

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.1500, 54.4647,  
93.9515)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA4F6
RGB	255, 164, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3568, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	306°, 100%, 82%
HSV	306°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515
YIQ	200.5570, 27.9140, 44.7940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

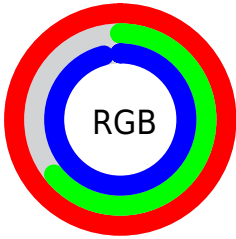
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 164, 246
Decimal	16753910
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.73, 45.67, -27.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 53.088, 329.337
Yxy	54.4647, 0.3240, 0.2481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943990 (0xFFFFA4F6)
YUV	200.5570, 22.4034, 47.7465
Hunter-Lab	73.8002, 42.9396, -23.8191

# Details

The XYZ color **71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **58.6143, 82.4304, 52.3590**, and the grayscale version is **55.0984, 57.9678, 63.1269**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.8832, 79.6664, 105.5111**, and **37.7872, 26.6963, 51.3054** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6513, 46.0825, 90.5557**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5711, 64.6830, 97.6821**.

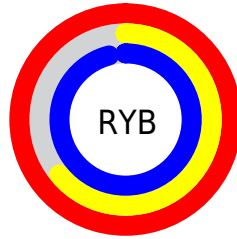
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (64%)

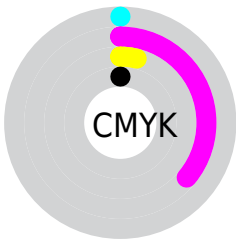
Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (96%)

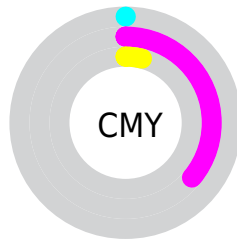


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515 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 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.1500, 54.4647,  
93.9515


 71.1500, 54.4647,  
93.9515


453.7813,  
403.8796, 561.7012

 52.7476, 38.9733,  
70.6706


 119.8646, 96.7562,  
154.7984

 37.8280, 26.7390,  
51.5932

 150.9076,  
124.3251, 193.2013

 26.0258, 17.3773,  
36.3009


186.8947,  
156.6887, 237.4821

 16.9757, 10.5038,  
24.3752

228.1915,  
194.2312, 288.0592

 10.3124, 5.7343,  
15.3974

275.1631,  
237.3372, 345.3511

 5.6704, 2.6842,  
8.9490

328.1751,

 2.6845, 0.9692,

286.3910, 409.7763

4.6116

387.5927,  
341.7770, 481.7535

■ 0.9892, 0.0000,  
1.9665

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5346

■ 71.1500, 54.4647,  
93.9515

■ 71.1500, 54.4647,  
93.9515

■ 66.6513, 46.0825,  
90.5557

■ 76.5711, 64.6830,  
97.6821

■ 63.0166, 39.4198,  
87.4730

■ 82.9615, 76.8317,  
101.7612

■ 60.1860, 34.3572,  
84.6841

■ 90.3692, 91.0064,  
106.2054

■ 58.0907, 30.7570,  
82.1659

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 56.6503, 28.4582,  
79.8916

■ 55.7651, 27.2616,  
77.8277

■ 55.4922, 26.9609,  
76.9812

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.3033, 54.4647, 125.3452



71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



74.6954, 54.4647, 59.9741

# Triad

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



71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



52.0009, 54.4647, 18.2375



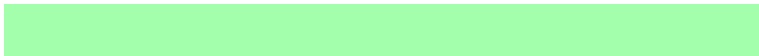
36.0850, 54.4647, 92.3861

# Complementary

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



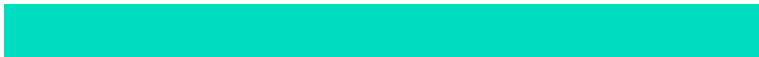
71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



58.6143, 82.4304, 52.3590

# 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.



34.0882, 54.4647, 58.6365



71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



42.4912, 54.4647, 21.8274

# Square

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



71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



62.7620, 54.4647, 22.1726



36.2689, 54.4647, 34.4308



42.1376, 54.4647, 124.2470



# Rectangle

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



71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



73.2520, 54.4647, 42.1418



36.2689, 54.4647, 34.4308



34.9567, 54.4647, 80.5855

# Sweetspot

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



71.1512, 54.4668, 93.9526



86.3019, 83.2134, 103.7965



48.2496, 42.4971, 100.2675



18.2602, 17.4058, 22.0888



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.



71.1512, 54.4668, 93.9526



67.7718, 48.1591, 91.4358



65.1677, 52.0734, 62.4439



18.7107, 18.2676, 22.3595



29.0275, 14.1003, 40.3908



2.8478, 1.3815, 4.0460



# Inverse Universe

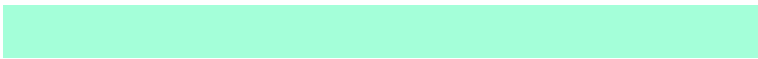
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.1512, 54.4668, 93.9526



67.7718, 48.1591, 91.4358



63.6066, 84.4273, 78.6478



18.7107, 18.2676, 22.3595



29.0275, 14.1003, 40.3908



2.8478, 1.3815, 4.0460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

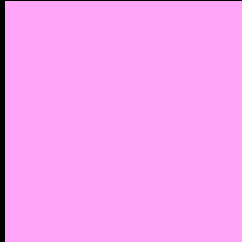
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

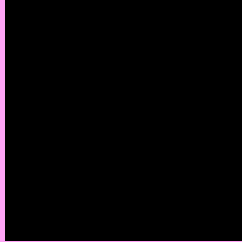
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.1500, 54.4647,

93.9515.

# 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

71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515

### Protanopia

55.4801, 54.8249, 102.2659

### Deuteranopia

55.9938, 54.6888, 90.8239



## Tritanopia

63.2267, 54.2905, 55.2908

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



## Protanomaly

59.7522, 53.6060, 99.2932



## Deuteranomaly

60.4331, 53.8150, 91.9962



## Tritanomaly

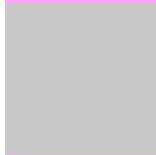
65.9794, 54.2882, 67.9739

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515



## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061



## Achromatomaly

60.3264, 56.3483, 73.3424

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515 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, 164, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 164, 246)  
}
```

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, 164, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 164, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515 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, 164, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 164, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 164, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 164, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 164, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 164,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.1500, 54.4647, 93.9515 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 164, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
164, 246) }
```

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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