

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.8521, 50.1308, 85.8789)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.8521, 50.1308, 85.8789)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.9173, 50.1569,  
86.2224)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF99ED
RGB	255, 153, 237
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4000, 0.0706
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	311°, 100%, 80%
HSV	311°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224
YIQ	193.0740, 33.8280, 47.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

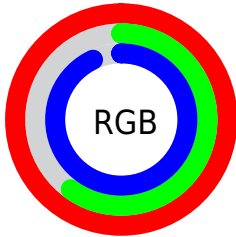
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 153, 237
Decimal	16751085
CIE Lab	76.17, 49.75, -26.13
CIE LCh	76, 56.189, 332.290
Yxy	50.1569, 0.3324, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941165 (0xFFFF99ED)
YUV	193.0740, 21.6555, 54.3091
Hunter-Lab	70.8215, 47.2424, -22.6081

# Details

The XYZ color **67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **56.2492, 81.2334, 51.2456**, and the grayscale version is **50.5961, 53.2311, 57.9686**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0905, 74.0809, 104.5802**, and **35.8283, 24.1302, 46.4853** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5317, 42.4245, 81.5577**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2134, 59.6834, 91.2732**.

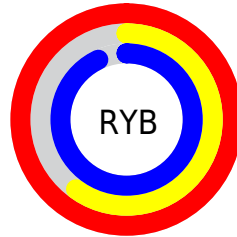
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (60%)

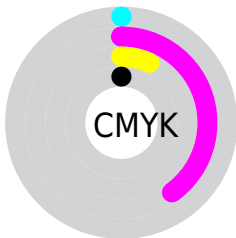
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (93%)

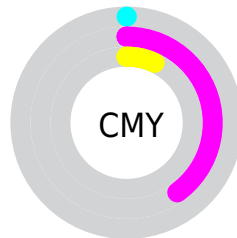


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224 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 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.9173, 50.1569,  
86.2224


 67.9173, 50.1569,  
86.2224


442.5843,  
387.2792, 535.9140

 50.1039, 35.5381,  
64.2959

 115.2764, 90.4073,  
143.9691

 35.7141, 24.0777,  
46.4427

 145.5528,  
116.8077, 180.6264

 24.3825, 15.3912,  
32.2441


180.7142,  
147.9040, 223.0311

 15.7439, 9.0944,  
21.2817

221.1260,  
184.0807, 271.6017

 9.4328, 4.8028,  
13.1368

267.1536,  
225.7222, 326.7567

 5.0839, 2.1320,  
7.3910

319.1622,

 2.3318, 0.6826,

273.2129, 388.9148

3.6257

377.5173,  
326.9371, 458.4943

■ 0.8109, 0.0000,  
1.4223

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1590

■ 67.9173, 50.1569,  
86.2224

■ 67.9173, 50.1569,  
86.2224

■ 63.5317, 42.4245,  
81.5577

■ 73.2134, 59.6834,  
91.2732

■ 59.9957, 36.3654,  
77.2565

■ 79.4690, 71.1025,  
96.7253

■ 57.2464, 31.8537,  
73.2977

■ 86.7336, 84.5127,  
102.5962

■ 55.2104, 28.7427,  
69.6563

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.8002, 26.8578,  
66.3026

■ 52.8730, 25.9133,  
63.1883

■ 52.8728, 25.9131,  
63.1875

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.3160, 50.1569, 119.6834



67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



70.8760, 50.1569, 52.3296

# Triad

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



67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



46.8688, 50.1569, 14.7694



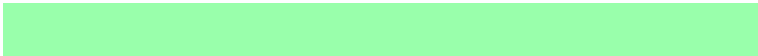
32.5356, 50.1569, 91.7748

# Complementary

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



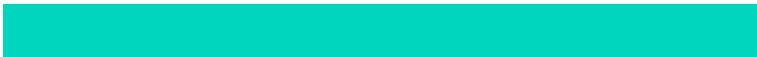
67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



56.2492, 81.2334, 51.2456

# 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.



30.1823, 50.1569, 56.9605



67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



37.6623, 50.1569, 18.8192

# Square

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



67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



57.7108, 50.1569, 17.7040



31.9129, 50.1569, 31.8606



38.8717, 50.1569, 123.6324



# Rectangle

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



67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



68.9458, 50.1569, 35.4537



31.9129, 50.1569, 31.8606



31.2984, 50.1569, 79.6653

# Sweetspot

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



67.9184, 50.1589, 86.2234



85.1959, 81.6636, 101.3863



46.0209, 38.5511, 99.6233



18.0256, 17.0911, 21.5339



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.



67.9184, 50.1589, 86.2234



64.3380, 43.8318, 82.4600



61.6023, 47.6325, 52.9632



18.6470, 18.2421, 22.0241



27.6774, 13.5602, 33.2811



2.7293, 1.3341, 3.4218



# Inverse Universe

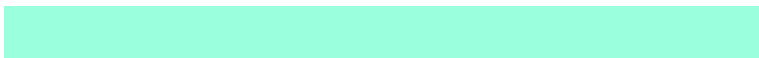
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.9184, 50.1589, 86.2234



64.3380, 43.8318, 82.4600



61.9494, 83.5135, 81.2627



18.6470, 18.2421, 22.0241



27.6774, 13.5602, 33.2811



2.7293, 1.3341, 3.4218



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

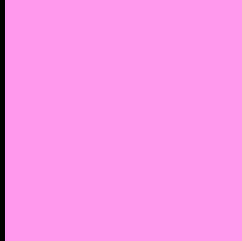
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

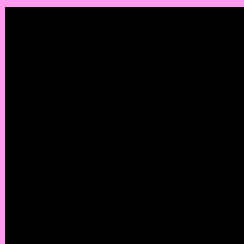
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.9173, 50.1569,



# 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

67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224

### Protanopia

51.7574, 50.6626, 101.6587

### Deuteranopia

51.5719, 50.3648, 82.6046



## Tritanopia

60.2024, 50.0811, 48.6131

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



## Protanomaly

55.8987, 49.3288, 95.3822



## Deuteranomaly

56.2299, 49.4720, 83.6762



## Tritanomaly

62.8373, 50.1225, 60.3955

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224



## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738



## Achromatomaly

55.7479, 51.0432, 67.2357

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224 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, 153, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 153, 237)  
}
```

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, 153, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 153, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224 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, 153, 237) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 153, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 153, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 153, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.9173, 50.1569, 86.2224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 153, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
153, 237) }
```

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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