

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.9927, 45.5361, 74.9617)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.9927, 45.5361, 74.9617)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433)</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(64.0842, 45.6375,  
75.2433)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF8DDF
RGB	255, 141, 223
RGB Percent	100%, 55%, 87%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4470, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	317°, 100%, 78%
HSV	317°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433
YIQ	184.4340, 41.6220, 49.6700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

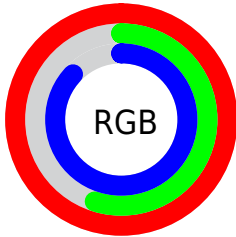
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 141, 223</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16747999</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">73.31, 53.48, -22.84</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 58.154, 336.876</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">45.6375, 0.3465, 0.2467</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294938079 (0xFFFF8DDF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">184.4340, 19.0130, 61.8864</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.5555, 51.1056, -18.7483</a>

# Details

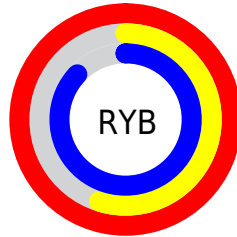
The XYZ color **64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **54.2890, 80.2006, 52.1570**, and the grayscale version is **45.6831, 48.0622, 52.3397**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2563, 68.4125, 103.6354**, and **33.2410, 21.3793, 39.4204** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8030, 38.5870, 69.1552**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2737, 54.4391, 81.8366**.

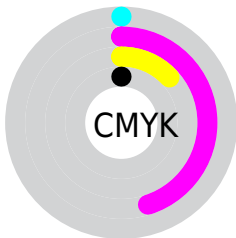
# Distribution



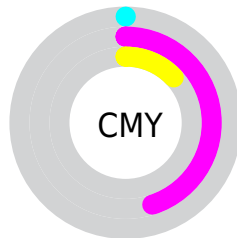
- Red (100%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433 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 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.0842, 45.6375,  
75.2433

64.0842, 45.6375,  
75.2433

429.0910,  
369.3494, 498.0311

46.9808, 31.9599,  
55.3093

109.8052, 83.6762,  
128.4070

33.2284, 21.3308,  
39.2491

139.1536,  
108.8061, 162.4737

22.4615, 13.3661,  
26.6443

173.3144,  
138.5222, 202.0885

14.3149, 7.6811,  
17.0762

212.6528,  
173.2088, 247.6698

8.4232, 3.8916,  
10.1263

257.5344,  
213.2505, 299.6361

4.4210, 1.6131,  
5.3761

308.3243,

1.9429, 0.3664,

259.0315, 358.4061

2.4070

365.3881,  
310.9364, 424.3983

■ 0.6016, 0.0000,  
0.7902

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.0842, 45.6375,  
75.2433

■ 64.0842, 45.6375,  
75.2433

■ 59.8030, 38.5870,  
69.1552

■ 69.2737, 54.4391,  
81.8366

■ 56.3663, 33.1613,  
63.5469

■ 75.4235, 65.0951,  
88.9532

■ 53.7067, 29.2260,  
58.3941

■ 82.5850, 77.7078,  
96.6131

■ 51.7448, 26.6231,  
53.6675

■ 90.8051, 92.3701,  
104.8343

■ 50.3826, 25.1578,  
49.3322

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.8309, 24.6964,  
47.1691

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.2756, 45.6375, 109.7043



64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



65.9677, 45.6375, 43.2512

# Triad

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



64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



41.0658, 45.6375, 12.1346



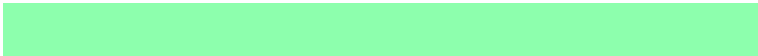
29.4753, 45.6375, 91.7119

# Complementary

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



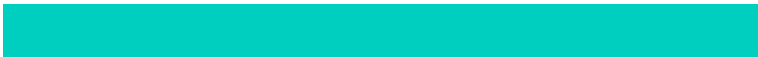
64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



54.2890, 80.2006, 52.1570

# 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.



26.6408, 45.6375, 56.7413



64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



32.6174, 45.6375, 16.8906

# Square

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



64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



51.5644, 45.6375, 13.8158



27.6934, 45.6375, 30.6984



36.1057, 45.6375, 121.5341



# Rectangle

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



64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



63.3811, 45.6375, 28.3381



27.6934, 45.6375, 30.6984



28.0987, 45.6375, 79.7354

# Sweetspot

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



64.0852, 45.6394, 75.2442



83.9091, 80.0580, 97.9733



44.4587, 34.9751, 99.0154



17.5940, 16.4863, 20.5937



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.



64.0852, 45.6394, 75.2442



60.0758, 39.0284, 69.5675



57.7970, 43.1241, 42.1307



18.5624, 18.2083, 21.5788



26.1047, 12.9312, 24.9997



2.5884, 1.2777, 2.6800



# Inverse Universe

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



64.0852, 45.6394, 75.2442



60.0758, 39.0284, 69.5675



60.8050, 82.8071, 86.4700



18.5624, 18.2083, 21.5788



26.1047, 12.9312, 24.9997

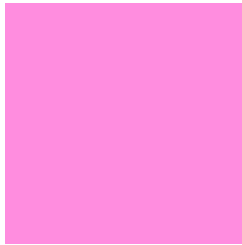


2.5884, 1.2777, 2.6800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

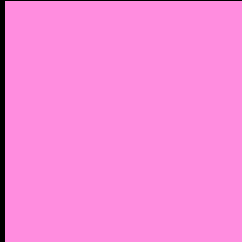
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433 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 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.0842, 45.6375,

75.2433.

# 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

64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433

### Protanopia

47.4738, 46.1138, 96.8412

### Deuteranopia

46.8721, 45.7637, 72.0085



## Tritanopia

56.8942, 45.4555, 41.3725

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



## Protanomaly

51.4314, 44.6709, 88.3497



## Deuteranomaly

51.6155, 44.5743, 72.9011



## Tritanomaly

59.3940, 45.5493, 52.1159

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433



## Achromatopsia

45.5594, 47.9320, 52.1980



## Achromatomaly

50.7740, 45.7841, 59.5872

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433 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, 141, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 141, 223)  
}
```

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, 141, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 141, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433 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, 141, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 141, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 141, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 141, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 141, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 141,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.0842, 45.6375, 75.2433 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 141, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
141, 223) }
```

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