

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.1358, 39.3444, 71.2314)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.1358, 39.3444, 71.2314)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832)</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(56.8622, 39.1179,  
70.8832)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F27FDA
RGB	242, 127, 218
RGB Percent	95%, 50%, 85%
CMY	0.0510, 0.5019, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.10, 0.05
HSL	313°, 82%, 72%
HSV	313°, 48%, 95%
XYZ	56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832
YIQ	171.7590, 39.3290, 52.6810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

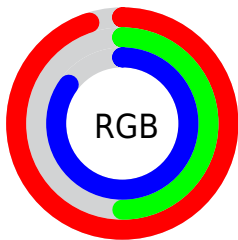
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 127, 218
Decimal	15892442
CIE Lab	68.84, 55.63, -27.07
CIE LCh	69, 61.867, 334.055
Yxy	39.1179, 0.3408, 0.2344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294082522 (0xFFFF27FDA)
YUV	171.7590, 22.7968, 61.6014
Hunter-Lab	62.5443, 52.8309, -23.4140

# Details

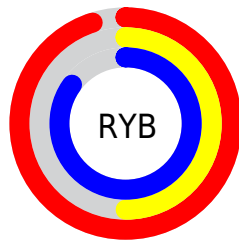
The XYZ color **56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **46.0922, 70.2520, 40.4115**, and the grayscale version is **38.9667, 40.9960, 44.6447**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.2235, 62.3470, 102.6245**, and **28.6954, 17.4694, 36.5099** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.4532, 33.3409, 66.5356**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.0444, 46.4075, 75.5886**.

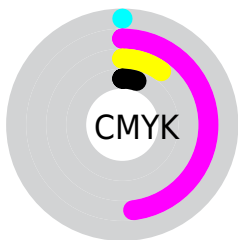
# Distribution



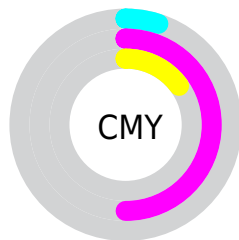
- Red (95%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (15%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832 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 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.8622, 39.1179,  
70.8832


 56.8622, 39.1179,  
70.8832


402.9553,  
342.3915, 482.5177


 41.1343, 26.8515,  
51.7656

 99.3966, 73.8184,  
122.1603

 28.6122, 17.4617,  
36.4374


 126.9339, 97.0212,  
155.1569

 18.9304, 10.5642,  
24.4798


 159.1383,  
124.6383, 193.6170

 11.7237, 5.7746,  
15.4744

196.3752,  
157.0541, 237.9590

 6.6267, 2.7085,  
9.0027

239.0100,  
194.6529, 288.6016

 3.2740, 0.9815,  
4.6461

287.4081,

 1.3003, 0.0000,

237.8191, 345.9632

1.9861

341.9347,  
286.9372, 410.4623

■ 0.1834, 0.0000,  
0.5467

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.8622, 39.1179,  
70.8832

■ 56.8622, 39.1179,  
70.8832

■ 53.4532, 33.3409,  
66.5356

■ 61.0444, 46.4075,  
75.5886

■ 50.7587, 28.9618,  
62.5244

■ 66.0453, 55.3029,  
80.6668

■ 48.7179, 25.8583,  
58.8287

■ 71.9114, 65.8958,  
86.1344

■ 47.2575, 23.8843,  
55.4232

■ 78.6846, 78.2698,  
92.0064

■ 46.2809, 22.8468,  
52.2748

■ 86.4039, 92.5027,  
98.2965

■ 46.0767, 22.6608,  
51.5209

■ 89.3690, 97.1937,  
103.1054

■ 90.1647, 97.5120,  
107.2956

■ 90.4283, 97.6174,  
108.6837

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.7810, 39.1179, 104.8930



56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



59.3598, 39.1179, 38.8838

# Triad

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



56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



35.8617, 39.1179, 8.2287



23.6348, 39.1179, 80.5924

# Complementary

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



56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



46.0922, 70.2520, 40.4115

# 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.



21.3545, 39.1179, 46.5303



56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



27.5823, 39.1179, 11.6741

# Square

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



56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



46.0628, 39.1179, 10.1345



22.6618, 39.1179, 23.0532



29.5202, 39.1179, 112.0187



# Rectangle

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



56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



57.2120, 39.1179, 24.1426



22.6618, 39.1179, 23.0532



22.4733, 39.1179, 68.6392

# Sweetspot

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



56.8635, 39.1197, 70.8840



83.5232, 78.8291, 99.2540



36.1959, 28.0757, 87.5167



17.5367, 16.2520, 20.9438



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.



56.8635, 39.1197, 70.8840



60.3231, 37.7544, 75.1023



50.6861, 36.6488, 38.3544



16.3047, 15.9716, 19.1608



24.8040, 12.1940, 27.9483



2.0985, 1.0284, 2.5095



# Inverse Universe

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



56.8635, 39.1197, 70.8840



60.3231, 37.7544, 75.1023



51.8298, 72.5470, 70.6254



16.3047, 15.9716, 19.1608



24.8040, 12.1940, 27.9483

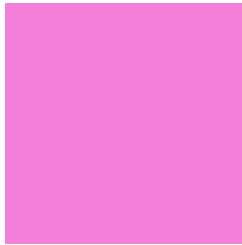


2.0985, 1.0284, 2.5095



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

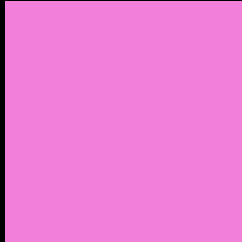
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

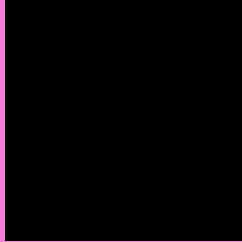
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.8622, 39.1179,



# 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

56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832

### Protanopia

41.5640, 39.7125, 94.2816

### Deuteranopia

40.1133, 39.2948, 67.0985



## Tritanopia

49.4533, 38.9789, 34.6230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



## Protanomaly

44.8744, 38.0359, 85.0973



## Deuteranomaly

44.6901, 38.0646, 68.6101



## Tritanomaly

51.9005, 38.9201, 45.8512

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832



## Achromatopsia

39.2122, 41.2543, 44.9259



## Achromatomaly

44.0997, 39.3214, 53.4096

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832 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(242, 127, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 127, 218)  
}
```

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(242, 127, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 127, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832 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(242, 127, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 127, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 127, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 127, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 127, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 127,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.8622, 39.1179, 70.8832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 127, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
127, 218) }
```

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