

# Converting Colors

XYZ(55.1628, 43.0886, 48.8036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(55.1628, 43.0886, 48.8036)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(55.1038, 43.1759,  
48.6095)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F194B4
RGB	241, 148, 180
RGB Percent	95%, 58%, 71%
CMY	0.0549, 0.4196, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.25, 0.05
HSL	339°, 77%, 76%
HSV	339°, 39%, 95%
XYZ	55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095
YIQ	179.4550, 45.1560, 29.6680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

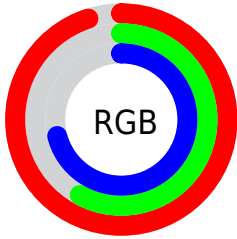
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 148, 180
Decimal	15832244
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.67, 39.01, -1.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 39.049, 357.514
Yxy	43.1759, 0.3751, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294022324 (0xFFFF194B4)
<b>YUV</b>	179.4550, 0.2687, 53.9750
Hunter-Lab	65.7084, 34.7025, 2.1345

# Details

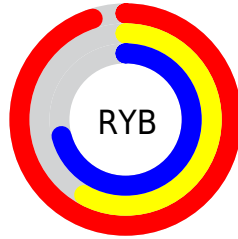
The XYZ color **55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **55.1787, 73.8111, 71.6642**, and the grayscale version is **43.0734, 45.3166, 49.3497**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.7363, 70.0280, 88.7765**, and **27.4514, 19.7840, 22.4505** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1900, 35.7800, 39.4741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.9907, 52.2232, 58.9764**.

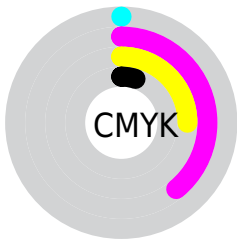
# Distribution



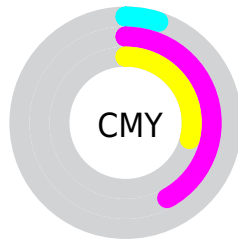
- Red (95%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095 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 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 55.1038, 43.1759,  
48.6095


 55.1038, 43.1759,  
48.6095


396.4353,  
359.3347, 397.7812

 39.7190, 30.0232,  
33.9464


 96.8405, 79.9762,  
89.4862

 27.5028, 19.8562,  
22.5754


 123.9230,  
104.3926, 116.5368

 18.0897, 12.2905,  
14.0780


155.6356,  
133.3323, 148.5537

 11.1145, 6.9419,  
8.0355

192.3434,  
167.1798, 185.9555

 6.2118, 3.4258,  
4.0296

234.4120,  
206.3193, 229.1605

 3.0161, 1.3578,  
1.6416

282.2066,

 1.1623, 0.1853,

251.1354, 278.5875

0.3202

336.0926,  
302.0124, 334.6548

■ 0.0763, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 55.1038, 43.1759,  
48.6095

■ 55.1038, 43.1759,  
48.6095

■ 50.1900, 35.7800,  
39.4741

■ 60.9907, 52.2232,  
58.9764

■ 46.1902, 29.9284,  
31.5189

■ 67.8978, 63.0081,  
70.6181

■ 43.0444, 25.5111,  
24.6923

■ 75.8736, 75.6179,  
83.5786

■ 40.6835, 22.4007,  
18.9375

■ 84.9621, 90.1324,  
97.8992

■ 39.0264, 20.4469,  
14.1911

■ 90.0858, 97.4409,  
108.6677

■ 37.9585, 19.4331,  
10.3760

■ 37.8339, 19.3241,  
9.9025

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.7305, 43.1759, 69.4197



55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095



53.3854, 43.1759, 32.1094

# Triad

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



55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095



35.4368, 43.1759, 21.5367



34.5770, 43.1759, 84.9257

# Complementary

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



55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095



55.1787, 73.8111, 71.6642

# 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.



30.7573, 43.1759, 65.9300



55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095



31.2149, 43.1759, 30.0327

# Square

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



55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095



41.5917, 43.1759, 19.1985



29.5950, 43.1759, 45.4484



40.4880, 43.1759, 93.6114



# Rectangle

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



55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095



50.2431, 43.1759, 24.9375



29.5950, 43.1759, 45.4484



33.0310, 43.1759, 79.3211

# Sweetspot

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



55.1050, 43.1780, 48.6104



82.9883, 80.7806, 89.7609



52.6080, 41.0083, 88.3622



17.5056, 16.8831, 18.7955



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.



55.1050, 43.1780, 48.6104



58.3271, 42.5676, 47.2917



54.5341, 46.6641, 34.1524



15.9973, 15.8486, 17.5418



20.5734, 10.5018, 5.6699



1.7566, 0.8917, 0.7092



# Inverse Universe

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



55.1050, 43.1780, 48.6104



58.3271, 42.5676, 47.2917



55.5743, 67.6137, 93.3412



15.9973, 15.8486, 17.5418



20.5734, 10.5018, 5.6699



1.7566, 0.8917, 0.7092



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

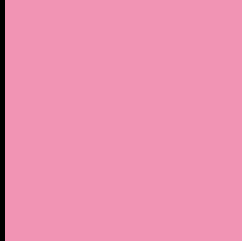
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095 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 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.1038, 43.1759,



# 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

55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095

### Protanopia

42.5274, 43.5297, 58.3852

### Deuteranopia

44.2035, 43.2215, 47.0871



## Tritanopia

53.1848, 43.0926, 39.6970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095

## Protanomaly

46.0381, 42.6337, 54.5179

## Deuteranomaly

47.4345, 42.7166, 47.3400

## Tritanomaly

54.0030, 43.2025, 43.0288

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095

## Achromatopsia

42.8472, 45.0786, 49.0906

## Achromatomaly

46.4964, 43.8165, 48.6546

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095 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(241, 148, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 148, 180)  
}
```

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(241, 148, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 148, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095 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(241, 148, 180) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 148, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 148, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 148, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 148, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 148,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.1038, 43.1759, 48.6095 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 148, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
148, 180) }
```

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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