

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.1607, 49.2840,  
101.0024)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.1607, 49.2840, 101.0024)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.2040, 49.2223,  
100.9882)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4A8FF
RGB	212, 168, 255
RGB Percent	83%, 66%, 100%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3412, 0.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.34, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	270°, 100%, 83%
HSV	270°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882
YIQ	191.0740, -1.7030, 36.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

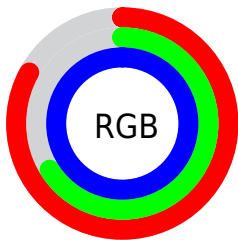
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 168, 255
Decimal	13936895
CIE Lab	75.59, 32.23, -37.13
CIE LCh	76, 49.169, 310.958
Yxy	49.2223, 0.2827, 0.2350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292126975 (0xFFD4A8FF)
YUV	191.0740, 31.5155, 18.3521
Hunter-Lab	70.1586, 27.8513, -36.2326

# Details

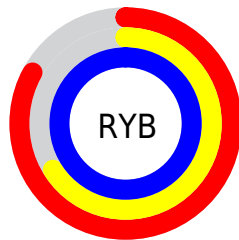
The XYZ color **59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **69.6927, 88.1965, 50.3983**, and the grayscale version is **49.3893, 51.9614, 56.5860**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9457, 81.7913, 105.8652**, and **30.0341, 23.4066, 56.3610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.4575, 38.9132, 99.4066**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1602, 61.5275, 102.8913**.

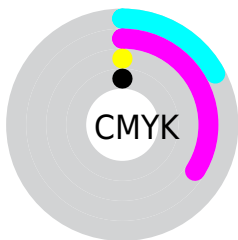
# Distribution



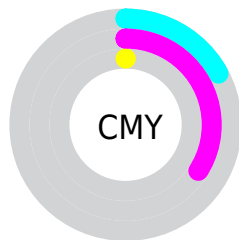
- Red (83%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882 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 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 59.2040, 49.2223,  
100.9882


 59.2040, 49.2223,  
100.9882


411.5394,  
383.6168, 584.6300

 43.0244, 34.7959,  
76.5046

 102.7870, 89.0215,  
164.5782

 30.0988, 23.5057,  
56.3372


 130.9211,  
115.1631, 204.5218

 20.0621, 14.9673,  
40.0676


163.7708,  
145.9785, 250.4557

 12.5487, 8.7965,  
27.2770

201.7013,  
181.8521, 302.7985

 7.1934, 4.6087,  
17.5471

245.0781,  
223.1684, 361.9688

 3.6307, 2.0195,  
10.4593

294.2664,

 1.4954, 0.6188,

270.3117, 428.3852

5.5950

349.6318,  
323.6663, 502.4660

■ 0.3227, 0.0000,  
2.5356

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8589

■ 59.2040, 49.2223,  
100.9882

■ 59.2040, 49.2223,  
100.9882

■ 51.4575, 38.9132,  
99.4066

■ 68.1602, 61.5275,  
102.8913

■ 44.8554, 30.4826,  
98.1273

■ 78.3776, 75.9258,  
105.1319

■ 39.3328, 23.8095,  
97.1304

■ 89.9098, 92.5146,  
107.7261

■ 34.8154, 18.7554,  
96.3929

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 31.2178, 15.1600,  
95.8886

■ 28.4365, 12.8281,  
95.5850

■ 27.0982, 11.8845,  
95.4734

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.1866, 49.2223, 119.3005



59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



65.3301, 49.2223, 71.6433

# Triad

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



59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



52.7223, 49.2223, 18.8333



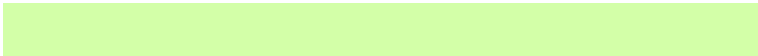
31.6355, 49.2223, 63.6860

# Complementary

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



59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



69.6927, 88.1965, 50.3983

# 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.



32.1293, 49.2223, 38.8645



59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



43.5394, 49.2223, 17.9383

# Square

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



59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



61.2659, 49.2223, 27.0202



36.2357, 49.2223, 23.9810



34.7860, 49.2223, 93.5654



# Rectangle

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



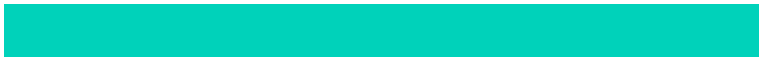
59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



66.5293, 49.2223, 52.7616



36.2357, 49.2223, 23.9810



31.3924, 49.2223, 54.4365

# Sweetspot

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



59.2055, 49.2243, 100.9885



82.9621, 82.4832, 106.1560



57.6186, 62.3837, 103.6122



17.4168, 17.1665, 22.6455



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.



59.2055, 49.2243, 100.9885



53.7459, 41.9190, 99.8662



73.2934, 56.4868, 101.6478



17.8787, 17.8292, 22.7490



14.3320, 6.2989, 49.8950



1.5215, 0.6783, 4.8640



# Inverse Universe

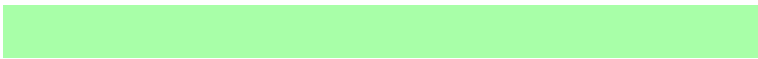
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.0015, 53.9701, 68.5151



62.8936, 47.4867, 61.8049



58.9776, 82.6726, 49.8968



18.3837, 18.1368, 20.6376



23.5928, 11.9264, 11.7721

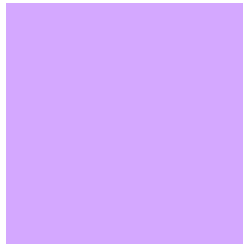


2.3522, 1.1833, 1.4361



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

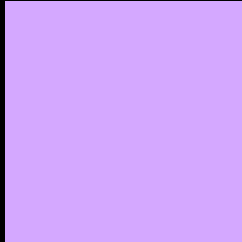
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882 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 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882.



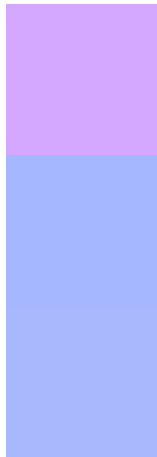
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.2040, 49.2223,



# 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

59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882

### Protanopia

50.7075, 49.5003, 101.4897

### Deuteranopia

50.8596, 49.6341, 98.9952



## Tritanopia

50.4160, 49.0941, 57.8578

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



## Protanomaly

53.2618, 49.0059, 101.2596



## Deuteranomaly

53.4172, 49.1230, 99.5948



## Tritanomaly

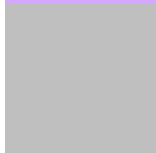
53.3736, 49.1303, 71.6358

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882



## Achromatopsia

49.5206, 52.0996, 56.7364



## Achromatomaly

52.6243, 50.8641, 70.6625

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882 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(212, 168, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 168, 255)  
}
```

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(212, 168, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 168, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882 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(212, 168, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 168, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 168, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 168, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 168, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 168,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.2040, 49.2223, 100.9882 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 168, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
168, 255) }
```

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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