

# Converting Colors

XYZ(89.9804, 60.7372, 64.7453)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(89.9804, 60.7372, 64.7453)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.8493, 46.8476,  
63.4876)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF94CD
RGB	255, 148, 205
RGB Percent	100%, 58%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4196, 0.1961
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	328°, 100%, 79%
HSV	328°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876
YIQ	186.4910, 45.4750, 40.4110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

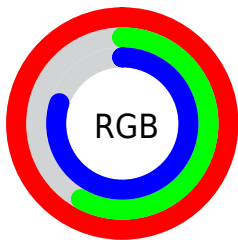
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 148, 205
Decimal	16749773
CIE Lab	74.09, 47.27, -11.75
CIE LCh	74, 48.714, 346.037
Yxy	46.8476, 0.3629, 0.2705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294939853 (0xFFFF94CD)
YUV	186.4910, 9.1249, 60.0824
Hunter-Lab	68.4453, 44.1268, -7.0837

# Details

The XYZ color **62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **58.1677, 81.8940, 66.1709**, and the grayscale version is **46.8813, 49.3228, 53.7125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.8829, 71.6657, 104.1776**, and **32.3536, 21.9755, 31.8146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.8970, 39.1579, 55.0082**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7946, 56.3473, 72.8395**.

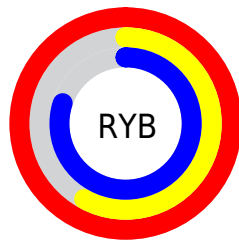
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (58%)

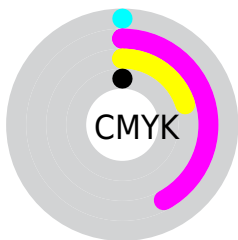
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (80%)

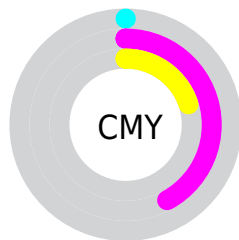


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876 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 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62.8493, 46.8476,  
63.4876


 62.8493, 46.8476,  
63.4876


424.6907,  
374.2059, 455.4935

 45.9775, 32.9152,  
45.7923

 108.0351, 85.4861,  
111.4650

 32.4326, 22.0615,  
31.7344


 137.0798,  
110.9610, 142.5842

 21.8493, 13.9021,  
20.8956


170.9129,  
141.0521, 179.0150

 13.8622, 8.0526,  
12.8572

209.8996,  
176.1439, 221.1761

 8.1059, 4.1286,  
7.2007

254.4054,  
216.6208, 269.4860

 4.2152, 1.7458,  
3.5076

304.7956,

 1.8246, 0.4530,

262.8672, 324.3631

1.3593

361.4356,  
315.2674, 386.2261

■ 0.5324, 0.0000,  
0.1097

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.8493, 46.8476,  
63.4876

■ 62.8493, 46.8476,  
63.4876

■ 57.8970, 39.1579,  
55.0082

■ 68.7946, 56.3473,  
72.8395

■ 53.8731, 33.1537,  
47.3664

■ 75.7846, 67.7578,  
83.0914

■ 50.7107, 28.7052,  
40.5280

■ 83.8719, 81.1801,  
94.2724

■ 48.3317, 25.6603,  
34.4542

■ 93.1042, 96.7060,  
106.4093

■ 46.6424, 23.8357,  
29.1001

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.6723, 23.0329,  
25.2700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.7107, 46.8476, 92.1037



62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



62.6520, 46.8476, 38.8666

# Triad

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



62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



40.0565, 46.8476, 17.3907



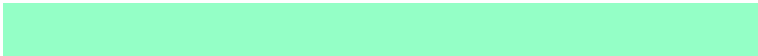
33.8781, 46.8476, 93.9370

# Complementary

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



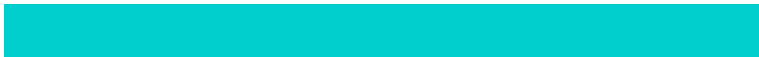
62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



58.1677, 81.8940, 66.1709

# 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.



30.2858, 46.8476, 65.4488



62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



33.5219, 46.8476, 24.4205

# Square

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



62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



48.6943, 46.8476, 17.1723



30.1646, 46.8476, 40.2832



40.6050, 46.8476, 113.1946



# Rectangle

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



62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



59.4987, 46.8476, 27.6642



30.1646, 46.8476, 40.2832



32.3048, 46.8476, 84.7721

# Sweetspot

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



62.8505, 46.8497, 63.4885



82.9767, 79.6850, 93.0633



51.9130, 40.3991, 99.6694



17.3632, 16.3940, 19.3784



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.



62.8505, 46.8497, 63.4885



58.7918, 40.5273, 56.6017



57.4635, 44.6950, 35.1211



18.4138, 18.1488, 20.7964



23.9410, 12.0657, 13.6055



2.3863, 1.1969, 1.6155



# Inverse Universe

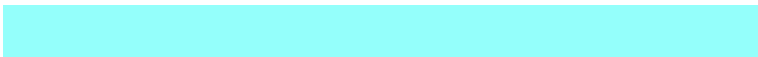
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



62.8505, 46.8497, 63.4885



58.7918, 40.5273, 56.6017



65.4550, 84.8089, 104.5454



18.4138, 18.1488, 20.7964



23.9410, 12.0657, 13.6055



2.3863, 1.1969, 1.6155



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

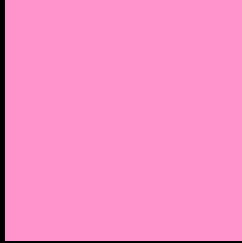
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876 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 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876.

63.4876.

# 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

62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876

### Protanopia

47.4023, 47.3645, 79.3169

### Deuteranopia

48.0839, 47.2174, 61.2232



## Tritanopia

58.4801, 46.7419, 42.4991

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



## Protanomaly

51.3313, 46.0470, 73.2003



## Deuteranomaly

52.5037, 46.3488, 62.0561



## Tritanomaly

59.7136, 46.4881, 49.5419

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876



## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722



## Achromatomaly

51.2421, 47.2042, 56.8626

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876 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, 148, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 148, 205)  
}
```

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, 148, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 148, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876 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, 148, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 148, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 148, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 148, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 148, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 148,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.8493, 46.8476, 63.4876 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 148, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
148, 205) }
```

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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