

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.4909, 46.8817,  
100.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.4909, 46.8817, 100.0470)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.5226, 46.9452,  
100.0575)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8BFF
RGB	255, 139, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 55%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4549, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 77%
HSV	300°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575
YIQ	186.9080, 31.9000, 60.6680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

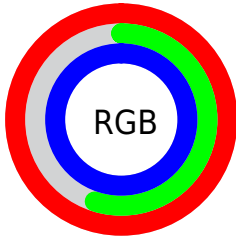
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 139, 255
Decimal	16747519
CIE Lab	74.15, 59.74, -39.00
CIE LCh	74, 71.343, 326.858
Yxy	46.9452, 0.3179, 0.2178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294937599 (0xFFFF8BFF)
YUV	186.9080, 33.5694, 59.7167
Hunter-Lab	68.5166, 58.6117, -38.6220

# Details

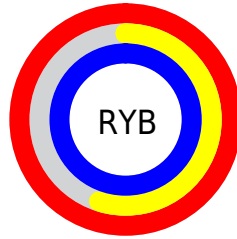
The XYZ color **68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **51.0691, 78.8737, 36.9609**, and the grayscale version is **46.9877, 49.4347, 53.8344**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.8051, 67.5102, 103.4850**, and **36.1283, 22.1536, 55.7980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.2517, 40.4034, 98.9672**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.6562, 55.2123, 101.4354**.

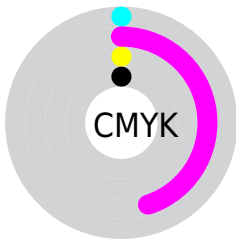
# Distribution



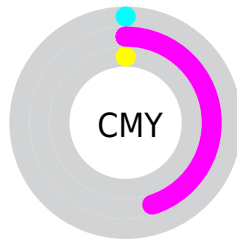
- Red (100%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575 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 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 68.5226, 46.9452,  
100.0575


 68.5226, 46.9452,  
100.0575


444.6931,  
374.5957, 581.6253

 50.5982, 32.9923,  
75.7314

 116.1373, 85.6318,  
163.2888

 36.1087, 22.1206,  
55.7070


 146.5583,  
111.1344, 203.0310

 24.6887, 13.9455,  
39.5656


181.8755,  
141.2556, 248.7491

 15.9727, 8.0828,  
26.8888

222.4544,  
176.3799, 300.8615

 9.5956, 4.1480,  
17.2580

268.6602,  
216.8917, 359.7867

 5.1919, 1.7567,  
10.2547


320.8584,


 2.3962, 0.4600,


263.1753, 425.9434


5.4604


379.4143,  
315.6152, 499.7501

 0.8432, 0.0000,  
2.4564


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8169


 68.5226, 46.9452,  
100.0575


 68.5226, 46.9452,  
100.0575


 65.2517, 40.4034,  
98.9672


 72.6562, 55.2123,  
101.4354


 62.7802, 35.4604,  
98.1434

 77.7047, 65.3094,  
103.1182

 61.0403, 31.9805,  
97.5634

 83.7194, 77.3389,  
105.1231

 59.9517, 29.8035,  
97.2006

 90.7470, 91.3940,  
107.4657

■ 59.4156, 28.7311,  
97.0219

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.



56.6689, 46.9452, 143.1244



68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



73.9314, 46.9452, 55.0711

# Triad

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



68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



45.9807, 46.9452, 8.1258



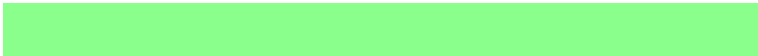
26.0905, 46.9452, 89.9613

# Complementary

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



68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



51.0691, 78.8737, 36.9609

# 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.



24.3050, 46.9452, 47.3537



68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



34.4128, 46.9452, 10.5266

# Square

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



68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



59.4495, 46.9452, 11.9301



27.0438, 46.9452, 21.4842



32.4877, 46.9452, 135.5964



# Rectangle

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



68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



72.5136, 46.9452, 33.3009



27.0438, 46.9452, 21.4842



24.9911, 46.9452, 74.3632

# Sweetspot

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



68.5235, 46.9469, 100.0578



84.6999, 79.2997, 105.4500



37.9319, 31.1764, 98.6262



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.



68.5235, 46.9469, 100.0578



65.3923, 40.6845, 99.0141



60.5518, 43.7583, 58.0798



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.



68.5235, 46.9469, 100.0578



65.3923, 40.6845, 99.0141



56.4868, 81.0408, 65.4904



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 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

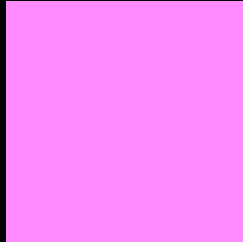
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

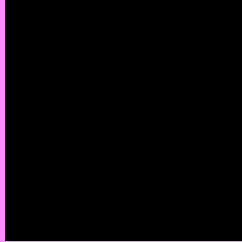
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5226, 46.9452,

100.0575.

# 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

68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575

### Protanopia

48.4718, 47.1316, 101.1503

### Deuteranopia

48.5744, 47.3123, 95.3790



## Tritanopia

56.7908, 46.5891, 44.0296

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



## Protanomaly

53.4975, 45.4677, 100.5643



## Deuteranomaly

53.8937, 45.7456, 97.2561

## Tritanomaly

60.3206, 46.3067, 61.0172

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575



## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160



## Achromatomaly

53.4098, 47.5000, 68.6408

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575 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, 139, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 139, 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, 139, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 139, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575 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, 139, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 139, 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, 139, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 139, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 139, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 139,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.5226, 46.9452, 100.0575 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 139, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
139, 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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