

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.3553, 55.2554, 73.9503)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.3553, 55.2554, 73.9503)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.7711, 51.8642,  
73.5094)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA1DB
RGB	255, 161, 219
RGB Percent	100%, 63%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3686, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	323°, 100%, 82%
HSV	323°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094
YIQ	195.7180, 37.4060, 37.9660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

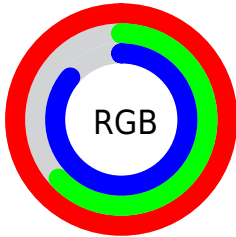
Format	Color
RYB	255, 161, 219
Decimal	16753115
CIELab	77.20, 42.76, -14.76
CIELCh	77, 45.236, 340.952
Yxy	51.8642, 0.3475, 0.2699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943195 (0xFFFFA1DB)
YUV	195.7180, 11.4780, 51.9903
Hunter-Lab	72.0168, 39.4687, -10.1071

# Details

The XYZ color **66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **60.5378, 83.1292, 65.6812**, and the grayscale version is **52.2194, 54.9389, 59.8285**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.1029, 78.1057, 105.2510**, and **34.9845, 25.0660, 38.1163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5125, 43.3446, 65.5983**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0161, 62.2356, 82.1228**.

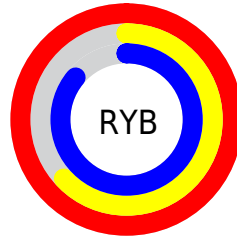
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (63%)

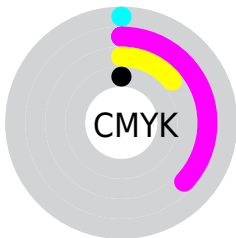
Blue (86%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (86%)

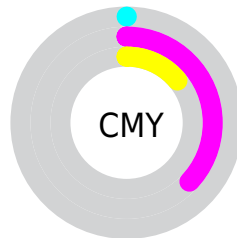


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094 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 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66.7711, 51.8642,  
73.5094


 66.7711, 51.8642,  
73.5094


438.5749,  
393.9121, 491.8965

 49.1686, 36.8968,  
53.8982


 113.6440, 92.9309,  
125.9277

 34.9684, 25.1276,  
38.1277


 143.6451,  
119.7991, 159.5719

 23.8049, 16.1722,  
25.7792


178.5098,  
151.4030, 198.7310

 15.3129, 9.6461,  
16.4343

218.6035,  
188.1270, 243.8233

 9.1270, 5.1649,  
9.6743

264.2915,  
230.3555, 295.2674

 4.8819, 2.3444,  
5.0808

315.9391,

 2.2122, 0.7970,

278.4730, 353.4820

2.2352

373.9118,  
332.8637, 418.8855

■ 0.7491, 0.0000,  
0.6946

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.7711, 51.8642,  
73.5094

■ 66.7711, 51.8642,  
73.5094

■ 61.5125, 43.3446,  
65.5983

■ 73.0161, 62.2356,  
82.1228

■ 57.1799, 36.5585,  
58.3611

■ 80.2962, 74.5545,  
91.4590

■ 53.7115, 31.3842,  
51.7714

■ 88.6608, 88.9178,  
101.5410

■ 51.0359, 27.6812,  
45.7988

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.0697, 25.2847,  
40.4084

■ 47.7074, 23.9860,  
35.5582

■ 47.3546, 23.7058,  
34.1291

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0354, 51.8642, 100.6917



66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



67.5187, 51.8642, 47.8861

# Triad

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



66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



46.1987, 51.8642, 21.3970



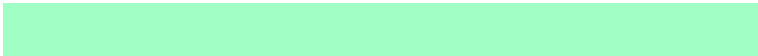
37.7577, 51.8642, 93.8524

# Complementary

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



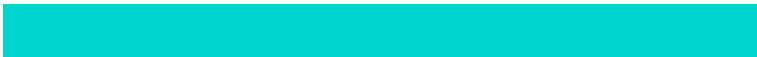
66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



60.5378, 83.1292, 65.6812

# 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.



34.6869, 51.8642, 66.0257



66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



39.1664, 51.8642, 27.5673

# Square

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



66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



54.9322, 51.8642, 22.3225



35.1705, 51.8642, 42.2931



44.0580, 51.8642, 114.6118



# Rectangle

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



66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



65.0001, 51.8642, 35.3223



35.1705, 51.8642, 42.2931



36.3489, 51.8642, 84.7234

# Sweetspot

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



66.7722, 51.8664, 73.5104



85.0636, 82.7181, 97.2756



53.4234, 44.3767, 100.3576



17.9638, 17.2872, 20.5280



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.



66.7722, 51.8664, 73.5104



62.9197, 45.5998, 67.7914



61.5810, 49.7899, 46.1737



18.4805, 18.1755, 21.1476



24.8190, 12.4169, 18.2289



2.4699, 1.2303, 2.0559



# Inverse Universe

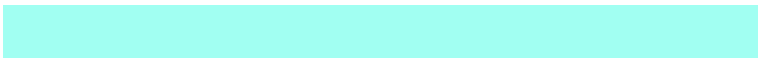
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.7722, 51.8664, 73.5104



62.9197, 45.5998, 67.7914



66.5565, 85.5366, 97.3753



18.4805, 18.1755, 21.1476



24.8190, 12.4169, 18.2289

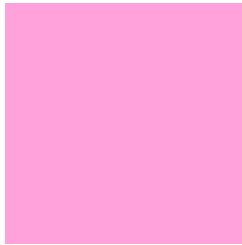


2.4699, 1.2303, 2.0559



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

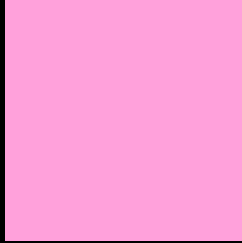
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

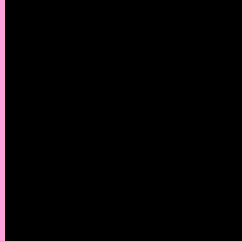
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7711, 51.8642,

73.5094.

# 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

66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094

### Protanopia

52.2206, 52.1519, 88.2029

### Deuteranopia

53.3778, 52.1662, 71.5458



## Tritanopia

62.1268, 51.8507, 50.4498

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



## Protanomaly

56.2760, 51.2751, 82.5323



## Deuteranomaly

57.3302, 51.4622, 71.8773



## Tritanomaly

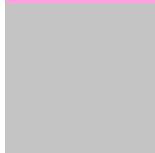
63.4503, 51.5458, 58.2349

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094



## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



## Achromatomaly

56.4478, 52.9783, 64.3775

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094 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, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 161, 219)  
}
```

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, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 161, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094 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, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 161, 219) }
```

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, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 161, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 161, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 161,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.7711, 51.8642, 73.5094 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, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
161, 219) }
```

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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