

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.5220, 50.3988, 89.4067)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.5220, 50.3988, 89.4067)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(68.5084, 50.3933,  
89.3352)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF99F1
RGB	255, 153, 241
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4000, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	308°, 100%, 80%
HSV	308°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352
YIQ	193.5300, 32.5440, 48.9920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

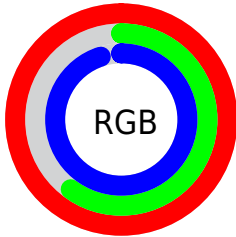
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 153, 241
Decimal	16751089
CIE Lab	76.31, 50.42, -28.08
CIE LCh	76, 57.707, 330.885
Yxy	50.3933, 0.3290, 0.2420
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941169 (0xFFFF99F1)
YUV	193.5300, 23.4027, 53.9092
Hunter-Lab	70.9882, 48.0350, -24.9218

# Details

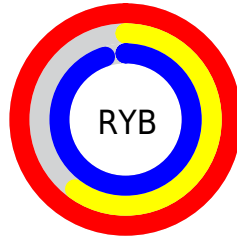
The XYZ color **68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **55.8735, 81.0831, 49.2674**, and the grayscale version is **50.8547, 53.5031, 58.2649**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0905, 74.0809, 104.5802**, and **36.2448, 24.2968, 48.6784** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2542, 42.7135, 85.3630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.6666, 59.8646, 93.6596**.

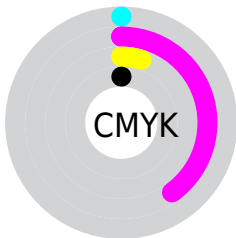
# Distribution



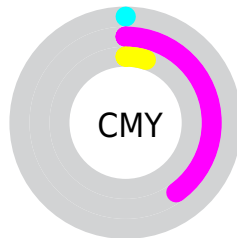
- Red (100%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (5%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352 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 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.5084, 50.3933,  
89.3352


 68.5084, 50.3933,  
89.3352


444.6437,  
388.2020, 546.3801

 50.5866, 35.7260,  
66.8588


 116.1171, 90.7573,  
148.3421

 36.0994, 24.2227,  
48.5090


 146.5347,  
117.2229, 185.7096

 24.6815, 15.4989,  
33.8673


181.8483,  
148.3899, 228.8779

 15.9674, 9.1702,  
22.5151

222.4233,  
184.6429, 278.2655

 9.5918, 4.8524,  
14.0340

268.6249,  
226.3662, 334.2910

 5.1893, 2.1609,  
8.0053

320.8187,

 2.3947, 0.6986,

273.9442, 397.3729

4.0105

379.3698,  
327.7614, 467.9298

■ 0.8424, 0.0000,  
1.6311

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3129

■ 68.5084, 50.3933,  
89.3352

■ 68.5084, 50.3933,  
89.3352

■ 64.2542, 42.7135,  
85.3630

■ 73.6666, 59.8646,  
93.6596

■ 60.8434, 36.7045,  
81.7205

■ 79.7777, 71.2259,  
98.3509

■ 58.2128, 32.2402,  
78.3871

■ 86.8912, 84.5757,  
103.4263

■ 56.2894, 29.1743,  
75.3382

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.9855, 27.3319,  
72.5443

■ 54.1585, 26.4275,  
69.9574

■ 54.1583, 26.4273,  
69.9568

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.4109, 50.3933, 123.6828



68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



71.9027, 50.3933, 53.9535

# Triad

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



68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



47.5763, 50.3933, 14.2133



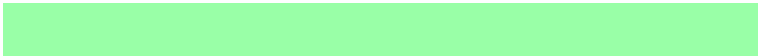
32.1460, 50.3933, 91.5620

# Complementary

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



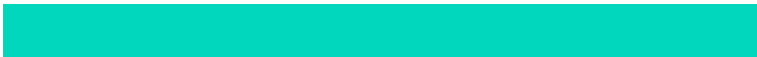
68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



55.8735, 81.0831, 49.2674

# 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.



29.9354, 50.3933, 55.7962



68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



37.9765, 50.3933, 17.9337

# Square

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



68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



58.7699, 50.3933, 17.5001



31.9001, 50.3933, 30.6511



38.4559, 50.3933, 125.2736



# Rectangle

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



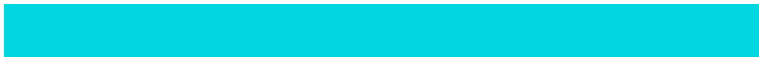
68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



70.1258, 50.3933, 36.2247



31.9001, 50.3933, 30.6511



30.9456, 50.3933, 79.0150

# Sweetspot

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



68.5095, 50.3953, 89.3362



85.3844, 81.7390, 102.3786



45.2952, 38.1769, 99.5893



18.0702, 17.1089, 21.7687



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.



68.5095, 50.3953, 89.3362



65.0349, 44.1106, 86.1296



61.9707, 47.7798, 54.9031



18.6791, 18.2550, 22.1933



28.3403, 13.8254, 36.7723



2.7877, 1.3575, 3.7295



# Inverse Universe

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



68.5095, 50.3953, 89.3362



65.0349, 44.1106, 86.1296



61.5009, 83.3340, 78.9007



18.6791, 18.2550, 22.1933



28.3403, 13.8254, 36.7723



2.7877, 1.3575, 3.7295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

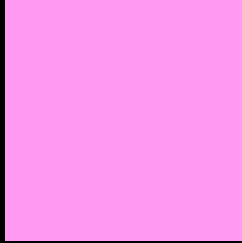
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

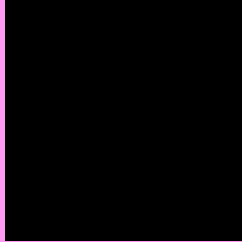
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5084, 50.3933,

89.3352.

# 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

68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352

### Protanopia

51.7574, 50.6626, 101.6587

### Deuteranopia

51.8728, 50.7634, 85.6616



## Tritanopia

60.1307, 50.3013, 49.1877

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



## Protanomaly

56.2108, 49.4536, 97.0253



## Deuteranomaly

56.5241, 49.5569, 86.7071



## Tritanomaly

62.8299, 50.0780, 62.2316

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

56.1969, 51.5423, 68.6148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352 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, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 153, 241)  
}
```

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, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 153, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352 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, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 153, 241) }
```

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, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 153, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.5084, 50.3933, 89.3352 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, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
153, 241) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor