

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.3154, 50.3169, 88.3165)

Have a look what the booklet for XYZ(68.3154, 50.3169, 88.3165) contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.3594, 50.3337,  
88.5505)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF99F0
RGB	255, 153, 240
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 94%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4000, 0.0588
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	309°, 100%, 80%
HSV	309°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505
YIQ	193.4160, 32.8650, 48.6810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

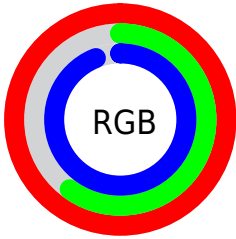
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 153, 240
Decimal	16751088
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.27, 50.25, -27.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 57.324, 331.228
Yxy	50.3337, 0.3299, 0.2429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941168 (0xFFFF99F0)
YUV	193.4160, 22.9659, 54.0092
Hunter-Lab	70.9462, 47.8356, -24.3396

# Details

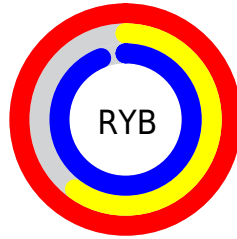
The XYZ color **68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **55.9663, 81.1202, 49.7563**, and the grayscale version is **50.7900, 53.4350, 58.1907**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0905, 74.0809, 104.5802**, and **36.1395, 24.2547, 48.1243** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0717, 42.6405, 84.4016**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5526, 59.8190, 93.0593**.

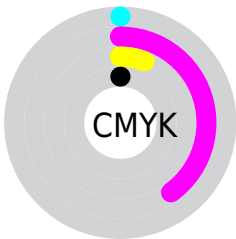
# Distribution



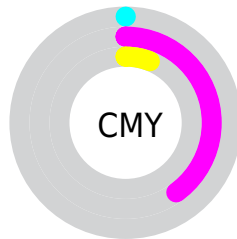
- Red (100%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505 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 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.3594, 50.3337,  
88.5505


 68.3594, 50.3337,  
88.5505


444.1251,  
387.9695, 543.7523

 50.4649, 35.6786,  
66.2121


 115.9052, 90.6691,  
147.2412

 36.0023, 24.1861,  
47.9871


 146.2873,  
117.1182, 184.4306

 24.6061, 15.4717,  
33.4567


181.5626,  
148.2675, 227.4075

 15.9110, 9.1511,  
22.2026

222.0965,  
184.5012, 276.5903

 9.5516, 4.8399,  
13.8061

268.2543,  
226.2039, 332.3977

 5.1627, 2.1536,  
7.8487

320.4015,

 2.3788, 0.6945,

273.7599, 395.2481

3.9119

378.9033,  
327.5537, 465.5601

■ 0.8345, 0.0000,  
1.5771

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2744

■ 68.3594, 50.3337,  
88.5505

■ 68.3594, 50.3337,  
88.5505

■ 64.0717, 42.6405,  
84.4016

■ 73.5526, 59.8190,  
93.0593

■ 60.6287, 36.6186,  
80.5901

■ 79.7002, 71.1949,  
97.9428

■ 57.9675, 32.1421,  
77.0953

■ 86.8517, 84.5599,  
103.2184

■ 56.0148, 29.0645,  
73.8925

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.6831, 27.2109,  
70.9521

■ 53.8297, 26.2960,  
68.2262

■ 53.8295, 26.2958,  
68.2256

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.3862, 50.3337, 122.6743



68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



71.6444, 50.3337, 53.5451

# Triad

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



68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



47.3987, 50.3337, 14.3509



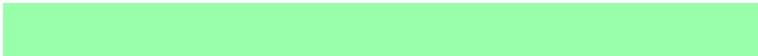
32.2428, 50.3337, 91.6129

# Complementary

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



68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



55.9663, 81.1202, 49.7563

# 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.



29.9968, 50.3337, 56.0842



68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



37.8978, 50.3337, 18.1521

# Square

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



68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



58.5038, 50.3337, 17.5511



31.9032, 50.3337, 30.9497



38.5590, 50.3337, 124.8596



# Rectangle

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



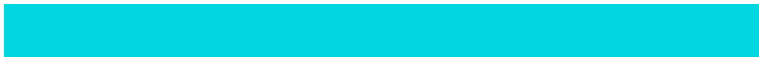
68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



69.8290, 50.3337, 36.0315



31.9032, 50.3337, 30.9497



31.0333, 50.3337, 79.1751

# Sweetspot

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



68.3605, 50.3357, 88.5515



85.3371, 81.7201, 102.1299



45.2952, 38.1769, 99.5893



18.0590, 17.1045, 21.7099



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.



68.3605, 50.3357, 88.5515



64.8589, 44.0402, 85.2029



61.9707, 47.7798, 54.9031



18.6711, 18.2517, 22.1509



28.1709, 13.7576, 35.8798



2.7728, 1.3515, 3.6511



# Inverse Universe

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



68.3605, 50.3357, 88.5515



64.8589, 44.0402, 85.2029



61.5009, 83.3340, 78.9007



18.6711, 18.2517, 22.1509



28.1709, 13.7576, 35.8798

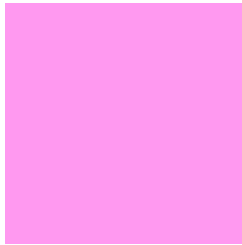


2.7728, 1.3515, 3.6511



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

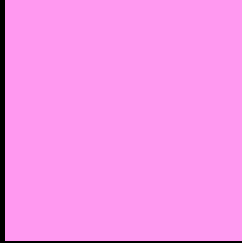
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

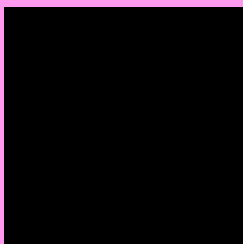
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3594, 50.3337,



# 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

68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505

### Protanopia

51.7574, 50.6626, 101.6587

### Deuteranopia

51.7287, 50.7057, 84.9027



## Tritanopia

60.0299, 50.2609, 48.6569

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



## Protanomaly

56.2108, 49.4536, 97.0253



## Deuteranomaly

56.3784, 49.4986, 85.9396



## Tritanomaly

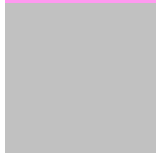
62.7118, 50.0308, 61.6100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505



## Achromatopsia

50.6879, 53.3276, 58.0738



## Achromatomaly

55.8722, 51.0929, 67.8899

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505 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, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 153, 240)  
}
```

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, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 153, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505 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, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 153, 240) }
```

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, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 153, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.3594, 50.3337, 88.5505 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, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
153, 240) }
```

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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