

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(68.5494, 51.6202,  
91.1448)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FC9EF3
RGB	252, 158, 243
RGB Percent	99%, 62%, 95%
CMY	0.0118, 0.3804, 0.0471
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.04, 0.01
HSL	306°, 94%, 80%
HSV	306°, 37%, 99%
XYZ	68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448
YIQ	195.7960, 28.7390, 46.3630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

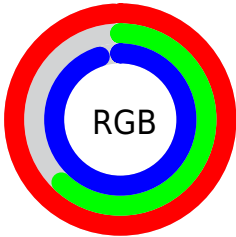
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	252, 158, 243
Decimal	16555763
CIE Lab	77.05, 47.30, -28.05
CIE LCh	77, 54.994, 329.329
Yxy	51.6202, 0.3244, 0.2443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294745843 (0xFFFC9EF3)
YUV	195.7960, 23.2716, 49.2909
Hunter-Lab	71.8472, 44.5742, -24.9218

# Details

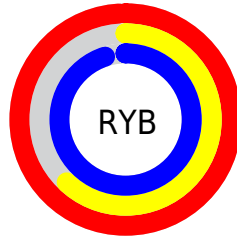
The XYZ color **68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **55.8882, 79.6817, 48.9967**, and the grayscale version is **52.2016, 54.9202, 59.8081**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.3366, 76.5731, 104.9955**, and **36.1681, 24.9578, 49.9248** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3220, 43.7439, 87.9500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.6661, 61.2656, 94.6607**.

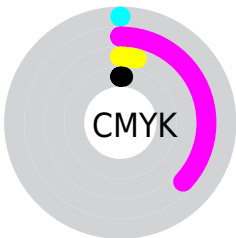
# Distribution



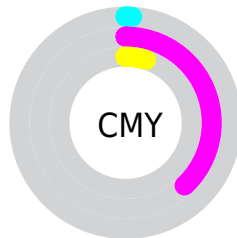
- Red (99%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (5%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448 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 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.5494, 51.6202,  
91.1448


 68.5494, 51.6202,  
91.1448


444.7864,  
392.9686, 552.4137

 50.6201, 36.7024,  
68.3515

 116.1754, 92.5709,  
150.8769

 36.1262, 24.9772,  
49.7153

 146.6027,  
119.3726, 188.6528

 24.7022, 16.0601,  
34.8176


181.9269,  
150.9044, 232.2600

 15.9829, 9.5667,  
23.2400

222.5132,  
187.5507, 282.1170

 9.6028, 5.1126,  
14.5638

268.7269,  
229.6958, 338.6423

 5.1967, 2.3135,  
8.3707

320.9334,

 2.3990, 0.7808,

277.7243, 402.2545

4.2419

379.4981,  
332.0204, 473.3721

■ 0.8446, 0.0000,  
1.7589

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4007

■ 68.5494, 51.6202,  
91.1448

■ 68.5494, 51.6202,  
91.1448

■ 64.3220, 43.7439,  
87.9500

■ 73.6661, 61.2656,  
94.6607

■ 60.9248, 37.5211,  
85.0549

■ 79.7169, 72.7723,  
98.5112

■ 58.2991, 32.8339,  
82.4405

■ 86.7492, 86.2345,  
102.7127

■ 56.3766, 29.5455,  
80.0838

■ 93.5798, 99.2855,  
106.8708

■ 55.0768, 27.4949,  
77.9580

93.9554, 99.4357,  
108.8488

■ 54.2956, 26.4740,  
76.0282

■ 54.1311, 26.2900,  
75.5265

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.6276, 51.6202, 123.1543



68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



72.1368, 51.6202, 56.8852

# Triad

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



68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



49.3002, 51.6202, 15.9573



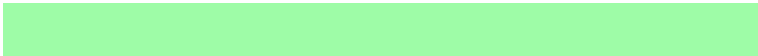
33.4882, 51.6202, 89.5363

# Complementary

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



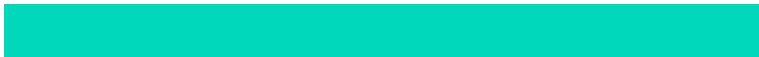
68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



55.8882, 79.6817, 48.9967

# 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.



31.5236, 51.6202, 55.5315



68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



39.8271, 51.6202, 19.3743

# Square

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



68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



60.0950, 51.6202, 19.7090



33.6717, 51.6202, 31.5770



39.4719, 51.6202, 122.0160



# Rectangle

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



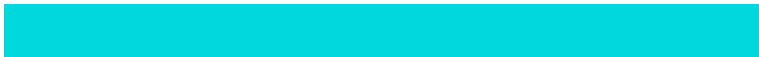
68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



70.6777, 51.6202, 39.1632



33.6717, 51.6202, 31.5770



32.3772, 51.6202, 77.5891

# Sweetspot

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



68.5511, 51.6225, 91.1459



86.3159, 83.2190, 103.8702



45.4908, 39.5736, 97.3375



18.2636, 17.4071, 22.1065



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.



68.5511, 51.6225, 91.1459



66.9856, 46.6217, 91.0660



62.4709, 49.1904, 59.1280



17.9172, 17.4942, 21.4196



28.2275, 13.7067, 39.5019



2.6346, 1.2776, 3.7650



# Inverse Universe

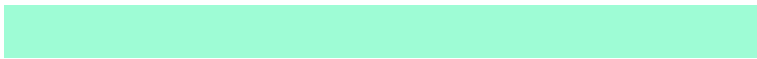
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.5511, 51.6225, 91.1459



66.9856, 46.6217, 91.0660



60.9020, 81.6872, 75.3994



17.9172, 17.4942, 21.4196



28.2275, 13.7067, 39.5019



2.6346, 1.2776, 3.7650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

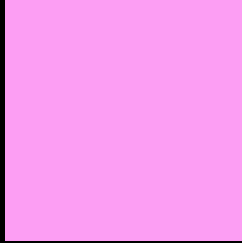
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

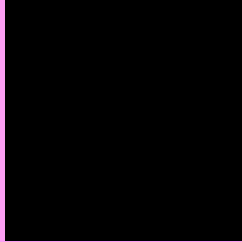
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5494, 51.6202,

91.1448.

# 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

68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448

### Protanopia

52.8278, 51.8444, 101.8304

### Deuteranopia

53.2105, 52.0280, 88.1268



## Tritanopia

60.2302, 51.4014, 51.5467

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



## Protanomaly

56.9541, 50.6887, 98.0489



## Deuteranomaly

57.5480, 50.8972, 89.2291



## Tritanomaly

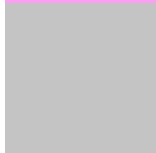
63.0134, 51.4544, 64.3681

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448



## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140



## Achromatomaly

57.0571, 52.8589, 70.1463

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448 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(252, 158, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 158, 243)  
}
```

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(252, 158, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 158, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448 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(252, 158, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 158, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(252, 158, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 158, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 158, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 158,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.5494, 51.6202, 91.1448 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 158, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
158, 243) }
```

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