

# Converting Colors

XYZ(98.4906, 68.3145, 56.8560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(98.4906, 68.3145, 56.8560)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(63.1051, 50.1193,  
55.0632)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA0BE
RGB	255, 160, 190
RGB Percent	100%, 63%, 75%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3725, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	341°, 100%, 81%
HSV	341°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632
YIQ	191.8250, 46.9900, 29.4700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

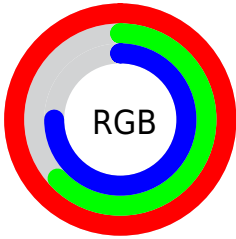
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 160, 190
Decimal	16752830
CIE Lab	76.14, 39.03, -0.48
CIE LCh	76, 39.030, 359.301
Yxy	50.1193, 0.3750, 0.2978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942910 (0xFFFFA0BE)
YUV	191.8250, -0.8997, 55.4045
Hunter-Lab	70.7950, 35.2198, 3.4417

# Details

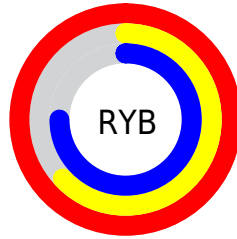
The XYZ color **63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **63.8498, 84.4308, 84.1695**, and the grayscale version is **49.9879, 52.5912, 57.2718**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.4304, 77.0256, 97.7116**, and **32.5380, 24.0573, 26.5955** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.3349, 41.4504, 44.2875**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0126, 60.6972, 67.3456**.

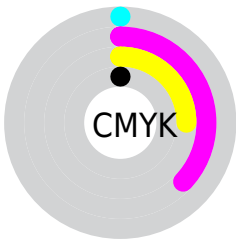
# Distribution



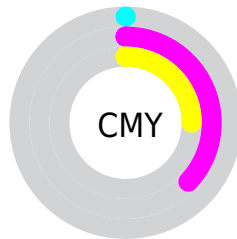
- Red (100%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632 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 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.1051, 50.1193,  
55.0632


 63.1051, 50.1193,  
55.0632


425.6044,  
387.1323, 423.4402

 46.1852, 35.5082,  
39.0534

 108.4021, 90.3516,  
99.1056

 32.5972, 24.0546,  
26.4931


 137.5099,  
116.7416, 127.9753

 21.9758, 15.3741,  
16.9638

171.4110,  
147.8267, 161.9687

 13.9556, 9.0824,  
10.0470

210.4709,  
183.9913, 201.5043

 8.1713, 4.7950,  
5.3241

255.0548,  
225.6197, 247.0008

 4.2575, 2.1275,  
2.3766

305.5281,

 1.8488, 0.6800,

273.0964, 298.8765

0.7737

362.2562,  
326.8058, 357.5501

■ 0.5468, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.1051, 50.1193,  
55.0632

■ 63.1051, 50.1193,  
55.0632

■ 57.3349, 41.4504,  
44.2875

■ 70.0126, 60.6972,  
67.3456

■ 52.6345, 34.5687,  
34.9547

■ 78.1125, 73.2824,  
81.1889

■ 48.9347, 29.3493,  
27.0003

■ 87.4605, 87.9746,  
96.6481

■ 46.1562, 25.6479,  
20.3534

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.2064, 23.2950,  
14.9353

■ 42.9681, 22.0729,  
10.6552

■ 42.7072, 21.8469,  
9.6560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.7621, 50.1193, 77.7883



63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



60.9637, 50.1193, 37.1588

# Triad

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



63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



41.0889, 50.1193, 26.4742



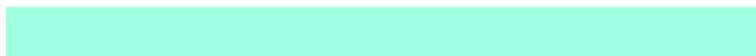
40.8208, 50.1193, 96.9769

# Complementary

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



63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



63.8498, 84.4308, 84.1695

# 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.



36.4092, 50.1193, 76.7176



63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



36.5525, 50.1193, 36.5054

# Square

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



63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



47.8083, 50.1193, 23.4241



34.9286, 50.1193, 54.0825



47.4659, 50.1193, 105.4789



# Rectangle

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



63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



57.3941, 50.1193, 29.4048



34.9286, 50.1193, 54.0825



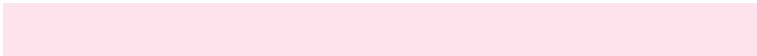
39.0533, 50.1193, 91.0977

# Sweetspot

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



63.1063, 50.1216, 55.0642



83.8077, 82.2157, 90.6620



61.6479, 48.3583, 100.6926



17.6649, 17.1677, 18.9541



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.



63.1063, 50.1216, 55.0642



58.5390, 43.2431, 46.5866



63.3913, 55.4095, 40.6147



18.2456, 18.0816, 19.9107



22.3747, 11.4392, 5.3577



2.2256, 1.1326, 0.7692



# Inverse Universe

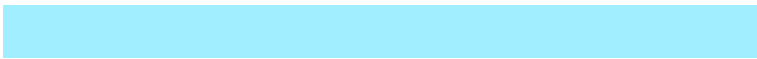
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.1063, 50.1216, 55.0642



58.5390, 43.2431, 46.5866



63.0022, 75.6017, 105.8798



18.2456, 18.0816, 19.9107



22.3747, 11.4392, 5.3577



2.2256, 1.1326, 0.7692



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

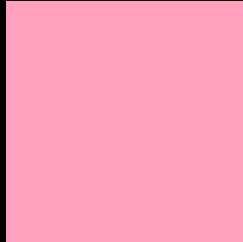
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632 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 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.1051, 50.1193,

55.0632.

# 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

63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632

### Protanopia

49.1606, 50.4360, 65.5366

### Deuteranopia

51.3230, 50.2665, 53.4518



## Tritanopia

61.3431, 50.1722, 47.0085

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



## Protanomaly

53.0114, 49.4633, 61.3969



## Deuteranomaly

54.8462, 49.7073, 53.7175



## Tritanomaly

62.0316, 50.2068, 49.6015

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632



## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028



## Achromatomaly

53.7496, 50.8512, 56.2726

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632 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, 160, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 160, 190)  
}
```

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, 160, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 160, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632 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, 160, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 160, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 160, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 160, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 160, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 160,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.1051, 50.1193, 55.0632 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 160, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
160, 190) }
```

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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