

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.5207, 50.5648, 99.4472)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.5207, 50.5648, 99.4472)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.5510, 50.4693,  
99.4260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDA8FD
RGB	221, 168, 253
RGB Percent	87%, 66%, 99%
CMY	0.1333, 0.3412, 0.0078
CMYK	0.13, 0.34, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	277°, 96%, 83%
HSV	277°, 34%, 99%
XYZ	61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260
YIQ	193.5370, 4.3030, 37.6710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

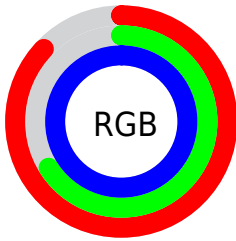
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	221, 168, 253
Decimal	14526717
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.36, 34.49, -34.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 48.998, 314.749
Yxy	50.4693, 0.2911, 0.2387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292716797 (0xFFDDA8FD)
YUV	193.5370, 29.3153, 24.0851
Hunter-Lab	71.0417, 30.3304, -33.2497

# Details

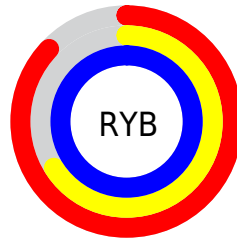
The XYZ color **61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **66.0144, 85.3584, 50.0446**, and the grayscale version is **50.8370, 53.4845, 58.2446**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9457, 81.7913, 105.8652**, and **31.6116, 24.2463, 55.2384** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.5088, 40.5677, 97.8868**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.6697, 62.2771, 101.2780**.

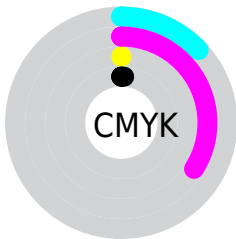
# Distribution



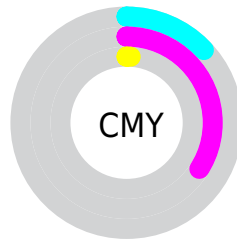
- Red (87%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260 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 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.5510, 50.4693,  
99.4260

61.5510, 50.4693,  
99.4260

420.0351,  
388.4984, 579.5818

44.9242, 35.7864,  
75.2070

106.1699, 90.8698,  
162.4131

31.5988, 24.2693,  
55.2798

134.8928,  
117.3563, 202.0184

21.2093, 15.5335,  
39.2256

168.3784,  
148.5460, 247.5895

13.3904, 9.1947,  
26.6261

206.9921,  
184.8235, 299.5450

7.7768, 4.8684,  
17.0627

251.0993,  
226.5731, 358.3035

4.0030, 2.1702,  
10.1168

301.0653,

1.7039, 0.7037,

274.1791, 424.2834

5.3698

357.2554,  
328.0261, 497.9033

■ 0.4587, 0.0000,  
2.4033

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7883

■ 61.5510, 50.4693,  
99.4260

■ 61.5510, 50.4693,  
99.4260

■ 54.5088, 40.5677,  
97.8868

■ 69.6697, 62.2771,  
101.2780

■ 48.4825, 32.4589,  
96.6392

■ 78.9111, 76.0834,  
103.4558

■ 43.4126, 26.0267,  
95.6649

■ 89.3247, 91.9820,  
105.9757

■ 39.2306, 21.1383,  
94.9418

94.7298, 99.8719,  
107.2138

■ 35.8575, 17.6402,  
94.4443

■ 33.1976, 15.3454,  
94.1416

■ 31.7816, 14.3359,  
94.0214

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.6217, 50.4693, 120.0545



61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



67.1680, 50.4693, 69.4058

# Triad

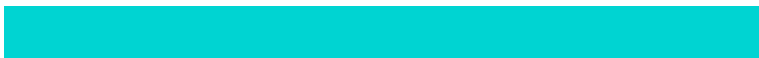
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



52.7814, 50.4693, 19.1027



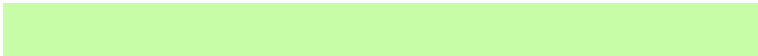
32.7984, 50.4693, 68.9049

# Complementary

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



61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



66.0144, 85.3584, 50.0446

# 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.



32.8296, 50.4693, 42.6594



61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



43.6001, 50.4693, 19.0458

# Square

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



61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



61.6808, 50.4693, 26.4177



36.5491, 50.4693, 26.2252



36.4576, 50.4693, 98.9597



# Rectangle

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



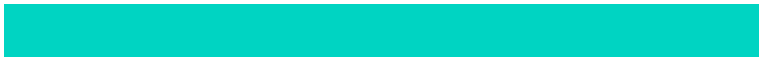
61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



67.8752, 50.4693, 50.8589



36.5491, 50.4693, 26.2252



32.3943, 50.4693, 59.2600

# Sweetspot

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



61.5527, 50.4714, 99.4271



84.0037, 83.0202, 106.2048



54.6697, 56.9981, 101.0497



17.6690, 17.2965, 22.6573



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.



61.5527, 50.4714, 99.4271



57.9376, 44.6929, 100.1807



70.7024, 55.3661, 91.8215



18.0912, 17.9388, 22.7590



17.0735, 7.7122, 50.0233



1.7837, 0.8134, 4.8763



# Inverse Universe

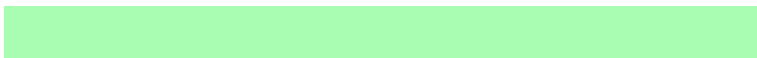
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



64.9377, 53.0602, 61.4650



62.0794, 47.8217, 55.4802



59.3030, 81.7877, 54.7389



18.2922, 18.1002, 20.1561



22.7185, 11.5767, 7.1682

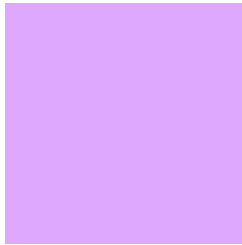


2.2630, 1.1476, 0.9664



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

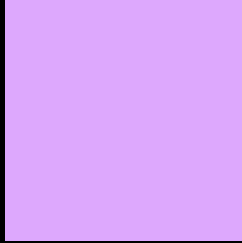
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

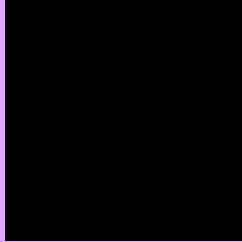
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.5510, 50.4693,

99.4260.

# 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

61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260

### Protanopia

51.7574, 50.6626, 101.6587

### Deuteranopia

52.0478, 50.9042, 97.5248



## Tritanopia

53.2102, 50.5346, 57.9886

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



## Protanomaly

54.5030, 49.9608, 100.5367



## Deuteranomaly

54.7679, 50.1524, 98.0606



## Tritanomaly

55.8154, 50.4040, 71.0771

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

54.5165, 52.4416, 71.5389

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260 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(221, 168, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 168, 253)  
}
```

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(221, 168, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 168, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260 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(221, 168, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 168, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 168, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 168, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 168, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 168,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.5510, 50.4693, 99.4260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 168, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
168, 253) }
```

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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