

# Converting Colors

XYZ(50.7231, 36.8966, 53.9928)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(50.7231, 36.8966, 53.9928)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(50.6653, 36.8827,  
53.7389)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E882BF
RGB	232, 130, 191
RGB Percent	91%, 51%, 75%
CMY	0.0902, 0.4902, 0.2510
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.18, 0.09
HSL	324°, 69%, 71%
HSV	324°, 44%, 91%
XYZ	50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389
YIQ	167.4520, 41.2110, 40.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

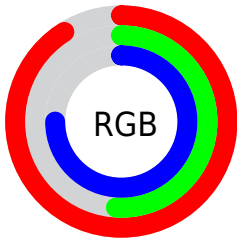
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 130, 191
Decimal	15237823
CIE Lab	67.19, 46.84, -14.63
CIE LCh	67, 49.067, 342.659
Yxy	36.8827, 0.3586, 0.2610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293427903 (0xFFE882BF)
YUV	167.4520, 11.6092, 56.6086
Hunter-Lab	60.7311, 42.6352, -9.9519

# Details

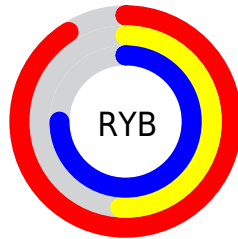
The XYZ color **50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **45.4149, 65.4004, 48.7610**, and the grayscale version is **36.8832, 38.8040, 42.2575**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.3775, 62.6733, 96.1200**, and **24.6969, 16.1414, 25.8587** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9263, 30.9949, 47.5893**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1675, 44.1914, 60.4661**.

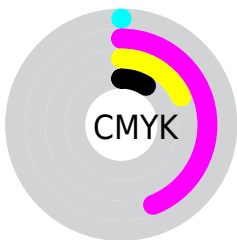
# Distribution



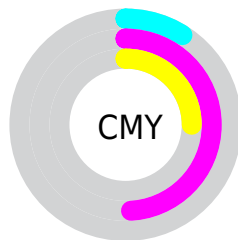
- Red (91%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389 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 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.6653, 36.8827,  
53.7389


 50.6653, 36.8827,  
53.7389


379.6711,  
332.8024, 418.2600


 36.1623, 25.1167,  
38.0012


 90.3458, 70.3923,  
97.1433

 24.7302, 16.1640,  
25.6818


 116.2539, 92.9048,  
125.6471

 16.0038, 9.6403,  
16.3621


 146.6945,  
119.7681, 159.2433

 9.6177, 5.1611,  
9.6236

182.0329,  
151.3667, 198.3505

 5.2066, 2.3421,  
5.0478

222.6343,  
188.0851, 243.3873

 2.4050, 0.7959,  
2.2161

268.8643,

 0.8476, 0.0000,

230.3076, 294.7721

0.6836

321.0881,  
278.4185, 352.9235

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 50.6653, 36.8827,  
53.7389

■ 50.6653, 36.8827,  
53.7389

■ 46.9263, 30.9949,  
47.5893

■ 55.1675, 44.1914,  
60.4661

■ 43.8987, 26.4276,  
41.9929

■ 60.4737, 53.0020,  
67.7893

■ 41.5290, 23.0755,  
36.9262

■ 66.6255, 63.3957,  
75.7282

■ 39.7544, 20.8149,  
32.3620

■ 73.6608, 75.4463,  
84.3010

■ 38.4984, 19.4951,  
28.2682

■ 81.6151, 89.2228,  
93.5249

■ 37.9202, 19.0124,  
25.9980

■ 85.8207, 95.3886,  
101.8493

■ 87.0889, 95.8959,  
108.5274

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.7399, 36.8827, 78.7335



50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



51.0553, 36.8827, 31.7872

# Triad

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



50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



31.9958, 36.8827, 11.8749



25.5019, 36.8827, 75.0620

# Complementary

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



50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



45.4149, 65.4004, 48.7610

# 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.



22.8059, 36.8827, 49.8850



50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



26.1804, 36.8827, 16.8352

# Square

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



50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



39.5227, 36.8827, 12.2659



23.0351, 36.8827, 29.0844



30.9390, 36.8827, 93.7460



# Rectangle

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



50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



48.6212, 36.8827, 21.7712



23.0351, 36.8827, 29.0844



24.2822, 36.8827, 66.7585

# Sweetspot

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



50.6664, 36.8844, 53.7396



83.2996, 79.8142, 94.7635



39.3009, 30.4291, 80.1464



17.4430, 16.4259, 19.7984



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.



50.6664, 36.8844, 53.7396



58.4425, 38.8585, 59.4766



46.0112, 35.0224, 29.2255



14.7370, 14.5120, 16.8154



21.1156, 10.5804, 14.7694



1.6060, 0.8001, 1.3318



# Inverse Universe

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



50.6664, 36.8844, 53.7396



58.4425, 38.8585, 59.4766



51.2218, 67.7231, 79.3398



14.7370, 14.5120, 16.8154



21.1156, 10.5804, 14.7694



1.6060, 0.8001, 1.3318



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

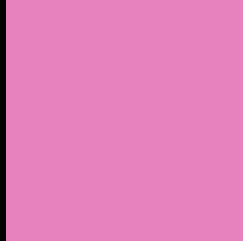
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

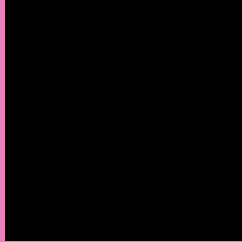
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 50.6653, 36.8827,



# 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

50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389

### Protanopia

37.5082, 37.1288, 68.1405

### Deuteranopia

38.0113, 37.2328, 51.6376



## Tritanopia

46.1918, 36.6778, 33.0787

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



## Protanomaly

40.7482, 35.9238, 62.5439



## Deuteranomaly

41.8169, 36.4632, 52.4111



## Tritanomaly

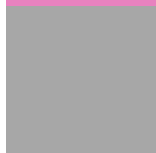
47.6779, 36.6663, 39.6864

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389



## Achromatopsia

36.7301, 38.6429, 42.0822



## Achromatomaly

40.8779, 37.3222, 46.1237

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389 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(232, 130, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 130, 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(232, 130, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 130, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389 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(232, 130, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 130, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 130, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 130, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 130, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 130,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 50.6653, 36.8827, 53.7389 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 130, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
130, 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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