

# Converting Colors

XYZ(105.9420, 67.3759,  
91.6492)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(105.9420, 67.3759, 91.6492)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.0895, 47.3157,  
89.6012)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8FF2
RGB	255, 143, 242
RGB Percent	100%, 56%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4392, 0.0510
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	307°, 100%, 78%
HSV	307°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012
YIQ	187.7740, 34.9730, 54.5330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

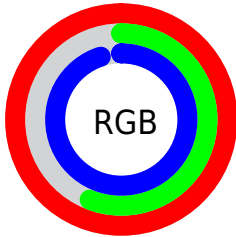
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 143, 242
Decimal	16748530
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.39, 55.57, -31.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 63.912, 330.396
Yxy	47.3157, 0.3289, 0.2319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294938610 (0xFFFF8FF2)
YUV	187.7740, 26.7334, 58.9572
Hunter-Lab	68.7864, 53.7203, -29.0807

# Details

The XYZ color **67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **53.0899, 79.7606, 44.0520**, and the grayscale version is **47.5123, 49.9866, 54.4354**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.7134, 69.3268, 103.7878**, and **35.1176, 22.2604, 48.9002** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2464, 40.3352, 86.1451**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8116, 56.0426, 93.3871**.

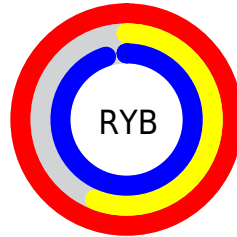
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (56%)

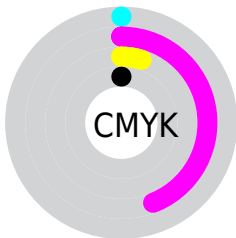
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (95%)

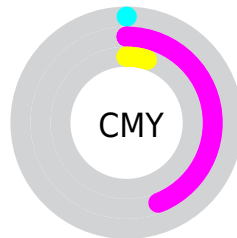


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (5%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012 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 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67.0895, 47.3157,  
89.6012


 67.0895, 47.3157,  
89.6012


439.6908,  
376.0733, 547.2693

 49.4283, 33.2853,  
67.0781

 114.0977, 86.1847,  
148.7150

 35.1753, 22.3451,  
48.6861


 144.1755,  
111.7920, 186.1427

 23.9651, 14.1107,  
34.0067

179.1229,  
142.0272, 229.3758

 15.4323, 8.1977,  
22.6213

219.3052,  
177.2745, 278.8327

 9.2116, 4.2217,  
14.1115

265.0877,  
217.9183, 334.9319

 4.9377, 1.7983,  
8.0586

316.8359,

 2.2451, 0.4861,

264.3432, 398.0921

4.0442

374.9152,  
316.9333, 468.7317

■ 0.7664, 0.0000,  
1.6496

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3259

■ 67.0895, 47.3157,  
89.6012

■ 67.0895, 47.3157,  
89.6012

■ 63.2464, 40.3352,  
86.1451

■ 71.8116, 56.0426,  
93.3871

■ 60.2198, 34.9762,  
82.9959

■ 77.4640, 66.6186,  
97.5181

■ 57.9432, 31.1059,  
80.1318

■ 84.0974, 79.1449,  
102.0119

■ 56.3388, 28.5685,  
77.5268

■ 91.7580, 93.7139,  
106.8841

■ 55.3111, 27.1733,  
75.1489

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.8855, 26.7182,  
73.7863

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.1253, 47.3157, 127.8078



67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



70.9317, 47.3157, 51.0816

# Triad

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



67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



44.8193, 47.3157, 10.5763



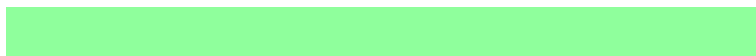
28.4564, 47.3157, 90.7038

# Complementary

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



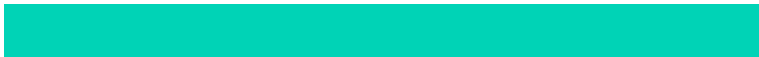
67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



53.0899, 79.7606, 44.0520

# 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.



26.2730, 47.3157, 51.9584



67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



34.6779, 47.3157, 13.9064

# Square

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



67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



56.8149, 47.3157, 13.7242



28.3437, 47.3157, 26.1226



34.9013, 47.3157, 128.6128



# Rectangle

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



67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



69.0689, 47.3157, 32.4359



28.3437, 47.3157, 26.1226



27.2543, 47.3157, 76.9158

# Sweetspot

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



67.0905, 47.3176, 89.6022



84.7581, 80.3975, 102.4437



41.2389, 33.7569, 98.9499



17.8053, 16.5708, 21.7064



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.



67.0905, 47.3176, 89.6022



63.5647, 40.9074, 86.4497



60.1193, 44.5291, 52.8923



18.6965, 18.2619, 22.2850



28.7151, 13.9753, 38.7455



2.8205, 1.3706, 3.9024



# Inverse Universe

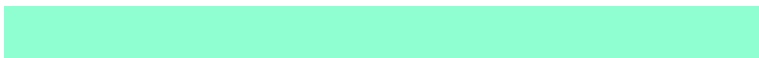
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.0905, 47.3176, 89.6022



63.5647, 40.9074, 86.4497



58.7468, 82.0234, 73.8409



18.6965, 18.2619, 22.2850



28.7151, 13.9753, 38.7455



2.8205, 1.3706, 3.9024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

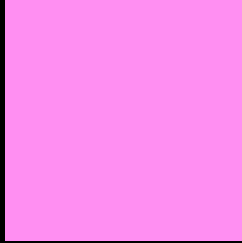
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

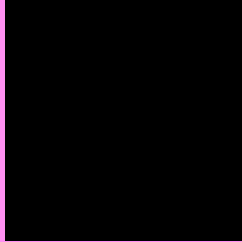
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.0895, 47.3157,



# 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

67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012

### Protanopia

49.0711, 47.7413, 101.2364

### Deuteranopia

48.7722, 47.6393, 85.2220



## Tritanopia

57.6599, 47.2914, 44.1194

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



## Protanomaly

53.5797, 46.1417, 96.5248



## Deuteranomaly

53.8799, 46.5070, 87.0259



## Tritanomaly

60.4220, 46.9077, 58.0941

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012



## Achromatopsia

47.7994, 50.2886, 54.7643



## Achromatomaly

53.2891, 48.0562, 66.1416

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012 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, 143, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 143, 242)  
}
```

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, 143, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 143, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012 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, 143, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 143, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 143, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 143, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 143, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 143,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.0895, 47.3157, 89.6012 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 143, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
143, 242) }
```

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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