

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.2260, 41.8354, 54.9456)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.2260, 41.8354, 54.9456)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.1730, 41.9329,  
54.7397)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DB9ABF
RGB	219, 154, 191
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 75%
CMY	0.1412, 0.3961, 0.2510
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.13, 0.14
HSL	326°, 47%, 73%
HSV	326°, 30%, 86%
XYZ	50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397
YIQ	177.6530, 26.8630, 25.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

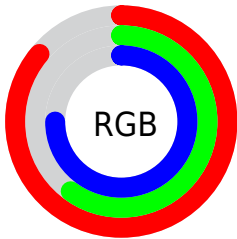
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 154, 191
Decimal	14391999
CIE Lab	70.82, 29.85, -9.33
CIE LCh	71, 31.273, 342.639
Yxy	41.9329, 0.3417, 0.2856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292582079 (0xFFDB9ABF)
YUV	177.6530, 6.5801, 36.2613
Hunter-Lab	64.7556, 24.9804, -4.7905

# Details

The XYZ color **50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **47.1032, 60.9116, 53.5333**, and the grayscale version is **42.0912, 44.2832, 48.2244**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.8290, 73.5763, 97.9372**, and **24.4431, 19.1243, 26.4478** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.8780, 34.9508, 48.3496**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1968, 50.2643, 61.7036**.

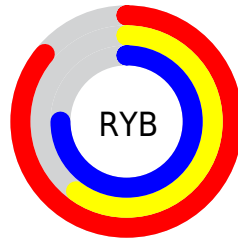
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (60%)

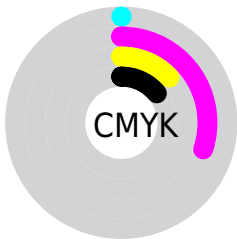
Blue (75%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (75%)

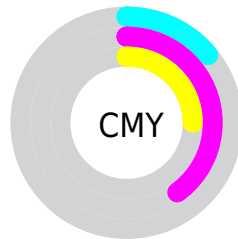


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397 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 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 50.1730, 41.9329,  
54.7397


 50.1730, 41.9329,  
54.7397


377.7829,  
354.2047, 422.1786

 35.7692, 29.0488,  
38.7962


 89.6214, 78.0981,  
98.6268

 24.4253, 19.1177,  
26.2946


 115.3968,  
102.1479, 127.4074

 15.7759, 11.7554,  
16.8164


145.6935,  
130.6883, 161.3042

 9.4555, 6.5773,  
9.9431

180.8767,  
164.1039, 200.7356

 5.0990, 3.1992,  
5.2561

221.3119,  
202.7789, 246.1202

 2.3408, 1.2366,  
2.3370

267.3645,

 0.8154, 0.0913,

247.0978, 297.8765

0.7518

319.3997,  
297.4449, 356.4231

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

50.1730, 41.9329,  
54.7397

50.1730, 41.9329,  
54.7397

45.8780, 34.9508,  
48.3496

55.1968, 50.2643,  
61.7036

42.2708, 29.2400,  
42.5122

60.9800, 60.0062,  
69.2562

39.3123, 24.7234,  
37.2086

67.5560, 71.2227,  
77.4149

36.9572, 21.3127,  
32.4170

74.9550, 83.9726,  
86.1955

35.1542, 18.9078,  
28.1137

80.4318, 92.7634,  
94.6885

■ 33.8429, 17.3897,  
24.2715

■ 81.8561, 93.3332,  
102.1891

■ 32.9204, 16.5551,  
20.8489

■ 83.0237, 93.8002,  
108.3372

■ 32.8934, 16.5321,  
20.7444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.0142, 41.9329, 70.1087



50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397



50.4219, 41.9329, 39.6787

# Triad

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



50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397



37.7096, 41.9329, 23.0413



32.9484, 41.9329, 67.9128

# Complementary

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



50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397



47.1032, 60.9116, 53.5333

# 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.



30.8800, 41.9329, 52.2093



50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397



33.4639, 41.9329, 27.6769

# Square

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



50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397



42.9123, 41.9329, 23.4303



31.0601, 41.9329, 37.6404



36.9483, 41.9329, 78.7764



# Rectangle

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



50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397



48.8756, 41.9329, 31.8983



31.0601, 41.9329, 37.6404



32.0204, 41.9329, 62.8950

# Sweetspot

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



50.1742, 41.9348, 54.7406



86.6094, 85.6009, 98.4347



43.4192, 38.0618, 72.0766



18.2647, 17.8588, 20.7212



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.



50.1742, 41.9348, 54.7406



66.6968, 52.4551, 71.2051



47.0648, 40.6910, 38.3666



13.3650, 13.1751, 15.1834



19.5600, 9.8250, 12.5948



1.3101, 0.6537, 1.0418



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1742, 41.9348, 54.7406



66.6968, 52.4551, 71.2051



50.7438, 62.3678, 72.7042



13.3650, 13.1751, 15.1834



19.5600, 9.8250, 12.5948



1.3101, 0.6537, 1.0418



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

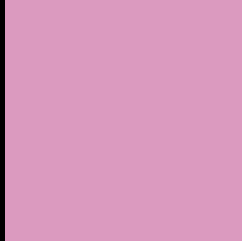
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397 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 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.1730, 41.9329,



# 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

50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397

### Protanopia

41.6805, 42.1417, 62.4373

### Deuteranopia

43.0322, 42.1971, 53.4538



## Tritanopia

47.8015, 41.9549, 43.6089

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397

## Protanomaly

44.2575, 41.5986, 59.7295

## Deuteranomaly

45.4867, 42.0954, 53.8719

## Tritanomaly

48.7081, 42.0800, 47.6745

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397

## Achromatopsia

42.3164, 44.5201, 48.4824

## Achromatomaly

44.7275, 43.1323, 50.7677

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397 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(219, 154, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 154, 191)  
}
```

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(219, 154, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 154, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397 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(219, 154, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 154, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 154, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 154, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 154, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 154,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.1730, 41.9329, 54.7397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 154, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
154, 191) }
```

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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