

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.1606, 50.3654, 52.7590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.1606, 50.3654, 52.7590)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.8478, 50.2949,  
52.8498)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA1BA
RGB	255, 161, 186
RGB Percent	100%, 63%, 73%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3686, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.27, 0.00
HSL	344°, 100%, 82%
HSV	344°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498
YIQ	191.9560, 47.9990, 27.7030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

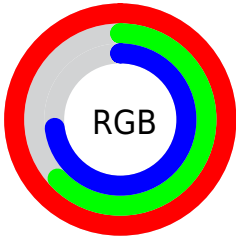
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 161, 186
Decimal	16753082
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.25, 37.97, 1.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 38.017, 2.825
Yxy	50.2949, 0.3786, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943162 (0xFFFFA1BA)
YUV	191.9560, -2.9363, 55.2896
Hunter-Lab	70.9189, 34.0773, 5.4595

# Details

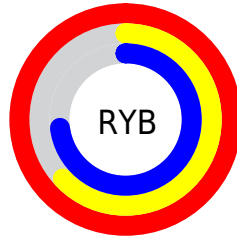
The XYZ color **62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **64.7430, 84.8112, 87.8248**, and the grayscale version is **50.0754, 52.6833, 57.3721**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0799, 77.2965, 94.5980**, and **32.3612, 24.1543, 25.1469** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.9760, 41.5301, 41.7092**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8915, 60.9859, 65.6684**.

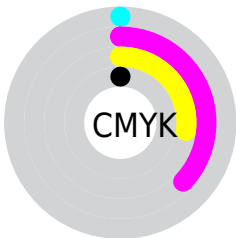
# Distribution



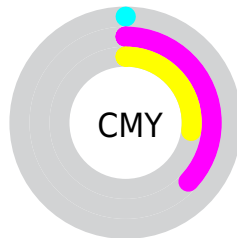
- Red (100%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498 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 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62.8478, 50.2949,  
52.8498


 62.8478, 50.2949,  
52.8498


424.6854,  
387.8181, 414.7585

 45.9763, 35.6478,  
37.2960


 108.0329, 90.6117,  
95.8226

 32.4316, 24.1623,  
25.1392


 137.0773,  
117.0501, 124.0787

 21.8486, 15.4540,  
15.9608


170.9099,  
148.1877, 157.4059

 13.8616, 9.1387,  
9.3424

209.8963,  
184.4090, 196.2229

 8.1056, 4.8317,  
4.8653

254.4016,  
226.0983, 240.9481

 4.2149, 2.1489,  
2.1111

304.7913,

 1.8244, 0.6919,

273.6399, 292.0001

0.6224

361.4308,  
327.4184, 349.7974

■ 0.5323, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.8478, 50.2949,  
52.8498

■ 62.8478, 50.2949,  
52.8498

■ 56.9760, 41.5301,  
41.7092

■ 69.8915, 60.9859,  
65.6684

■ 52.2066, 34.5693,  
32.1721

■ 78.1637, 73.7017,  
80.2291

■ 48.4686, 29.2871,  
24.1625

■ 87.7219, 88.5424,  
96.5961

■ 45.6804, 25.5390,  
17.5968

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.7476, 23.1559,  
12.3822

■ 42.5524, 21.9240,  
8.4123

■ 42.2776, 21.6750,  
7.3937

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0685, 50.2949, 74.7256



62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498



60.2763, 50.2949, 36.1151

# Triad

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



62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498



40.7497, 50.2949, 27.9486



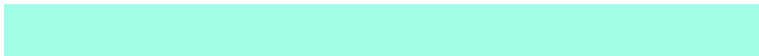
41.8112, 50.2949, 97.6510

# Complementary

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



62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498



64.7430, 84.8112, 87.8248

# 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.



37.1827, 50.2949, 78.9262



62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498



36.6140, 50.2949, 38.7151

# Square

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



62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498



47.1311, 50.2949, 24.1602



35.3752, 50.2949, 56.7210



48.4828, 50.2949, 104.0912



# Rectangle

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



62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498



56.5767, 50.2949, 29.0545



35.3752, 50.2949, 56.7210



39.9882, 50.2949, 92.3886

# Sweetspot

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



62.8490, 50.2972, 52.8508



83.6055, 82.1349, 89.5975



63.4083, 49.5243, 100.8249



17.6170, 17.1485, 18.7017



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.



62.8490, 50.2972, 52.8508



58.5401, 43.8480, 44.7288



64.5944, 57.6750, 41.4491



18.2077, 18.0664, 19.7108



22.1432, 11.3466, 4.1385



2.1989, 1.1219, 0.6290



# Inverse Universe

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



62.8490, 50.2972, 52.8508



58.5401, 43.8480, 44.7288



61.9075, 73.1142, 105.4573



18.2077, 18.0664, 19.7108



22.1432, 11.3466, 4.1385

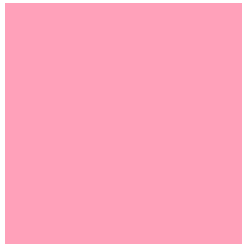


2.1989, 1.1219, 0.6290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498 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 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498 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 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.8478, 50.2949,

52.8498.

# 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

62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498

### Protanopia

49.0520, 50.4491, 62.4107

### Deuteranopia

51.4659, 50.3886, 51.2694



## Tritanopia

61.7081, 50.3604, 47.0256

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498

## Protanomaly

53.0356, 49.8234, 59.0461

## Deuteranomaly

55.0473, 49.8598, 51.5223

## Tritanomaly

61.9301, 50.1662, 49.0668

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498

## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028

## Achromatomaly

53.8425, 51.2125, 55.7624

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498 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(255, 161, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 161, 186)  
}
```

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(255, 161, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 161, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498 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(255, 161, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 161, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 161, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 161, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 161, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 161,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.8478, 50.2949, 52.8498 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 161, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
161, 186) }
```

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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