

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.7977, 53.2955, 82.2685)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.7977, 53.2955, 82.2685)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.7610, 53.2239,  
82.2504)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA3E7
RGB	255, 163, 231
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 91%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3608, 0.0941
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	316°, 100%, 82%
HSV	316°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504
YIQ	198.2600, 33.0040, 40.6520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

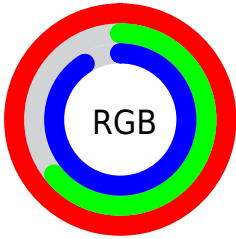
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 163, 231
Decimal	16753639
CIE Lab	78.01, 43.65, -20.07
CIE LCh	78, 48.042, 335.312
Yxy	53.2239, 0.3367, 0.2606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943719 (0xFFFFA3E7)
YUV	198.2600, 16.1408, 49.7610
Hunter-Lab	72.9547, 40.5684, -15.7763

# Details

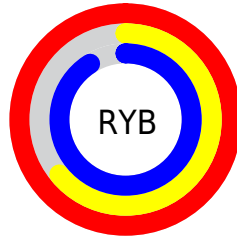
The XYZ color **68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **59.8357, 82.8952, 59.8633**, and the grayscale version is **53.7267, 56.5246, 61.5553**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.6215, 79.1430, 105.4238**, and **36.2325, 25.9027, 43.6475** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7596, 44.6963, 76.0358**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.7132, 63.5957, 88.9595**.

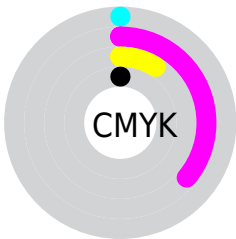
# Distribution



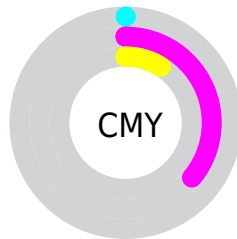
- Red (100%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504 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 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.7610, 53.2239,  
82.2504


 68.7610, 53.2239,  
82.2504


445.5222,  
399.1435, 522.3903

 50.7930, 37.9815,  
61.0349


 116.4761, 94.9338,  
138.3649

 36.2643, 25.9684,  
43.8226


 146.9539,  
122.1700, 174.1011

 24.8094, 16.8000,  
30.1949


182.3324,  
154.1731, 215.5145

 16.0631, 10.0920,  
19.7333

222.9769,  
191.3273, 263.0238

 9.6600, 5.4600,  
12.0192

269.2528,  
234.0170, 317.0475

 5.2346, 2.5196,  
6.6340


321.5254,

 2.4217, 0.8864,


282.6267, 378.0041


3.1593


380.1600,  
337.5408, 446.3122


 0.8560, 0.0000,  
1.1766


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 68.7610, 53.2239,  
82.2504

 68.7610, 53.2239,  
82.2504


 63.7596, 44.6963,  
76.0358


 74.7132, 63.5957,  
88.9595

 59.6500, 37.8957,  
70.2921

 81.6637, 75.9064,  
96.1787

 56.3717, 32.7020,  
64.9978

 89.6608, 90.2521,  
103.9268

 53.8552, 28.9766,  
60.1278

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.0190, 26.5572,  
55.6528

■ 50.7621, 25.2426,  
51.5371

■ 50.3686, 24.9114,  
50.0003

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.7175, 53.2239, 110.9941



68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



70.7023, 53.2239, 53.3108

# Triad

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



68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



48.9402, 53.2239, 20.2948



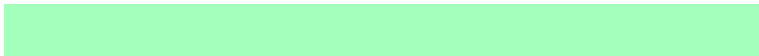
37.2794, 53.2239, 93.1337

# Complementary

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



68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



59.8357, 82.8952, 59.8633

# 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.



34.7033, 53.2239, 62.8546



68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



40.8835, 53.2239, 25.2517

# Square

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



68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



58.4816, 53.2239, 22.6077



35.9368, 53.2239, 38.9826



43.4382, 53.2239, 118.5155



# Rectangle

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



68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



68.6595, 53.2239, 38.5936



35.9368, 53.2239, 38.9826



36.0028, 53.2239, 82.8942

# Sweetspot

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



68.7622, 53.2261, 82.2515



85.5894, 82.9284, 100.0446



51.3991, 43.8562, 100.3638



18.0895, 17.3375, 21.1898



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.



68.7622, 53.2261, 82.2515



65.2007, 47.1306, 77.8966



63.2017, 51.0019, 52.9701



18.5784, 18.2147, 21.6631



26.3831, 13.0426, 26.4658



2.6136, 1.2878, 2.8128



# Inverse Universe

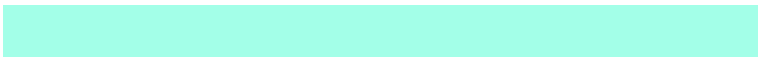
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.7622, 53.2261, 82.2515



65.2007, 47.1306, 77.8966



65.4312, 85.1334, 89.3289



18.5784, 18.2147, 21.6631



26.3831, 13.0426, 26.4658



2.6136, 1.2878, 2.8128



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

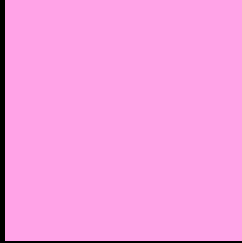
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

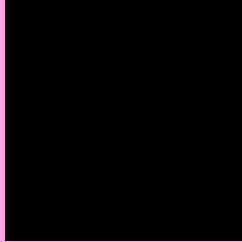
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.7610, 53.2239,



# 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

68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504

### Protanopia

54.4035, 53.6916, 98.7629

### Deuteranopia

54.6900, 53.6219, 79.4191



## Tritanopia

62.5764, 53.1476, 52.8593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



## Protanomaly

58.3066, 52.7012, 92.6872



## Deuteranomaly

58.9401, 52.9957, 80.5215



## Tritanomaly

64.6323, 53.1494, 62.7295

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504



## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971



## Achromatomaly

58.1952, 54.4111, 68.4079

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504 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, 163, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 163, 231)  
}
```

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, 163, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 163, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504 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, 163, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 163, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 163, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 163, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 163, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 163,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.7610, 53.2239, 82.2504 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 163, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
163, 231) }
```

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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