

# Converting Colors

XYZ(91.8507, 64.4413, 66.3147)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(91.8507, 64.4413, 66.3147)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.9006, 50.5613,  
65.3701)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9FCF
RGB	255, 159, 207
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 81%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3764, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.19, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 81%
HSV	330°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701
YIQ	193.1760, 41.8080, 35.2800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

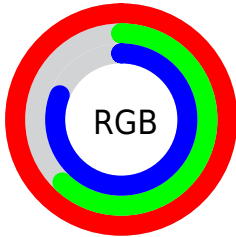
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 159, 207
Decimal	16752591
CIE Lab	76.41, 41.96, -9.39
CIE LCh	76, 42.999, 347.387
Yxy	50.5613, 0.3589, 0.2796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942671 (0xFFFF9FCF)
YUV	193.1760, 6.8152, 54.2196
Hunter-Lab	71.1065, 38.4850, -4.7324

# Details

The XYZ color **64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **61.3225, 83.3969, 71.9003**, and the grayscale version is **50.7373, 53.3796, 58.1303**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.5904, 77.0809, 105.0801**, and **33.9298, 24.4783, 33.0735** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4628, 42.0804, 56.1747**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3713, 60.9060, 75.5321**.

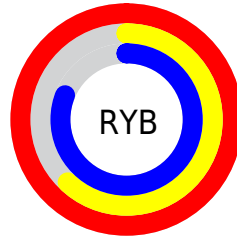
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

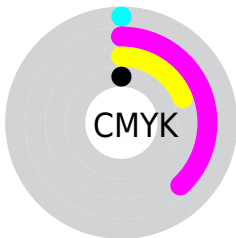
Blue (81%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (81%)

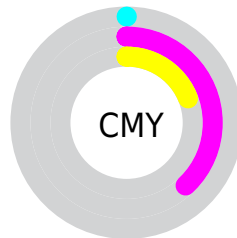


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (19%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701 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 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.9006, 50.5613,  
65.3701


 64.9006, 50.5613,  
65.3701


431.9855,  
388.8569, 462.4633

 47.6449, 35.8596,  
47.3080


 110.9734, 91.0060,  
114.2001

 33.7558, 24.3258,  
32.9231


 140.5213,  
117.5177, 145.8052

 22.8681, 15.5755,  
21.7969


174.8972,  
148.7349, 182.7616

 14.6163, 9.2242,  
13.5109

214.4666,  
185.0420, 225.4879

 8.6351, 4.8877,  
7.6464

259.5947,  
226.8234, 274.4027

 4.5591, 2.1815,  
3.7850

310.6470,

 2.0231, 0.7099,

274.4634, 329.9245

1.5082

367.9889,  
328.3464, 392.4719

■ 0.6469, 0.0000,  
0.2240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.9006, 50.5613,  
65.3701

■ 64.9006, 50.5613,  
65.3701

■ 59.4628, 42.0804,  
56.1747

■ 71.3713, 60.9060,  
75.5321

■ 54.9951, 35.3433,  
47.9087

■ 78.9252, 73.2112,  
86.6898

■ 51.4335, 30.2264,  
40.5361

■ 87.6136, 87.5752,  
98.8746

■ 48.7041, 26.5871,  
34.0166

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.7200, 24.2573,  
28.3048

■ 45.3679, 23.0155,  
23.3457

■ 45.1030, 22.8052,  
22.2724

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.4446, 50.5613, 91.0788



64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



64.4915, 50.5613, 42.7787

# Triad

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



64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



43.5547, 50.5613, 22.5318



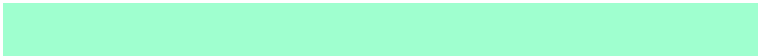
38.2715, 50.5613, 94.8011

# Complementary

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



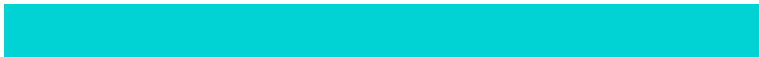
64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



61.3225, 83.3969, 71.9003

# 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.



34.6825, 50.5613, 69.4749



64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



37.4892, 50.5613, 30.0539

# Square

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



64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



51.5361, 50.5613, 22.0062



34.4132, 50.5613, 45.8823



44.7381, 50.5613, 111.0092



# Rectangle

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



64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



61.5136, 50.5613, 32.1815



34.4132, 50.5613, 45.8823



36.7216, 50.5613, 86.7935

# Sweetspot

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



64.9019, 50.5636, 65.3711



84.5688, 82.5202, 94.6697



56.1823, 45.2844, 100.3874



17.8458, 17.2400, 19.9067



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.



64.9019, 50.5636, 65.3711



60.8042, 44.1491, 58.5148



59.8978, 48.5620, 39.0203



18.3882, 18.1386, 20.6612



23.6427, 11.9464, 12.0347



2.3571, 1.1852, 1.4620



# Inverse Universe

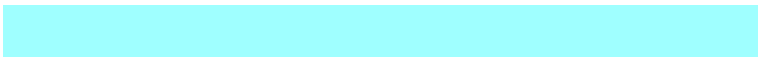
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



64.9019, 50.5636, 65.3711



60.8042, 44.1491, 58.5148



68.1094, 86.1116, 107.6392



18.3882, 18.1386, 20.6612



23.6427, 11.9464, 12.0347

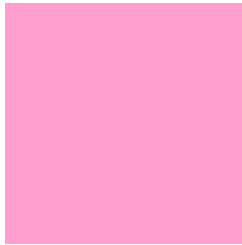


2.3571, 1.1852, 1.4620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

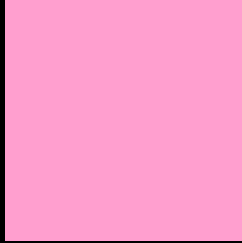
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

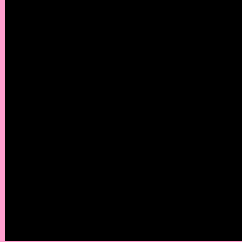
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.9006, 50.5613,



# 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

64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701

### Protanopia

50.4170, 50.8006, 78.3824

### Deuteranopia

51.8004, 50.5963, 63.5358



## Tritanopia

61.5358, 50.7800, 48.1532

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



## Protanomaly

54.3895, 49.9161, 73.0978



## Deuteranomaly

55.8539, 50.0039, 63.8346



## Tritanomaly

62.6823, 50.7079, 54.0608

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701



## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738



## Achromatomaly

55.0358, 51.7239, 60.5091

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701 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, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 159, 207)  
}
```

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, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 159, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701 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, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 159, 207) }
```

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, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 159, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.9006, 50.5613, 65.3701 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, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
159, 207) }
```

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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