

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.3036, 48.7143, 67.2052)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.3036, 48.7143, 67.2052)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.2641, 48.6956,  
66.9849)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF99D2
RGB	255, 153, 210
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4000, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	326°, 100%, 80%
HSV	326°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849
YIQ	189.9960, 42.4950, 39.3510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

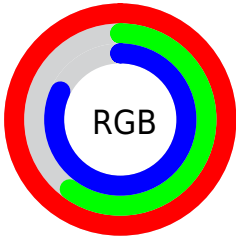
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 153, 210
Decimal	16751058
CIE Lab	75.26, 45.48, -12.75
CIE LCh	75, 47.232, 344.337
Yxy	48.6956, 0.3571, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941138 (0xFFFF99D2)
YUV	189.9960, 9.8620, 57.0085
Hunter-Lab	69.7822, 42.2659, -8.0657

# Details

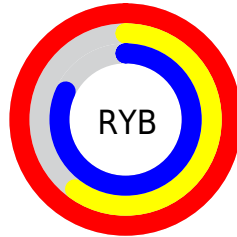
The XYZ color **64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **59.0917, 82.3704, 66.2140**, and the grayscale version is **48.8703, 51.4154, 55.9914**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0905, 74.0809, 104.5802**, and **33.1432, 23.0260, 33.7080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1748, 40.6818, 58.6146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3460, 58.5365, 76.1734**.

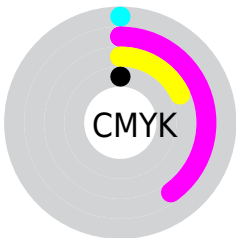
# Distribution



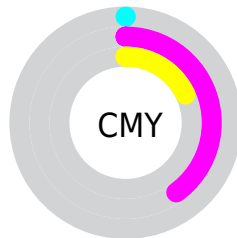
- Red (100%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849 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 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.2641, 48.6956,  
66.9849

64.2641, 48.6956,  
66.9849

429.7299,  
381.5427, 468.3911

47.1271, 34.3781,  
48.6108

110.0628, 88.2392,  
116.5392

33.3445, 23.1842,  
33.9474

139.4552,  
114.2340, 148.5566

22.5510, 14.7296,  
22.5762

173.6635,  
144.8901, 185.9587

14.3812, 8.6298,  
14.0785

213.0529,  
180.5918, 229.1643

8.4697, 4.5005,  
8.0359

257.9889,  
221.7235, 278.5917

4.4513, 1.9573,  
4.0298

308.8369,

1.9605, 0.5825,

268.6697, 334.6597

1.6417

365.9620,  
321.8146, 397.7866

■ 0.6116, 0.0000,  
0.3203

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.2641, 48.6956,  
66.9849

■ 64.2641, 48.6956,  
66.9849

■ 59.1748, 40.6818,  
58.6146

■ 70.3460, 58.5365,  
76.1734

■ 55.0153, 34.3733,  
51.0300

■ 77.4713, 70.3035,  
86.2050

■ 51.7207, 29.6434,  
44.1997

■ 85.6912, 84.0959,  
97.1067

■ 49.2156, 26.3448,  
38.0880

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.4104, 24.3018,  
32.6541

■ 46.1601, 23.2281,  
27.8383

■ 46.1598, 23.2279,  
27.8372

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.9405, 48.6956, 95.0291



64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



64.3885, 48.6956, 42.0548

# Triad

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



64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



42.2768, 48.6956, 18.9104



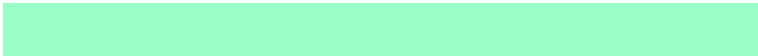
35.3539, 48.6956, 93.8810

# Complementary

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



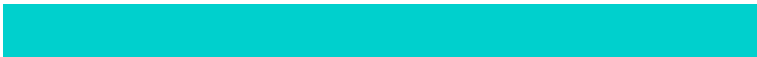
64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



59.0917, 82.3704, 66.2140

# 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.



31.9371, 48.6956, 65.7454



64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



35.5824, 48.6956, 25.6777

# Square

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



64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



50.9323, 48.6956, 19.0546



32.0152, 48.6956, 41.1469



41.9270, 48.6956, 113.5640



# Rectangle

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



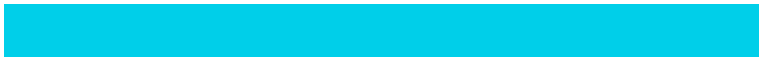
64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



61.4604, 48.6956, 30.3916



32.0152, 48.6956, 41.1469



33.8369, 48.6956, 84.7712

# Sweetspot

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



64.2653, 48.6977, 66.9859



83.9552, 81.1673, 94.8527



52.5216, 41.9024, 99.9275



17.7327, 16.9740, 19.9918



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.



64.2653, 48.6977, 66.9859



60.1152, 42.1427, 60.2229



58.9605, 46.5758, 39.0512



18.4344, 18.1571, 20.9048



24.1959, 12.1676, 14.9478



2.4109, 1.2067, 1.7450



# Inverse Universe

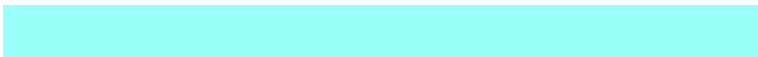
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



64.2653, 48.6977, 66.9859



60.1152, 42.1427, 60.2229



65.8725, 85.0827, 101.9208



18.4344, 18.1571, 20.9048



24.1959, 12.1676, 14.9478

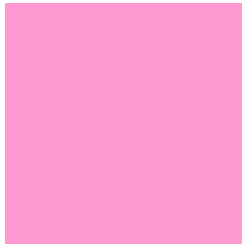


2.4109, 1.2067, 1.7450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

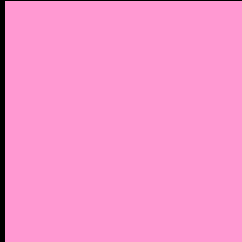
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849 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 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.2641, 48.6956,



# 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

64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849

### Protanopia

49.2435, 49.1645, 82.4956

### Deuteranopia

50.0490, 49.0576, 64.5888



## Tritanopia

59.8009, 48.6294, 45.2643

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



## Protanomaly

53.1647, 48.0522, 76.2850



## Deuteranomaly

54.4407, 48.3825, 65.5009



## Tritanomaly

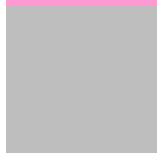
61.0648, 48.3546, 52.5693

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849



## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



## Achromatomaly

53.5317, 49.7716, 59.6088

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849 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, 153, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 153, 210)  
}
```

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, 153, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 153, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849 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, 153, 210) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 153, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 153, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 153, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.2641, 48.6956, 66.9849 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 153, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
153, 210) }
```

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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