

# Converting Colors

XYZ(99.3871, 73.3096, 47.4434)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(99.3871, 73.3096, 47.4434)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133)</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(64.1160, 55.2509,  
45.8133)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB0AB
RGB	255, 176, 171
RGB Percent	100%, 69%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3098, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	4°, 100%, 84%
HSV	4°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133
YIQ	199.0510, 48.6890, 15.1930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

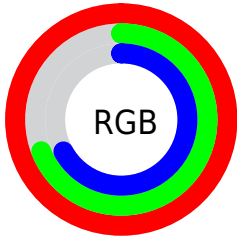
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 176, 171
Decimal	16756907
CIE Lab	79.19, 28.23, 14.25
CIE LCh	79, 31.618, 26.779
Yxy	55.2509, 0.3882, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294946987 (0xFFFFB0AB)
YUV	199.0510, -13.8291, 49.0673
Hunter-Lab	74.3309, 23.8904, 15.4887

# Details

The XYZ color **64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **69.0289, 84.2461, 107.2307**, and the grayscale version is **54.3796, 57.2116, 62.3034**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.8241, 84.4642, 83.8367**, and **33.1777, 27.2336, 20.9607** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6220, 45.7847, 32.7915**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9123, 66.5709, 61.5835**.

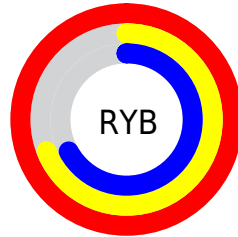
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (69%)

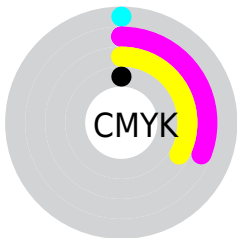
Blue (67%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (67%)

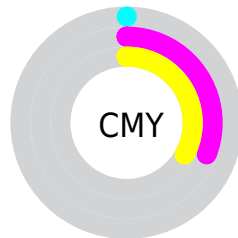


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133 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 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64.1160, 55.2509,  
45.8133

 64.1160, 55.2509,  
45.8133

429.2040,  
406.8623, 386.3133

 47.0067, 39.6026,  
31.7509


 109.8508, 97.9085,  
85.2709

 33.2489, 27.2289,  
20.9081


139.2069,  
125.6866, 111.5031

 22.4773, 17.7452,  
12.8662


173.3761,  
158.2767, 142.6291

 14.3266, 10.7672,  
7.2069

212.7236,  
196.0633, 179.0673

 8.4314, 5.9105,  
3.5114

257.6147,  
239.4308, 221.2362

 4.4263, 2.7907,  
1.3613

308.4150,

 1.9460, 1.0235,

288.7635, 269.5545

0.1113

365.4896,  
344.4459, 324.4407

■ 0.6034, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.1160, 55.2509,  
45.8133

■ 64.1160, 55.2509,  
45.8133

■ 57.6220, 45.7847,  
32.7915

■ 71.9123, 66.5709,  
61.5835

■ 52.3553, 38.0663,  
22.3578

■ 81.0719, 79.8279,  
80.2436

■ 48.2398, 31.9908,  
14.3403

■ 91.6575, 95.1093,  
101.9289

■ 45.1890, 27.4393,  
8.5450

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.1045, 24.2765,  
4.7480

■ 41.8690, 22.3433,  
2.6783

■ 41.4136, 21.6072,  
1.9879

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.5927, 55.2509, 62.1337



64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133



59.4508, 55.2509, 35.5071

# Triad

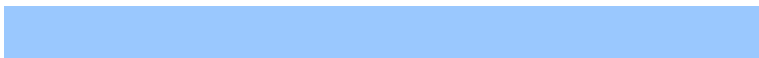
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133



42.9983, 55.2509, 43.0490



51.8351, 55.2509, 101.9808

# Complementary

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



64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133



69.0289, 84.2461, 107.2307

# 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.



46.1395, 55.2509, 94.1870



64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133



41.3013, 55.2509, 58.2263

# Square

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



64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133



47.2319, 55.2509, 34.1502



42.4041, 55.2509, 77.2241



58.1766, 55.2509, 96.8458



# Rectangle

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



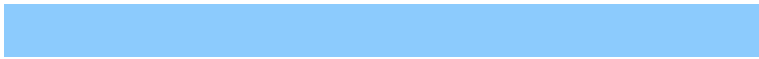
64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133



55.3403, 55.2509, 32.2613



42.4041, 55.2509, 77.2241



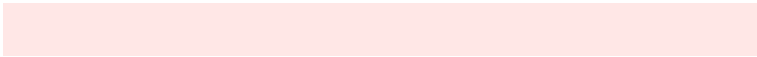
49.7863, 55.2509, 100.7536

# Sweetspot

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



64.1174, 55.2535, 45.8144



84.0341, 84.1078, 86.3007



73.1842, 57.3388, 98.3119



17.6804, 17.5600, 17.8452



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.



64.1174, 55.2535, 45.8144



59.4013, 48.3829, 36.3450



73.4554, 73.9295, 48.9271



18.0962, 18.1606, 18.6959



21.6731, 11.3573, 1.0499



2.1394, 1.1641, 0.1119

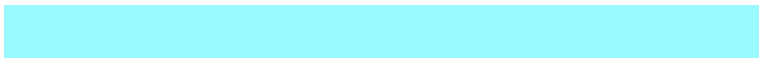


# Inverse Universe

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



69.0289, 84.2461, 107.2307



65.0385, 81.6956, 106.9487



57.5965, 61.3813, 103.4199



18.4567, 20.2850, 23.1926



25.7234, 36.3563, 55.0963

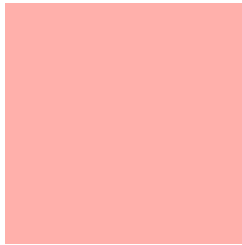


2.5316, 3.5940, 5.3735



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133 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 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

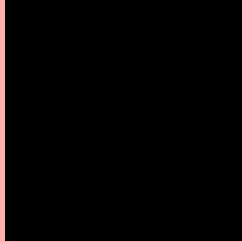
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1160, 55.2509,

45.8133.

# 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

64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133

### Protanopia

52.9823, 55.6534, 51.6658

### Deuteranopia

56.4104, 55.2673, 45.2306



## Tritanopia

65.3457, 55.1200, 54.2088

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133

**Protanomaly**

56.5648, 55.2575, 49.2794

**Deuteranomaly**

58.9883, 55.0161, 45.5404

**Tritanomaly**

64.9105, 55.2561, 50.9604

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133

**Achromatopsia**

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955

**Achromatomaly**

57.0295, 55.9958, 55.9466

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133 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, 176, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 176, 171)  
}
```

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, 176, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 176, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133 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, 176, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 176, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 176, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 176, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 176, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 176,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.1160, 55.2509, 45.8133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 176, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
176, 171) }
```

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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