

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306)</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(63.0126, 51.5055,  
74.3306)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1A7DC
RGB	241, 167, 220
RGB Percent	95%, 65%, 86%
CMY	0.0549, 0.3451, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.09, 0.05
HSL	317°, 73%, 80%
HSV	317°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306
YIQ	195.1680, 27.0910, 32.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

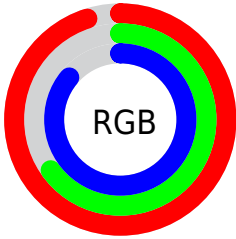
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	241, 167, 220
Decimal	15837148
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.98, 35.19, -15.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 38.564, 335.838
Y <sub>xy</sub>	51.5055, 0.3337, 0.2727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294027228 (0xFFFF1A7DC)
YUV	195.1680, 12.2422, 40.1947
Hunter-Lab	71.7673, 31.1324, -11.1705

# Details

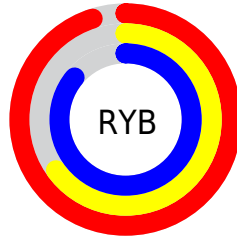
The XYZ color **63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **56.4709, 74.7584, 59.0336**, and the grayscale version is **51.8912, 54.5936, 59.4524**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.6777, 81.2554, 105.7759**, and **32.5760, 24.9416, 38.6946** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1150, 43.1298, 68.3201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7730, 61.5460, 80.8127**.

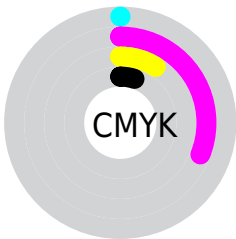
# Distribution



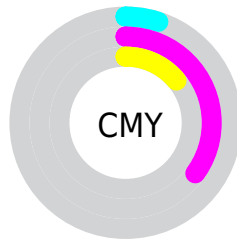
- Red (95%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306 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 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 63.0126, 51.5055,  
74.3306


 63.0126, 51.5055,  
74.3306


425.2742,  
392.5246, 494.8075

 46.1101, 36.6111,  
54.5662


 108.2694, 92.4016,  
127.1027

 32.5377, 24.9065,  
38.6583


 137.3544,  
119.1720, 160.9475

 21.9301, 16.0074,  
26.1882


171.2309,  
150.6698, 200.3230

 13.9218, 9.5294,  
16.7375

210.2644,  
187.2795, 245.6475

 8.1477, 5.0881,  
9.8875

254.8200,  
229.3854, 297.3396

 4.2422, 2.2990,  
5.2198

305.2633,

 1.8400, 0.7732,

277.3720, 355.8180

2.3158

361.9596,  
331.6236, 421.5011

■ 0.5416, 0.0000,  
0.7401

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.0126, 51.5055,  
74.3306

■ 63.0126, 51.5055,  
74.3306

■ 58.1150, 43.1298,  
68.3201

■ 68.7730, 61.5460,  
80.8127

■ 54.0294, 36.3202,  
62.7605

■ 75.4343, 73.3289,  
87.7794

■ 50.7066, 30.9783,  
57.6337

■ 83.0377, 86.9355,  
95.2473

■ 48.0900, 26.9917,  
52.9185

■ 88.8801, 96.9586,  
102.3174

■ 46.1148, 24.2314,  
48.5911

■ 89.9573, 97.3895,  
107.9902

■ 44.7037, 22.5436,  
44.6235

■ 90.0860, 97.4410,  
108.6677

■ 43.7806, 21.7028,  
41.2164

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.7030, 51.5055, 95.7030



63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



64.4009, 51.5055, 52.0641

# Triad

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



63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



47.5311, 51.5055, 24.6860



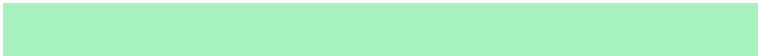
38.3690, 51.5055, 83.2700

# Complementary

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



63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



56.4709, 74.7584, 59.0336

# 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.



36.1993, 51.5055, 60.2988



63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



41.1381, 51.5055, 29.2543

# Square

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



63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



54.9694, 51.5055, 26.6670



37.1600, 51.5055, 41.0929



43.3951, 51.5055, 101.7028



# Rectangle

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



63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



62.8061, 51.5055, 40.2270



37.1600, 51.5055, 41.0929



37.3056, 51.5055, 75.6328

# Sweetspot

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



63.0142, 51.5078, 74.3317



87.1296, 85.8089, 101.1739



50.4290, 44.6781, 89.1858



18.3931, 17.9102, 21.3975



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.



63.0142, 51.5078, 74.3317



67.9584, 52.2414, 80.0632



58.6469, 49.7609, 51.3343



16.2518, 15.9504, 18.8823



23.8018, 11.7931, 22.6705



2.0225, 0.9981, 2.1095



# Inverse Universe

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



63.0142, 51.5078, 74.3317



67.9584, 52.2414, 80.0632



60.9795, 76.5619, 82.7758



16.2518, 15.9504, 18.8823



23.8018, 11.7931, 22.6705

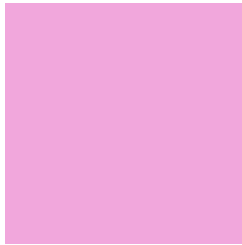


2.0225, 0.9981, 2.1095



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

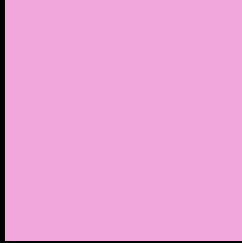
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306 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 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.0126, 51.5055,



# 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

63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306

### Protanopia

52.0154, 52.0966, 85.9114

### Deuteranopia

53.1092, 51.9979, 72.8831



## Tritanopia

58.7315, 51.4368, 53.2872

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



## Protanomaly

55.1639, 51.3175, 81.8607



## Deuteranomaly

56.2156, 51.4483, 73.2973



## Tritanomaly

60.0158, 51.3802, 60.1803

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306



## Achromatopsia

51.8711, 54.5724, 59.4294



## Achromatomaly

55.3994, 53.0546, 64.4474

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306 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(241, 167, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 167, 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(241, 167, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 167, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306 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(241, 167, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 167, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 167, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 167, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 167, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 167,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.0126, 51.5055, 74.3306 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 167, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
167, 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