

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.5501, 35.3409, 46.0456)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.5501, 35.3409, 46.0456)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(46.6185, 35.3648,  
45.9640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DF84B1
RGB	223, 132, 177
RGB Percent	87%, 52%, 69%
CMY	0.1255, 0.4823, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.21, 0.13
HSL	330°, 59%, 70%
HSV	330°, 41%, 87%
XYZ	46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640
YIQ	164.3390, 39.7910, 33.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

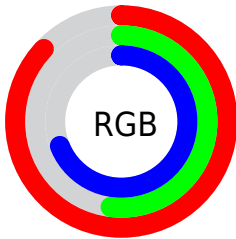
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 132, 177
Decimal	14648497
CIE Lab	66.03, 40.73, -8.60
CIE LCh	66, 41.628, 348.081
Yxy	35.3648, 0.3644, 0.2764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292838577 (0xFFDF84B1)
YUV	164.3390, 6.2419, 51.4457
Hunter-Lab	59.4683, 35.8605, -4.1984

# Details

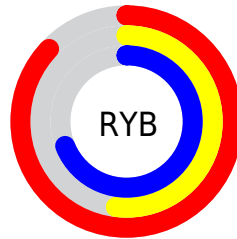
The XYZ color **46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **43.9409, 60.8962, 51.5605**, and the grayscale version is **35.4069, 37.2508, 40.5661**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.7183, 62.6838, 85.3046**, and **22.2326, 15.2995, 20.8501** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.8338, 29.5197, 39.3859**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.1444, 42.5430, 53.2480**.

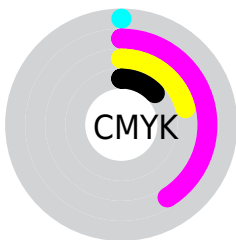
# Distribution



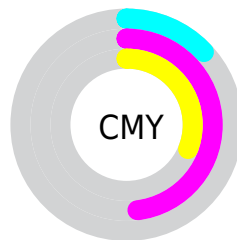
- Red (87%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640 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 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.6185, 35.3648,  
45.9640


 46.6185, 35.3648,  
45.9640


363.9641,  
326.1756, 386.9373


 32.9408, 23.9440,  
31.8690


 84.3661, 68.0505,  
85.4988

 22.2402, 15.2921,  
20.9974


 109.1667, 90.0842,  
111.7757

 14.1511, 9.0246,  
12.9309


 138.4058,  
116.4244, 142.9503

 8.3082, 4.7573,  
7.2508

172.4485,  
147.4554, 179.4410

 4.3462, 2.1056,  
3.5386

211.6604,  
183.5616, 221.6666

 1.8998, 0.6677,  
1.3758

256.4067,

 0.5767, 0.0000,

225.1275, 270.0455

0.1227

307.0528,  
272.5373, 324.9962

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.6185, 35.3648,  
45.9640

■ 46.6185, 35.3648,  
45.9640

■ 42.8338, 29.5197,  
39.3859

■ 51.1444, 42.5430,  
53.2480

■ 39.7434, 24.9186,  
33.4858

■ 56.4484, 51.1258,  
61.2596

■ 37.2997, 21.4695,  
28.2368

■ 62.5687, 61.1857,  
70.0222

■ 35.4470, 19.0651,  
23.6086

■ 69.5398, 72.7887,  
79.5573

■ 34.1196, 17.5779,  
19.5667

■ 77.3942, 85.9966,  
89.8854

■ 33.2608, 16.8197,  
16.3224

■ 82.6181, 93.7786,  
99.8446

■ 84.2416, 94.4281,  
108.3942

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.2433, 35.3648, 65.9805



46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



46.2090, 35.3648, 28.8887

# Triad

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



46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



30.0617, 35.3648, 14.3849



26.2893, 35.3648, 69.7503

# Complementary

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



46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



43.9409, 60.8962, 51.5605

# 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.



23.5435, 35.3648, 50.0516



46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



25.5308, 35.3648, 19.9651

# Square

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



46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



36.1252, 35.3648, 13.8998



23.2840, 35.3648, 31.9023



31.2204, 35.3648, 82.2731



# Rectangle

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



46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



43.8508, 35.3648, 21.1124



23.2840, 35.3648, 31.9023



25.1076, 35.3648, 63.5136

# Sweetspot

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



46.6195, 35.3665, 45.9647



83.6619, 81.0500, 93.3081



39.8177, 31.2381, 73.7434



17.6637, 16.9464, 19.6284



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.



46.6195, 35.3665, 45.9647



58.7255, 41.0370, 54.5993



42.8489, 33.8582, 26.1087



13.9884, 13.8130, 15.7090



19.6136, 9.9125, 9.8972



1.4047, 0.7051, 0.9239



# Inverse Universe

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



46.6195, 35.3665, 45.9647



58.7255, 41.0370, 54.5993



49.2238, 63.0094, 79.3801



13.9884, 13.8130, 15.7090



19.6136, 9.9125, 9.8972



1.4047, 0.7051, 0.9239



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

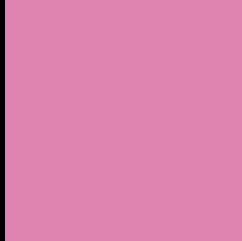
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640 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 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.6185, 35.3648,

45.9640.

# 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

46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640

### Protanopia

35.3853, 35.5087, 56.6186

### Deuteranopia

36.2259, 35.4520, 44.4688



## Tritanopia

43.8062, 35.2451, 32.5111

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



## Protanomaly

38.1846, 34.5907, 52.2411



## Deuteranomaly

39.3089, 34.8706, 44.7033



## Tritanomaly

44.7408, 35.2033, 37.2377

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640



## Achromatopsia

35.2861, 37.1238, 40.4278



## Achromatomaly

38.3973, 35.6353, 42.3907

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640 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(223, 132, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 132, 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(223, 132, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 132, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640 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(223, 132, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 132, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 132, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 132, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 132, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 132, 177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.6185, 35.3648, 45.9640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 132, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
132, 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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