

# Converting Colors

XYZ(43.1613, 37.3335, 50.0627)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(43.1613, 37.3335, 50.0627)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(43.3775, 37.5527,  
50.3096)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C896B8
RGB	200, 150, 184
RGB Percent	78%, 59%, 72%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4117, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.08, 0.22
HSL	319°, 31%, 69%
HSV	319°, 25%, 78%
XYZ	43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096
YIQ	168.8260, 18.8860, 21.1740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

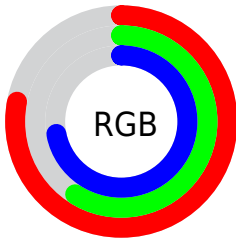
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 150, 184
Decimal	13145784
CIE Lab	67.69, 24.23, -10.33
CIE LCh	68, 26.334, 336.915
Yxy	37.5527, 0.3305, 0.2861
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291335864 (0xFFC896B8)
YUV	168.8260, 7.4808, 27.3396
Hunter-Lab	61.2803, 19.1116, -5.7795

# Details

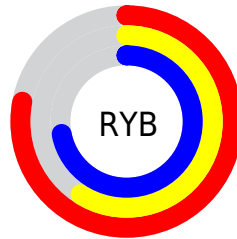
The XYZ color **43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **40.1164, 50.5469, 43.7207**, and the grayscale version is **37.5847, 39.5420, 43.0612**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.7995, 71.2139, 92.0306**, and **20.2356, 16.5821, 23.6069** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.7987, 31.4443, 45.8812**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.5335, 44.7660, 55.0810**.

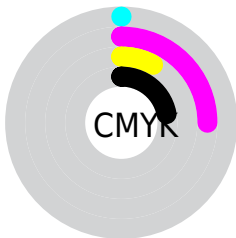
# Distribution



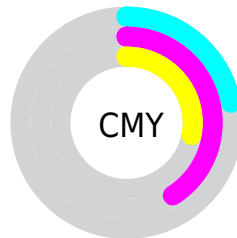
- Red (78%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096 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 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 43.3775, 37.5527,  
50.3096


 43.3775, 37.5527,  
50.3096

351.0572,  
335.6973, 404.6451

 30.3772, 25.6357,  
35.2866


 79.5324, 71.4220,  
92.0344

 20.2746, 16.5513,  
23.5984


 103.4177, 94.1432,  
119.5733

 12.7042, 9.9151,  
14.8265


131.6621,  
121.2344, 152.1212

 7.3008, 5.3427,  
8.5525

164.6308,  
153.0803, 190.0967

 3.6989, 2.4497,  
4.3576

202.6894,  
190.0651, 233.9183

 1.5332, 0.8513,  
1.8235

246.2031,

 0.3483, 0.0000,

232.5733, 284.0046

0.4434

295.5372,  
280.9892, 340.7740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 43.3775, 37.5527,  
50.3096

■ 43.3775, 37.5527,  
50.3096

■ 39.7987, 31.4443,  
45.8812

■ 47.5335, 44.7660,  
55.0810

■ 36.7659, 26.3802,  
41.7822

■ 52.2896, 53.1306,  
60.2037

■ 34.2495, 22.3019,  
38.0013

■ 57.6711, 62.6965,  
65.6886

■ 32.2161, 19.1427,  
34.5251

■ 63.7013, 73.5093,  
71.5451

■ 30.6279, 16.8280,  
31.3390

■ 70.4020, 85.6119,  
77.7823

■ 29.4412, 15.2711,  
28.4264

■ 72.8188, 89.0951,  
82.7506

■ 28.6029, 14.3665,  
25.7673

■ 73.6953, 89.4457,  
87.3663

■ 28.2634, 14.0570,  
24.5147

■ 74.6047, 89.8095,  
92.1555

■ 75.5475, 90.1866,  
97.1200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.5967, 37.5527, 61.5266



43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096



44.0288, 37.5527, 38.2519

# Triad

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



43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096



34.7598, 37.5527, 22.4475



29.8005, 37.5527, 55.8628

# Complementary

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



43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096



40.1164, 50.5469, 43.7207

# 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.



28.4814, 37.5527, 43.6435



43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096



31.2005, 37.5527, 25.4741

# Square

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



43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096



38.8463, 37.5527, 23.5581



28.9738, 37.5527, 32.7237



32.7146, 37.5527, 65.1343



# Rectangle

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



43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096



43.1265, 37.5527, 31.5686



28.9738, 37.5527, 32.7237



29.1663, 37.5527, 51.8828

# Sweetspot

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



43.3786, 37.5544, 50.3104



88.7114, 88.7728, 102.3172



37.0242, 34.0737, 59.2697



18.8764, 18.8043, 21.7818



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.



43.3786, 37.5544, 50.3104



71.6159, 59.0425, 82.8668



40.9996, 36.6028, 37.7827



10.9331, 10.7566, 12.6310



18.0130, 8.9547, 15.8100



0.8849, 0.4368, 0.9169



# Inverse Universe

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



43.3786, 37.5544, 50.3104



71.6159, 59.0425, 82.8668



42.6189, 51.5478, 56.8986



10.9331, 10.7566, 12.6310



18.0130, 8.9547, 15.8100



0.8849, 0.4368, 0.9169



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

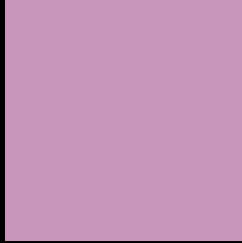
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096 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 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 43.3775, 37.5527,



# 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

43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096

### Protanopia

37.3983, 37.8748, 55.7915

### Deuteranopia

38.4219, 37.7514, 49.5177



## Tritanopia

41.4715, 37.5048, 40.6507

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096

## Protanomaly

39.3716, 37.6279, 53.9030

## Deuteranomaly

40.1327, 37.6001, 49.9421

## Tritanomaly

42.2278, 37.5771, 44.0572

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096

## Achromatopsia

37.7116, 39.6755, 43.2066

## Achromatomaly

39.3827, 38.6000, 45.4192

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096 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(200, 150, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 150, 184)  
}
```

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(200, 150, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 150, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096 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(200, 150, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 150, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 150, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 150, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 150, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 150,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 43.3775, 37.5527, 50.3096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 150, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
150, 184) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor