

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.3027, 50.9309, 73.9300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.3027, 50.9309, 73.9300)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538)</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(62.4897, 50.9650,  
74.2538)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0A6DC
RGB	240, 166, 220
RGB Percent	94%, 65%, 86%
CMY	0.0588, 0.3490, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.08, 0.06
HSL	316°, 71%, 80%
HSV	316°, 31%, 94%
XYZ	62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538
YIQ	194.2820, 26.7700, 32.4820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

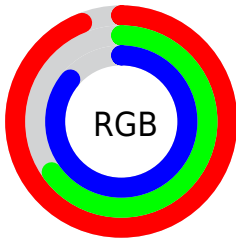
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 166, 220
Decimal	15771356
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.66, 35.38, -16.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 38.952, 335.283
Yxy	50.9650, 0.3329, 0.2715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293961436 (0xFFFF0A6DC)
YUV	194.2820, 12.6790, 40.0947
Hunter-Lab	71.3898, 31.3145, -11.6958

# Details

The XYZ color **62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **55.7511, 73.9739, 57.7976**, and the grayscale version is **51.3626, 54.0375, 58.8468**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.4113, 80.7226, 105.6871**, and **32.2251, 24.5941, 38.6460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6850, 42.7033, 68.4956**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1448, 60.8727, 80.4611**.

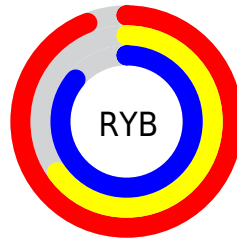
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (65%)

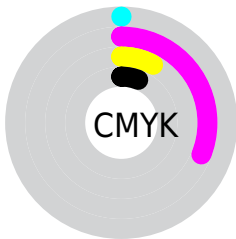
Blue (86%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (86%)

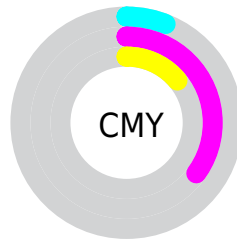


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538 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 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 62.4897, 50.9650,  
74.2538


 62.4897, 50.9650,  
74.2538


423.4043,  
390.4278, 494.5357

 45.6856, 36.1808,  
54.5037


 107.5189, 91.6030,  
126.9929

 32.2014, 24.5738,  
38.6086

 136.4748,  
118.2256, 160.8190

 21.6716, 15.7598,  
26.1499


170.2119,  
149.5631, 200.1742

 13.7311, 9.3544,  
16.7091

209.0956,  
185.9999, 245.4771

 8.0143, 4.9730,  
9.8675

253.4914,  
227.9203, 297.1461

 4.1560, 2.2314,  
5.2067

303.7645,

 1.7908, 0.7371,

275.7089, 355.5998

2.3082

360.2804,  
329.7499, 421.2569

■ 0.5121, 0.0000,  
0.7358

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.4897, 50.9650,  
74.2538

■ 62.4897, 50.9650,  
74.2538

■ 57.6850, 42.7033,  
68.4956

■ 68.1448, 60.8727,  
80.4611

■ 53.6805, 35.9899,  
63.1663

■ 74.6881, 72.5033,  
87.1301

■ 50.4274, 30.7272,  
58.2482

■ 82.1602, 85.9373,  
94.2769

■ 47.8697, 26.8039,  
53.7208

■ 88.3223, 96.6962,  
101.1568

■ 45.9432, 24.0920,  
49.5608

■ 89.3355, 97.1014,  
106.4921

■ 44.5712, 22.4389,  
45.7406

■ 89.7456, 97.2655,  
108.6518

■ 43.6864, 21.6258,  
42.4968

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.0972, 50.9650, 95.6593



62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



63.9686, 50.9650, 51.8380

# Triad

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



62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



47.1474, 50.9650, 24.0927



37.7677, 50.9650, 82.3953

# Complementary

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



62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



55.7511, 73.9739, 57.7976

# 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.



35.6540, 50.9650, 59.3143



62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



40.7066, 50.9650, 28.5150

# Square

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



62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



54.6119, 50.9650, 26.1838



36.6730, 50.9650, 40.1913



42.7528, 50.9650, 101.1339



# Rectangle

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



62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



62.4196, 50.9650, 39.8988



36.6730, 50.9650, 40.1913



36.7222, 50.9650, 74.6962

# Sweetspot

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



62.4912, 50.9673, 74.2549



87.1779, 85.8283, 101.4282



49.5516, 43.9721, 88.3149



18.4050, 17.9149, 21.4604



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.



62.4912, 50.9673, 74.2549



68.1363, 52.3126, 81.0001



58.1483, 49.2301, 51.3855



16.2613, 15.9542, 18.9322



23.9728, 11.8615, 23.5710



2.0356, 1.0033, 2.1784



# Inverse Universe

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



62.4912, 50.9673, 74.2549



68.1363, 52.3126, 81.0001



60.1712, 75.7420, 81.0736



16.2613, 15.9542, 18.9322



23.9728, 11.8615, 23.5710

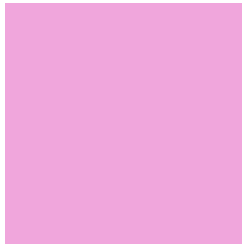


2.0356, 1.0033, 2.1784



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

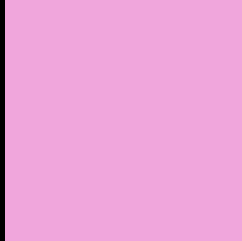
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

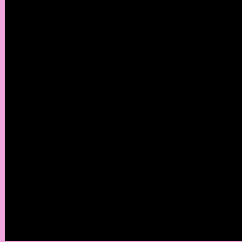
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.4897, 50.9650,

74.2538.

# 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

62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538

### Protanopia

51.3387, 51.4296, 85.8183

### Deuteranopia

52.3790, 51.3098, 72.7887



## Tritanopia

58.2075, 50.8831, 53.2079

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



## Protanomaly

54.6916, 50.7732, 81.7806



## Deuteranomaly

55.4393, 50.7516, 73.2037



## Tritanomaly

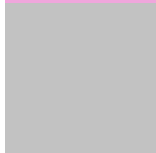
59.4928, 50.8312, 60.1019

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

54.7840, 52.4417, 63.7347

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538 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(240, 166, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 166, 220)  
}
```

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(240, 166, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 166, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538 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(240, 166, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 166, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 166, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 166, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 166, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 166,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.4897, 50.9650, 74.2538 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 166, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
166, 220) }
```

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