

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9767, 58.9805, 61.7163)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9767, 58.9805, 61.7163)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.0635, 50.2264,  
60.9617)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9FC8
RGB	255, 159, 200
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 78%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3764, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	334°, 100%, 81%
HSV	334°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617
YIQ	192.3780, 44.0550, 33.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

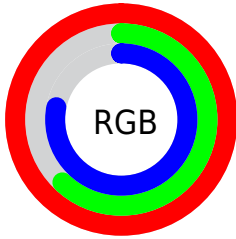
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 159, 200
Decimal	16752584
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.21, 40.94, -5.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 41.359, 351.854
Yxy	50.2264, 0.3656, 0.2866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942664 (0xFFFF9FC8)
<b>YUV</b>	192.3780, 3.7576, 54.9195
Hunter-Lab	70.8706, 37.3316, -1.3909

# Details

The XYZ color **64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **62.1976, 83.7469, 76.5086**, and the grayscale version is **50.2857, 52.9044, 57.6129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.5904, 77.0809, 105.0801**, and **33.3683, 24.2537, 30.1169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4953, 41.6934, 51.0802**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7017, 60.6381, 72.0062**.

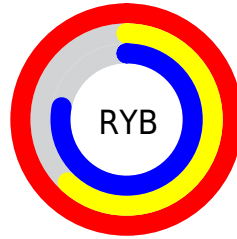
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

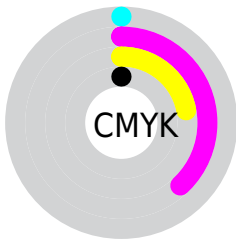
Blue (78%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (78%)

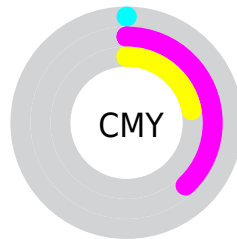


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617 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 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64.0635, 50.2264,  
60.9617


 64.0635, 50.2264,  
60.9617

429.0175,  
387.5506, 446.0362

 46.9640, 35.5933,  
43.7639

 109.7756, 90.5102,  
107.7805

 33.2150, 24.1203,  
30.1491


 139.1189,  
116.9298, 138.2385

 22.4512, 15.4229,  
19.6988


173.2742,  
148.0469, 173.9537

 14.3073, 9.1167,  
11.9944

212.6068,  
184.2461, 215.3447

 8.4178, 4.8174,  
6.6174

257.4820,  
225.9116, 262.8298

 4.4175, 2.1405,  
3.1492

308.2653,

 1.9409, 0.6873,

273.4280, 316.8278

1.1713

365.3220,  
327.1795, 377.7571

■ 0.6005, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.0635, 50.2264,  
60.9617

■ 64.0635, 50.2264,  
60.9617

■ 58.4953, 41.6934,  
51.0802

■ 70.7017, 60.6381,  
72.0062

■ 53.9330, 34.9184,  
42.3160

■ 78.4619, 73.0258,  
84.2507

■ 50.3108, 29.7773,  
34.6243

■ 87.3970, 87.4884,  
97.7343

■ 47.5530, 26.1267,  
27.9552

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.5709, 23.7976,  
22.2533

■ 44.2488, 22.5678,  
17.4527

■ 43.9949, 22.3620,  
16.4370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.4445, 50.2264, 85.5146



64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



62.9500, 50.2264, 40.2890

# Triad

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



64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



42.4032, 50.2264, 23.8688



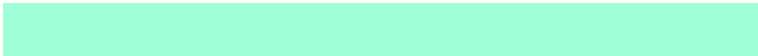
39.1124, 50.2264, 95.5906

# Complementary

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



64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



62.1976, 83.7469, 76.5086

# 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.



35.1994, 50.2264, 72.1641



64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



36.9512, 50.2264, 32.3341

# Square

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



64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



49.8818, 50.2264, 22.3836



34.4533, 50.2264, 48.8602



45.6579, 50.2264, 108.7542



# Rectangle

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



64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



59.7220, 50.2264, 30.8667



34.4533, 50.2264, 48.8602



37.4762, 50.2264, 88.3962

# Sweetspot

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



64.0647, 50.2286, 60.9627



84.2649, 82.3986, 93.0696



58.0068, 46.2249, 100.4727



17.7735, 17.2111, 19.5259



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.



64.0647, 50.2286, 60.9627



59.8676, 43.7745, 53.5831



61.0270, 50.8204, 39.3966



18.3313, 18.1158, 20.3619



23.0594, 11.7131, 8.9633



2.2986, 1.1618, 1.1537



# Inverse Universe

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



64.0647, 50.2286, 60.9627



59.8676, 43.7745, 53.5831



66.1016, 82.0962, 106.9700



18.3313, 18.1158, 20.3619



23.0594, 11.7131, 8.9633



2.2986, 1.1618, 1.1537



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

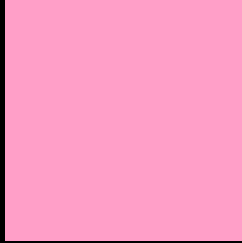
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

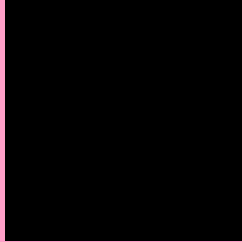
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.0635, 50.2264,



# 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

64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617

### Protanopia

49.9537, 50.6699, 73.4771

### Deuteranopia

51.5259, 50.5490, 59.2658



## Tritanopia

61.0785, 50.0244, 47.5108

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



## Protanomaly

53.7745, 49.7027, 68.3874



## Deuteranomaly

55.3383, 49.8329, 59.5254



## Tritanomaly

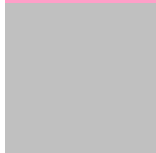
62.1853, 50.2261, 52.3160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617



## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028



## Achromatomaly

54.1959, 51.0297, 58.6230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617 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, 159, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 159, 200)  
}
```

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, 159, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 159, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617 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, 159, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 159, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 159, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 159, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.0635, 50.2264, 60.9617 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 159, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
159, 200) }
```

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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