

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820)</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(61.9193, 45.5641,  
68.4820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FB91D5
RGB	251, 145, 213
RGB Percent	98%, 57%, 84%
CMY	0.0157, 0.4313, 0.1647
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.15, 0.02
HSL	322°, 93%, 78%
HSV	322°, 42%, 98%
XYZ	61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820
YIQ	184.4460, 41.3480, 43.6200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

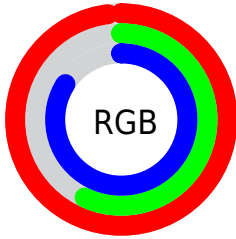
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">251, 145, 213</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16486869</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">73.26, 48.69, -17.46</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 51.729, 340.277</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">45.5641, 0.3519, 0.2589</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294676949 (0xFFFB91D5)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">184.4460, 14.0771, 58.3679</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.5012, 45.6122, -12.9007</a>

# Details

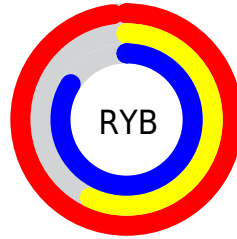
The XYZ color **61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **54.7235, 78.4344, 57.0583**, and the grayscale version is **45.7164, 48.0972, 52.3778**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.1766, 70.2533, 103.9422**, and **31.9050, 21.2882, 34.7752** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.3885, 38.2795, 61.4921**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3634, 54.5726, 76.0900**.

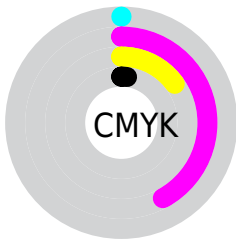
# Distribution



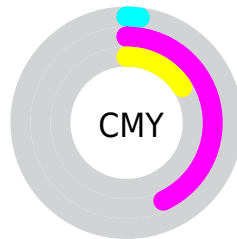
- Red (98%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (16%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820 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 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.9193, 45.5641,  
68.4820


 61.9193, 45.5641,  
68.4820


421.3589,  
369.0534, 473.8462

 45.2228, 31.9020,  
49.8208

 106.6995, 83.5663,  
118.7021

 31.8350, 21.2866,  
34.9009


 135.5139,  
108.6751, 151.0982

 21.3905, 13.3337,  
23.3036


169.0984,  
138.3683, 188.9096

 13.5238, 7.6587,  
14.6104

207.8183,  
173.0302, 232.5549

 7.8697, 3.8774,  
8.4029

252.0389,  
213.0453, 282.4527

 4.0628, 1.6052,  
4.2623

302.1257,

 1.7377, 0.3611,

258.7979, 339.0215

1.7703

358.4439,  
310.6725, 402.6798

■ 0.4797, 0.0000,  
0.4083

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.9193, 45.5641,  
68.4820

■ 61.9193, 45.5641,  
68.4820

■ 57.3885, 38.2795,  
61.4921

■ 67.3634, 54.5726,  
76.0900

■ 53.7095, 32.5992,  
55.0934

■ 73.7689, 65.4016,  
84.3356

■ 50.8193, 28.3984,  
49.2601

■ 81.1854, 78.1479,  
93.2406

■ 48.6439, 25.5308,  
43.9624

■ 89.6577, 92.8998,  
102.8247

■ 47.0941, 23.8199,  
39.1651

■ 93.5940, 99.2494,  
108.8319

■ 46.2183, 23.0831,  
35.7445

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.6099, 45.5641, 98.4027



61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



62.8691, 45.5641, 41.2111

# Triad

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



61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



40.2651, 45.5641, 14.8725



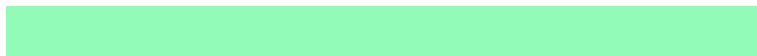
31.3008, 45.5641, 89.4896

# Complementary

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



61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



54.7235, 78.4344, 57.0583

# 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.



28.2932, 45.5641, 59.0823



61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



32.9678, 45.5641, 20.3954

# Square

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



61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



49.4739, 45.5641, 15.8483



28.8575, 45.5641, 34.5713



37.6757, 45.5641, 113.1750



# Rectangle

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



61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



60.2120, 45.5641, 28.4221



28.8575, 45.5641, 34.5713



29.9058, 45.5641, 79.3497

# Sweetspot

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



61.9207, 45.5662, 68.4829



83.5166, 79.9009, 95.9061



46.8551, 37.1756, 95.9736



17.4967, 16.4474, 20.0812



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.



61.9207, 45.5662, 68.4829



59.9988, 40.4872, 64.5698



56.3350, 43.3320, 39.0692



17.7134, 17.4127, 20.3467



24.3661, 12.1622, 19.1683



2.3073, 1.1467, 2.0418



# Inverse Universe

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



61.9207, 45.5662, 68.4829



59.9988, 40.4872, 64.5698



61.1857, 81.0193, 91.0878



17.7134, 17.4127, 20.3467



24.3661, 12.1622, 19.1683



2.3073, 1.1467, 2.0418



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

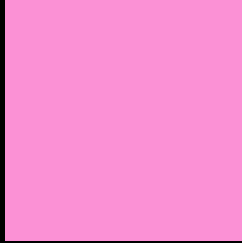
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

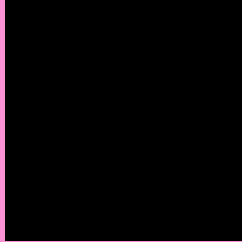
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9193, 45.5641,

68.4820.

# 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

61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820

### Protanopia

46.5778, 45.8963, 85.7608

### Deuteranopia

46.9181, 45.9190, 66.0649



## Tritanopia

56.4446, 45.4572, 41.8756

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



## Protanomaly

50.4048, 44.6096, 79.3527



## Deuteranomaly

51.3825, 45.1187, 66.9734



## Tritanomaly

58.3253, 45.5086, 50.5097

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820



## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980



## Achromatomaly

50.2375, 46.0995, 57.8800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820 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(251, 145, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 145, 213)  
}
```

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(251, 145, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 145, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820 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(251, 145, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 145, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 145, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 145, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 145, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 145,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.9193, 45.5641, 68.4820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 145, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
145, 213) }
```

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