

# Converting Colors

XYZ(119.3358, 71.6344,  
138.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(119.3358, 71.6344, 138.2320)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.0942, 46.0883,  
99.9147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF88FF
RGB	255, 136, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4666, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 77%
HSV	300°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147
YIQ	185.1470, 32.7250, 62.2370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

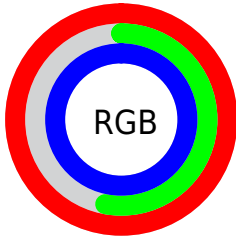
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 136, 255
Decimal	16746751
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.60, 61.18, -39.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 73.020, 326.912
Yxy	46.0883, 0.3181, 0.2153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294936831 (0xFFFF88FF)
YUV	185.1470, 34.4375, 61.2611
Hunter-Lab	67.8884, 60.2366, -39.7382

# Details

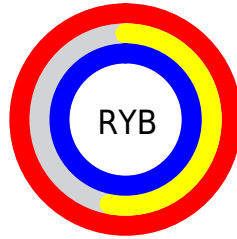
The XYZ color **68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **50.3586, 78.5325, 35.7988**, and the grayscale version is **45.9987, 48.3942, 52.7013**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.3600, 66.6199, 103.3367**, and **35.8267, 21.5503, 55.6974** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9207, 39.7413, 98.8569**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1234, 54.1469, 101.2578**.

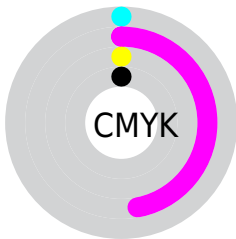
# Distribution



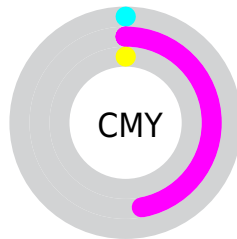
- Red (100%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147 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 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.0942, 46.0883,  
99.9147

 68.0942, 46.0883,  
99.9147


443.2012,  
371.1635, 581.1635


 50.2483, 32.3155,  
75.6128

 115.5281, 84.3511,  
163.0908

 35.8294, 21.6026,  
55.6103


 145.8468,  
109.6100, 202.8021

 24.4719, 13.5652,  
39.4887


 181.0538,  
139.4663, 248.4870

 15.8107, 7.8189,  
26.8294

221.5145,  
174.3044, 300.5639

 9.4803, 3.9793,  
17.2138

267.5942,  
214.5088, 359.4515

 5.1154, 1.6620,  
10.2235

319.6584,

 2.3506, 0.3989,

260.4639, 425.5683

5.4398

378.0722,  
312.5540, 499.3328

■ 0.8203, 0.0000,  
2.4444

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8105

■ 68.0942, 46.0883,  
99.9147

■ 68.0942, 46.0883,  
99.9147

■ 64.9207, 39.7413,  
98.8569

■ 72.1234, 54.1469,  
101.2578

■ 62.5390, 34.9779,  
98.0630

■ 77.0616, 64.0231,  
102.9039

■ 60.8801, 31.6602,  
97.5100

■ 82.9601, 75.8203,  
104.8700

■ 59.8622, 29.6244,  
97.1707

■ 89.8662, 89.6325,  
107.1721

■ 59.3823, 28.6646,  
97.0108

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.0414, 46.0883, 144.1335



68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



73.5943, 46.0883, 54.1135

# Triad

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



68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



45.1575, 46.0883, 7.3878



25.1754, 46.0883, 89.7720

# Complementary

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



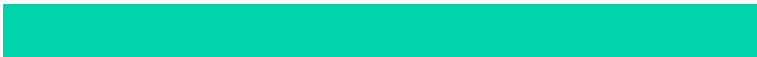
68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



50.3586, 78.5325, 35.7988

# 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.



23.3846, 46.0883, 46.4463



68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



33.4944, 46.0883, 9.7169

# Square

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



68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



58.8178, 46.0883, 11.0570



26.1119, 46.0883, 20.4975



31.5933, 46.0883, 136.5269



# Rectangle

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



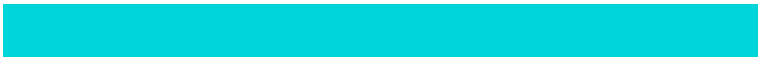
68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



72.1364, 46.0883, 32.1979



26.1119, 46.0883, 20.4975



24.0747, 46.0883, 73.8594

# Sweetspot

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



68.0950, 46.0900, 99.9150



84.6999, 79.2997, 105.4500



37.0093, 30.0647, 98.4602



17.8265, 16.3679, 22.4697



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.



68.0950, 46.0900, 99.9150



65.1063, 40.1125, 98.9188



59.9523, 42.8329, 57.0361



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

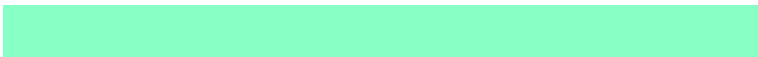
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.0950, 46.0900, 99.9150



65.1063, 40.1125, 98.9188



55.8216, 80.7176, 64.5663



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

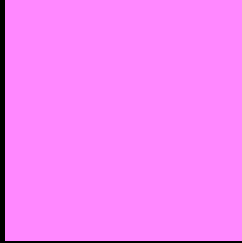
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

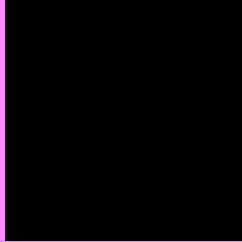
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0942, 46.0883,

99.9147.

# 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

68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147

### Protanopia

47.8804, 46.5281, 101.0650

### Deuteranopia

47.6065, 46.5327, 94.4683



## Tritanopia

56.2646, 45.8372, 42.9278

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



## Protanomaly

52.8854, 44.6209, 100.4331



## Deuteranomaly

52.8582, 44.6986, 96.2842

## Tritanomaly

59.8842, 45.6215, 60.2932

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147



## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328



## Achromatomaly

52.0299, 45.9922, 67.1079

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147 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, 136, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 136, 255)  
}
```

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, 136, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 136, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147 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, 136, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 136, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 136, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 136, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 136, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 136,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 136, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
136, 255) }
```

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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