

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.6362, 34.2207, 49.0370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.6362, 34.2207, 49.0370)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(54.6431, 34.2234,  
49.0732)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF66B8
RGB	255, 102, 184
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 72%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6000, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.28, 0.00
HSL	328°, 100%, 70%
HSV	328°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732
YIQ	157.0950, 64.8660, 57.9380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

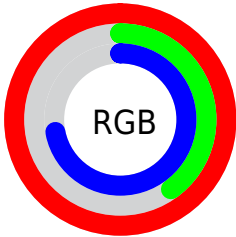
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 102, 184</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16737976</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.14, 66.01, -13.45</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">65, 67.369, 348.488</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.2234, 0.3961, 0.2481</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294928056</a> (0xFFFF66B8)
YUV	<a href="#">157.0950, 13.2642, 85.8627</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.5008, 64.3530, -8.7847</a>

# Details

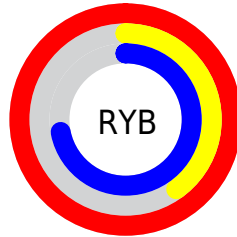
The XYZ color **54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **48.7840, 77.3627, 51.9003**, and the grayscale version is **32.0136, 33.6809, 36.6784**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.3663, 52.3475, 88.8862**, and **27.3279, 14.6918, 22.8682** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3220, 29.4842, 42.0998**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.8402, 40.5483, 56.8513**.

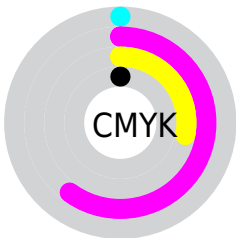
# Distribution



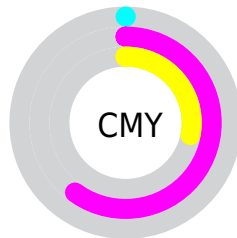
- Red (100%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732 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 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 54.6431, 34.2234,  
49.0732


 54.6431, 34.2234,  
49.0732

394.7161,  
321.1270, 399.6612


 39.3488, 23.0653,  
34.3115

 96.1692, 66.2809,  
90.1823


 27.2131, 14.6417,  
22.8537


 123.1317, 87.9491,  
117.3668

 17.8707, 8.5683,  
14.2813


 154.7143,  
113.8894, 149.5293

 10.9564, 4.4607,  
8.1756

 191.2823,  
144.4863, 187.0884

 6.1046, 1.9345,  
4.1181

233.2012,  
180.1241, 230.4626

 2.9500, 0.5690,  
1.6904

280.8362,

 1.1274, 0.0000,

221.1872, 280.0704

0.3541

334.5527,  
268.0601, 336.3304

■ 0.0479, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.6431, 34.2234,  
49.0732

■ 54.6431, 34.2234,  
49.0732

■ 51.3220, 29.4842,  
42.0998

■ 58.8402, 40.5483,  
56.8513

■ 48.7985, 26.1781,  
35.8915

■ 63.9770, 48.5829,  
65.4663

■ 46.9835, 24.1312,  
30.4060

■ 70.1141, 58.4444,  
74.9505

■ 45.7315, 23.0567,  
25.5813

■ 77.3062, 70.2382,  
85.3333

■ 45.7311, 23.0564,  
25.5798

■ 85.6035, 84.0616,  
96.6424

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.7321, 34.2234, 85.5437



54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



53.8108, 34.2234, 22.6665

# Triad

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



54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



26.9242, 34.2234, 5.9754



21.5926, 34.2234, 93.8599

# Complementary

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



54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



48.7840, 77.3627, 51.9003

# 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.



17.7594, 34.2234, 57.0743



54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



20.3852, 34.2234, 11.7596

# Square

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



54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



36.4259, 34.2234, 5.4888



17.3669, 34.2234, 27.5189



28.9192, 34.2234, 118.8230



# Rectangle

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



54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



49.5718, 34.2234, 12.7976



17.3669, 34.2234, 27.5189



19.9217, 34.2234, 81.8118

# Sweetspot

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



54.6440, 34.2251, 49.0738



78.8731, 72.8332, 87.5166



39.5651, 25.3660, 97.4186



16.3965, 14.7856, 18.0538



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.



54.6440, 34.2251, 49.0738



50.7552, 28.7121, 40.7961



48.7881, 31.8827, 18.2369



18.4164, 18.1499, 20.8098



23.9717, 12.0780, 13.7676



2.3893, 1.1981, 1.6312



# Inverse Universe

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



54.6440, 34.2251, 49.0738



50.7552, 28.7121, 40.7961



58.0831, 81.0823, 100.8686



18.4164, 18.1499, 20.8098



23.9717, 12.0780, 13.7676



2.3893, 1.1981, 1.6312



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

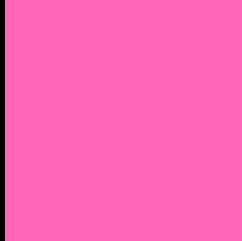
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732 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 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.6431, 34.2234,



# 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

54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732

### Protanopia

35.5545, 34.4541, 73.8836

### Deuteranopia

35.1180, 34.3528, 45.8541



## Tritanopia

49.3078, 34.2700, 23.0847

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



## Protanomaly

39.2454, 31.9861, 63.7800



## Deuteranomaly

40.0894, 32.5884, 46.8251



## Tritanomaly

51.0176, 34.1396, 31.0948

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732



## Achromatopsia

32.0474, 33.7164, 36.7171



## Achromatomaly

37.9130, 32.0188, 40.7412

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732 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(255, 102, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 102, 184)  
}
```

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(255, 102, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 102, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732 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(255, 102, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 102, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 102, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.6431, 34.2234, 49.0732 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 102, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
102, 184) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor