

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.0217, 39.2833, 55.0792)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.0217, 39.2833, 55.0792)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(51.9928, 39.1830,  
55.2748)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E88AC1
RGB	232, 138, 193
RGB Percent	91%, 54%, 76%
CMY	0.0902, 0.4588, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.17, 0.09
HSL	325°, 67%, 73%
HSV	325°, 41%, 91%
XYZ	51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748
YIQ	172.3760, 38.3690, 37.0330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

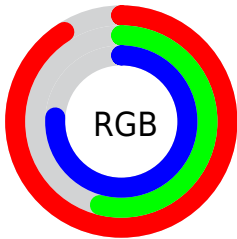
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 138, 193
Decimal	15239873
CIE Lab	68.88, 43.04, -13.19
CIE LCh	69, 45.019, 342.957
Yxy	39.1830, 0.3550, 0.2676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293429953 (0xFFE88AC1)
YUV	172.3760, 10.1676, 52.2902
Hunter-Lab	62.5963, 38.7194, -8.5378

# Details

The XYZ color **51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **47.2754, 66.2919, 51.9019**, and the grayscale version is **39.3407, 41.3894, 45.0731**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.4088, 66.2395, 98.3281**, and **25.5879, 17.4750, 26.4505** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9738, 32.8077, 48.8085**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7949, 47.0117, 62.3478**.

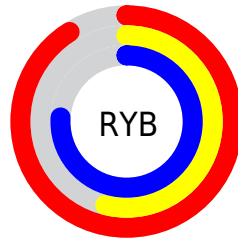
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (54%)

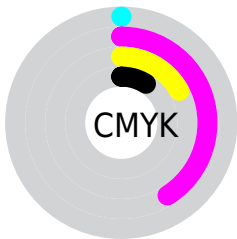
Blue (76%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (76%)

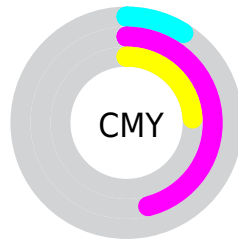


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (46%)


Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748 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 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.9928, 39.1830,  
55.2748


 51.9928, 39.1830,  
55.2748


384.7332,  
342.6679, 424.2640


 37.2236, 26.9021,  
39.2217


 92.2949, 73.9178,  
99.4186

 25.5551, 17.4997,  
26.6231

 118.5585, 97.1405,  
128.3465

 16.6220, 10.5914,  
17.0604


 149.3843,  
124.7793, 162.4029

 10.0590, 5.7928,  
10.1152

185.1376,  
157.2185, 202.0066

 5.5007, 2.7195,  
5.3688

226.1838,  
194.8426, 247.5760

 2.5817, 0.9871,  
2.4027

272.8882,

 0.9366, 0.0000,

238.0359, 299.5297

0.7879

325.6162,  
287.1829, 358.2862

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 51.9928, 39.1830,  
55.2748

■ 51.9928, 39.1830,  
55.2748

■ 47.9738, 32.8077,  
48.8085

■ 56.7949, 47.0117,  
62.3478

■ 44.6875, 27.7883,  
42.9244

■ 62.4195, 56.3720,  
70.0458

■ 42.0826, 24.0242,  
37.5992

■ 68.9075, 67.3432,  
78.3889

■ 40.0994, 21.3981,  
32.8059

■ 76.2959, 79.9974,  
87.3956

■ 38.6668, 19.7703,  
28.5138

■ 84.6195, 94.4022,  
97.0833

■ 37.7044, 18.9261,  
24.8617

■ 86.4132, 95.6256,  
104.9693

■ 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.



47.4178, 39.1830, 78.4523



51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



52.3104, 39.1830, 34.4308

# Triad

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



51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



34.2441, 39.1830, 14.6474



28.0598, 39.1830, 75.5102

# Complementary

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



51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



47.2754, 66.2919, 51.9019

# 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.



25.3872, 39.1830, 52.1142



51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



28.6377, 39.1830, 19.8492

# Square

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



51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



41.4186, 39.1830, 15.0066



25.5842, 39.1830, 32.1332



33.3566, 39.1830, 92.4622



# Rectangle

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



51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



50.0094, 39.1830, 24.6296



25.5842, 39.1830, 32.1332



26.8570, 39.1830, 67.8661

# Sweetspot

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



51.9940, 39.1848, 55.2756



84.0760, 81.2156, 95.4886



41.4699, 33.1888, 80.5648



17.7612, 16.9853, 20.1415



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.



51.9940, 39.1848, 55.2756



60.0274, 41.5578, 61.4553



47.6666, 37.4539, 32.4878



14.7289, 14.5088, 16.7728



20.9960, 10.5326, 14.1399



1.5975, 0.7967, 1.2871



# Inverse Universe

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



51.9940, 39.1848, 55.2756



60.0274, 41.5578, 61.4553



52.6046, 68.4236, 79.9650



14.7289, 14.5088, 16.7728



20.9960, 10.5326, 14.1399



1.5975, 0.7967, 1.2871



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

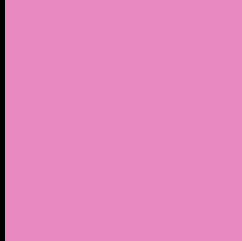
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

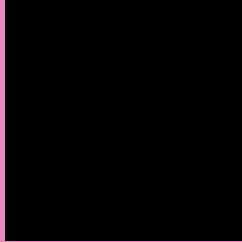
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.9928, 39.1830,



# 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

51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748

### Protanopia

39.6070, 39.5590, 67.8355

### Deuteranopia

40.2571, 39.4119, 53.0624



## Tritanopia

48.1211, 39.1451, 36.4720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



## Protanomaly

42.6751, 38.3751, 62.9155



## Deuteranomaly

43.7806, 38.8962, 53.9154



## Tritanomaly

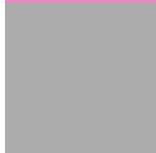
49.1475, 38.8686, 42.4481

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748



## Achromatopsia

39.2122, 41.2543, 44.9259



## Achromatomaly

43.0572, 39.9062, 48.6133

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748 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, 138, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 138, 193)  
}
```

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, 138, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 138, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748 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, 138, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 138, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 138, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 138, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 138, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 138,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.9928, 39.1830, 55.2748 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 138, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
138, 193) }
```

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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