.8929

■ 79.8674, 76.2085,  
83.5730

■ 44.2465, 23.5720,  
14.3422

■ 89.5881, 91.4061,  
99.8970

■ 42.9039, 22.1459, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
10.0126 108.9000

■ 42.4481, 21.7432,  
8.2916

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.0645, 43.0333, 69.9001



58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760



55.1596, 43.0333, 26.9231

# Triad

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



58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760



33.1702, 43.0333, 18.8292



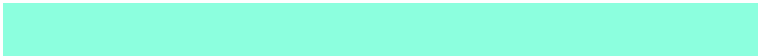
34.2932, 43.0333, 97.5929

# Complementary

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



58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760



59.7621, 82.3703, 81.8609

# 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.



29.3406, 43.0333, 74.7845



58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760



28.7538, 43.0333, 29.5308

# Square

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



58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760



40.1690, 43.0333, 15.3077



27.4473, 43.0333, 48.9993



41.6436, 43.0333, 105.6433



# Rectangle

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



58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760



50.8732, 43.0333, 19.9177



27.4473, 43.0333, 48.9993



32.3268, 43.0333, 91.0995

# Sweetspot

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



58.1620, 43.0354, 44.7768



80.8687, 77.7672, 85.2753



57.0965, 41.2724, 99.5648



16.8902, 15.9934, 17.5389



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.



58.1620, 43.0354, 44.7768



53.7058, 36.4804, 36.0236



59.0724, 49.3501, 31.2258



18.2237, 18.0728, 19.7949



22.2353, 11.3834, 4.6238



2.2097, 1.1263, 0.6858



# Inverse Universe

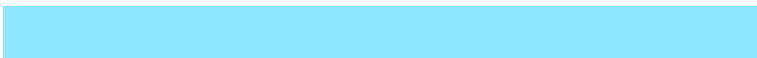
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



58.1620, 43.0354, 44.7768



53.7058, 36.4804, 36.0236



57.7234, 70.5101, 105.1752



18.2237, 18.0728, 19.7949



22.2353, 11.3834, 4.6238

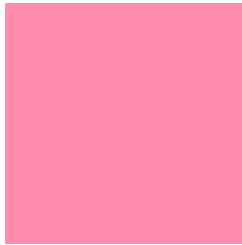


2.2097, 1.1263, 0.6858



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

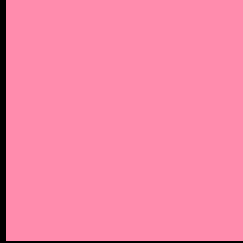
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760 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 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.1609, 43.0333,



# 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

58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760

### Protanopia

42.4112, 43.5089, 56.6148

### Deuteranopia

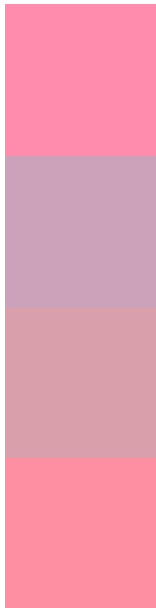
44.2076, 43.3124, 43.0759



## Tritanopia

56.1632, 42.8607, 35.8847

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760

## Protanomaly

46.4119, 42.0823, 52.1309

## Deuteranomaly

48.2691, 42.4503, 43.6799

## Tritanomaly

56.9791, 42.9900, 39.0130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760

## Achromatopsia

42.3164, 44.5201, 48.4824

## Achromatomaly

46.5655, 42.8073, 46.8827

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760 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(255, 140, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 140, 173)  
}
```

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(255, 140, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 140, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760 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(255, 140, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 140, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 140, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 140, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 140, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 140,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.1609, 43.0333, 44.7760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 140, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
140, 173) }
```

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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