

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.5786, 38.7955, 50.5980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.5786, 38.7955, 50.5980)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.6132, 38.7961,  
50.5089)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F681B9
RGB	246, 129, 185
RGB Percent	96%, 51%, 73%
CMY	0.0353, 0.4941, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.25, 0.04
HSL	331°, 87%, 74%
HSV	331°, 48%, 96%
XYZ	54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089
YIQ	170.3670, 51.7560, 42.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

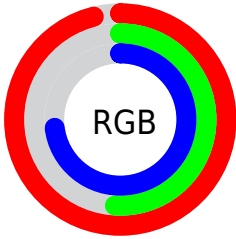
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 129, 185
Decimal	16155065
CIE Lab	68.60, 51.01, -8.95
CIE LCh	69, 51.788, 350.043
Yxy	38.7961, 0.3795, 0.2696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294345145 (0xFFFF681B9)
YUV	170.3670, 7.2141, 66.3301
Hunter-Lab	62.2865, 47.5085, -4.4784

# Details

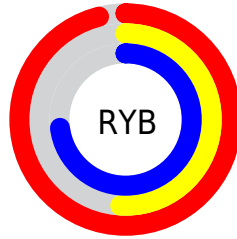
The XYZ color **54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **51.3051, 74.2973, 60.3556**, and the grayscale version is **38.3398, 40.3364, 43.9263**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.4661, 62.3088, 91.3211**, and **27.1745, 17.2629, 23.7296** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4607, 32.5609, 42.7430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.6700, 46.6437, 59.1797**.

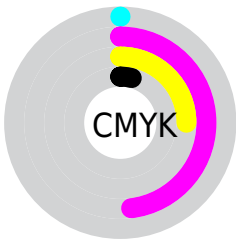
# Distribution



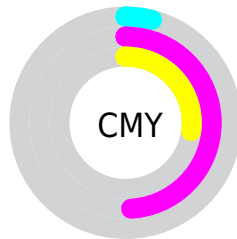
- Red (96%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089 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 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 54.6132, 38.7961,  
50.5089

 54.6132, 38.7961,  
50.5089

394.6043,  
341.0228, 405.4447

 39.3247, 26.6011,  
35.4439


 96.1256, 73.3267,  
92.3325

 27.1943, 17.2739,  
23.7187


 123.0803, 96.4312,  
119.9282

 17.8565, 10.4300,  
14.9148

 154.6544,  
123.9409, 152.5378

 10.9461, 5.6850,  
8.6137

191.2134,  
156.2404, 190.5800

 6.0976, 2.6545,  
4.3967

233.1225,  
193.7139, 234.4732

 2.9458, 0.9541,  
1.8454

280.7471,

 1.1251, 0.0000,

236.7459, 284.6361

0.4577

334.4526,  
285.7207, 341.4870

■ 0.0460, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.6132, 38.7961,  
50.5089

■ 54.6132, 38.7961,  
50.5089

■ 50.4607, 32.5609,  
42.7430

■ 59.6700, 46.6437,  
59.1797

■ 47.1489, 27.8173,  
35.8438

■ 65.6822, 56.2018,  
68.7866

■ 44.6112, 24.4365,  
29.7730

■ 72.7005, 67.5672,  
79.3616

■ 42.7678, 22.2652,  
24.4867

■ 80.7715, 80.8278,  
90.9343

■ 41.5145, 21.1006,  
19.9320

■ 89.9382, 96.0658,  
103.5329

■ 41.2606, 20.8947,  
18.9163

■ 91.8161, 98.3329,  
108.7487

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.2752, 38.7961, 78.2255



54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



53.6896, 38.7961, 28.6223

# Triad

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



54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



31.7480, 38.7961, 12.5052



27.6776, 38.7961, 86.9676

# Complementary

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



54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



51.3051, 74.2973, 60.3556

# 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.



23.9974, 38.7961, 59.6152



54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



26.0956, 38.7961, 19.4353

# Square

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



54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



39.6581, 38.7961, 11.6176



23.4645, 38.7961, 34.9309



34.2244, 38.7961, 103.8596



# Rectangle

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



54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



50.2564, 38.7961, 19.4042



23.4645, 38.7961, 34.9309



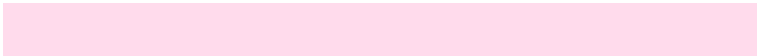
26.1078, 38.7961, 78.3043

# Sweetspot

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



54.6143, 38.7980, 50.5097



81.8464, 78.1583, 90.4238



45.5847, 33.2330, 91.2011



17.1270, 16.0881, 18.7863



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.



54.6143, 38.7980, 50.5097



54.9368, 35.5999, 46.7382



50.0795, 37.3990, 25.3505



16.8295, 16.6146, 18.8485



22.0932, 11.1807, 10.4653



1.9934, 1.0033, 1.1916



# Inverse Universe

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



54.6143, 38.7980, 50.5097



54.9368, 35.5999, 46.7382



58.0547, 76.0532, 98.8089



16.8295, 16.6146, 18.8485



22.0932, 11.1807, 10.4653

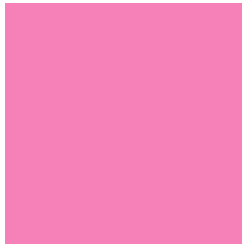


1.9934, 1.0033, 1.1916



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

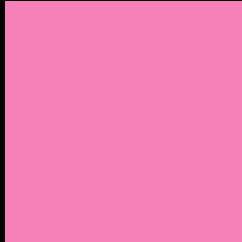
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089 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 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.6132, 38.7961,



# 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

54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089

### Protanopia

39.0495, 39.0440, 65.7997

### Deuteranopia

39.8243, 39.0328, 48.0829



## Tritanopia

50.7519, 38.8439, 32.0168

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



## Protanomaly

42.8028, 37.7714, 59.6782



## Deuteranomaly

44.0357, 38.1659, 48.7619



## Tritanomaly

51.8324, 38.6429, 37.9847

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089



## Achromatopsia

38.2080, 40.1978, 43.7754



## Achromatomaly

42.7479, 38.5436, 45.7440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089 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(246, 129, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 129, 185)  
}
```

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(246, 129, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 129, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089 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(246, 129, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 129, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 129, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 129, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 129, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 129,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.6132, 38.7961, 50.5089 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 129, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
129, 185) }
```

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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