

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.1278, 50.4692,  
100.9694)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.1278, 50.4692, 100.9694)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.1022, 50.4033,  
100.9580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E7A3FF
RGB	231, 163, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 64%, 100%
CMY	0.0941, 0.3608, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.36, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	284°, 100%, 82%
HSV	284°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580
YIQ	193.8200, 10.9960, 43.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

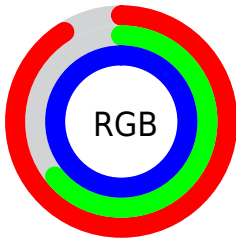
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	231, 163, 255
Decimal	15180799
CIE Lab	76.32, 40.56, -35.86
CIE LCh	76, 54.142, 318.523
Yxy	50.4033, 0.2975, 0.2339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293370879 (0xFFE7A3FF)
YUV	193.8200, 30.1617, 32.6069
Hunter-Lab	70.9953, 36.9273, -34.6159

# Details

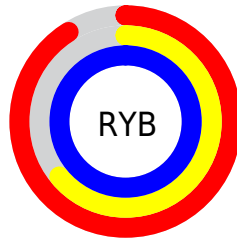
The XYZ color **64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **62.8654, 84.7296, 47.6937**, and the grayscale version is **50.9961, 53.6518, 58.4269**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.6215, 79.1430, 105.4238**, and **33.2245, 24.2277, 56.3514** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9167, 41.1585, 99.4996**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2851, 61.5198, 102.7251**.

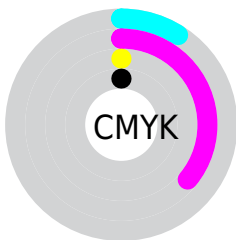
# Distribution



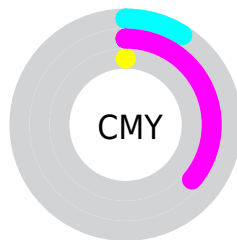
- Red (91%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580 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 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.1022, 50.4033,  
100.9580


 64.1022, 50.4033,  
100.9580


429.1550,  
388.2410, 584.5327

 46.9954, 35.7340,  
76.4795


 109.8310, 90.7721,  
164.5364

 33.2400, 24.2288,  
56.3168


 139.1838,  
117.2404, 204.4734

 22.4705, 15.5034,  
40.0513

173.3493,  
148.4105, 250.4003

 14.3215, 9.1735,  
27.2644

212.6929,  
184.6667, 302.7357

 8.4278, 4.8545,  
17.5377

257.5799,  
226.3934, 361.8981

 4.4240, 2.1621,  
10.4526

308.3756,

 1.9447, 0.6992,

273.9751, 428.3060

5.5906

365.4456,  
327.7962, 502.3780

■ 0.6026, 0.0000,  
2.5330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8576

■ 64.1022, 50.4033,  
100.9580

■ 64.1022, 50.4033,  
100.9580

■ 57.9167, 41.1585,  
99.4996

■ 71.2851, 61.5198,  
102.7251

■ 52.6680, 33.6684,  
98.3305

■ 79.5123, 74.6035,  
104.8169

■ 48.2955, 27.8122,  
97.4306

■ 88.8330, 89.7504,  
107.2493

■ 44.7291, 23.4512,  
96.7768

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 41.8869, 20.4228,  
96.3421

■ 39.6673, 18.5253,  
96.0928

■ 38.9077, 17.9725,  
96.0261

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.3915, 50.4033, 126.9531



64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



69.7399, 50.4033, 66.7955

# Triad

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



64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



51.9042, 50.4033, 16.2592



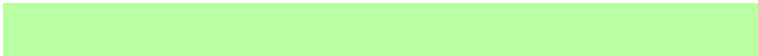
31.6540, 50.4033, 74.6641

# Complementary

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



64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



62.8654, 84.7296, 47.6937

# 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.



31.1845, 50.4033, 44.4742



64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



41.9592, 50.4033, 17.0637

# Square

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



64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



62.0609, 50.4033, 22.7062



34.6986, 50.4033, 25.5169



36.0872, 50.4033, 108.4422



# Rectangle

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



64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



69.9650, 50.4033, 46.9920



34.6986, 50.4033, 25.5169



31.0532, 50.4033, 63.6061

# Sweetspot

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



64.1037, 50.4054, 100.9583



84.1045, 82.0294, 106.0082



51.0397, 50.7759, 101.7184



17.7333, 17.1219, 22.6202



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.



64.1037, 50.4054, 100.9583



59.7176, 43.8109, 99.9166



69.1225, 53.3699, 84.1500



18.3031, 18.0480, 22.7689



20.4774, 9.4670, 50.1826



2.0962, 0.9745, 4.8909



# Inverse Universe

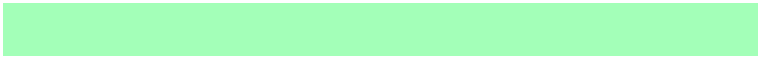
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.3080, 51.0441, 53.5310



59.0544, 44.6721, 45.5306



59.5664, 82.7875, 58.4464



18.2039, 18.0649, 19.6906



22.1221, 11.3381, 4.0276



2.1964, 1.1209, 0.6159



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

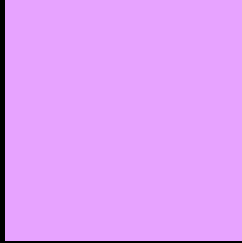
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

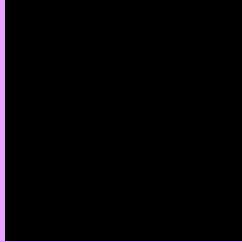
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1022, 50.4033,

100.9580.

# 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

64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580

### Protanopia

51.7574, 50.6626, 101.6587

### Deuteranopia

52.2051, 50.9671, 98.3529



## Tritanopia

54.6384, 50.1405, 55.5135

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



## Protanomaly

55.4563, 50.1372, 101.3623



## Deuteranomaly

55.7392, 50.3384, 98.8740



## Tritanomaly

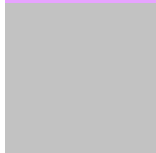
57.7518, 49.9884, 70.2232

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

55.0603, 52.0902, 72.1182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580 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(231, 163, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 163, 255)  
}
```

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(231, 163, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 163, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580 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(231, 163, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 163, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 163, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 163, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 163, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 163,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.1022, 50.4033, 100.9580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 163, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
163, 255) }
```

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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