

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.8975, 49.2651, 95.3418)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.8975, 49.2651, 95.3418)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.9288, 49.2794,  
95.5015)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF94F9
RGB	255, 148, 249
RGB Percent	100%, 58%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4196, 0.0235
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	303°, 100%, 79%
HSV	303°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015
YIQ	191.5070, 31.3510, 54.0950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

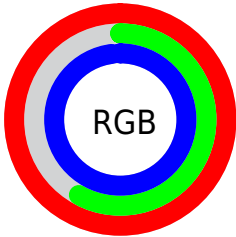
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 148, 249
Decimal	16749817
CIE Lab	75.62, 54.28, -33.47
CIE LCh	76, 63.774, 328.341
Yxy	49.2794, 0.3225, 0.2306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294939897 (0xFFFF94F9)
YUV	191.5070, 28.3440, 55.6834
Hunter-Lab	70.1993, 52.4207, -31.5206

# Details

The XYZ color **68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **53.8070, 80.1497, 43.2086**, and the grayscale version is **49.6446, 52.2300, 56.8784**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.8829, 71.6657, 104.1776**, and **36.2821, 23.5469, 52.5019** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.1386, 42.0544, 93.1426**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.6037, 58.2708, 98.1650**.

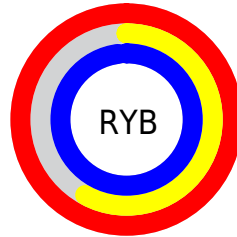
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (58%)

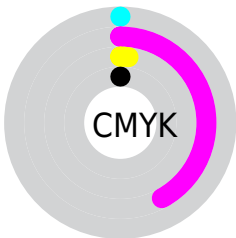
Blue (98%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (98%)

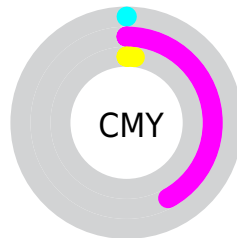


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015 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 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 68.9288, 49.2794,  
95.5015


 68.9288, 49.2794,  
95.5015


446.1051,  
383.8412, 566.7945

 50.9302, 34.8412,  
71.9533

 116.7145, 89.1063,  
156.9588

 36.3738, 23.5406,  
52.6339


 147.2323,  
115.2637, 195.7049

 24.8945, 14.9932,  
37.1249


182.6538,  
146.0964, 240.3541

 16.1268, 8.8146,  
25.0076

223.3444,  
181.9886, 291.3249

 9.7053, 4.6204,  
15.8637

269.6695,  
223.3248, 349.0357

 5.2648, 2.0263,  
9.2744

321.9944,

 2.4398, 0.6227,

270.4894, 413.9053

4.8214

380.6845,  
323.8667, 486.3520

■ 0.8650, 0.0000,  
2.0859

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6074

■ 68.9288, 49.2794,  
95.5015

■ 68.9288, 49.2794,  
95.5015

■ 65.1386, 42.0544,  
93.1426

■ 73.6037, 58.2708,  
98.1650

■ 62.1715, 36.4730,  
91.0658

■ 79.2134, 69.1291,  
101.1478

■ 59.9630, 32.4061,  
89.2501

■ 85.8078, 81.9541,  
104.4673

■ 58.4375, 29.7026,  
87.6705

■ 93.4324, 96.8370,  
108.1386

■ 57.5040, 28.1803,  
86.2965

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.0727, 27.5931,  
85.3040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.4571, 49.2794, 133.5802



68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



73.3775, 49.2794, 55.5600

# Triad

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



68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



47.4985, 49.2794, 11.3865



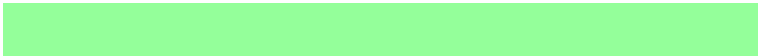
29.5717, 49.2794, 90.7959

# Complementary

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



68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



53.8070, 80.1497, 43.2086

# 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.



27.6216, 49.2794, 51.7977



68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



36.8716, 49.2794, 14.3773

# Square

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



68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



59.7858, 49.2794, 15.1734



30.0578, 49.2794, 26.2660



35.9101, 49.2794, 130.1546



# Rectangle

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



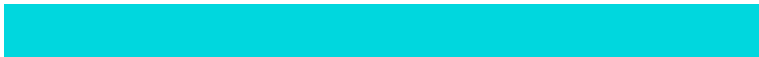
68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



71.8463, 49.2794, 35.6958



30.0578, 49.2794, 26.2660



28.4334, 49.2794, 76.8134

# Sweetspot

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



68.9299, 49.2813, 95.5025



85.0736, 80.5238, 104.1053



41.8450, 35.2087, 99.1982



17.8841, 16.6023, 22.1214



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.



68.9299, 49.2813, 95.5025



65.8143, 43.3363, 93.5818



61.8121, 46.4342, 58.0210



18.7461, 18.2817, 22.5460



29.8408, 14.4256, 44.6735



2.9184, 1.4097, 4.4176



# Inverse Universe

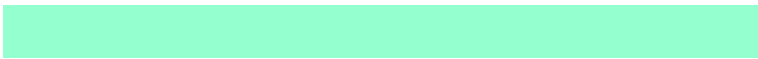
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.9299, 49.2813, 95.5025



65.8143, 43.3363, 93.5818



59.2183, 82.3143, 71.7042



18.7461, 18.2817, 22.5460



29.8408, 14.4256, 44.6735



2.9184, 1.4097, 4.4176



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

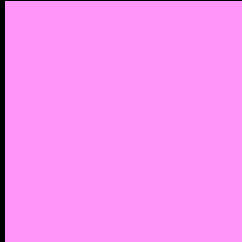
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

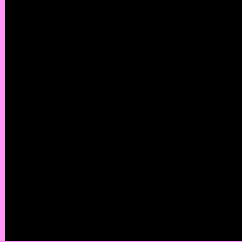
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9288, 49.2794,



# 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

68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015

### Protanopia

50.9160, 49.9173, 101.5592

### Deuteranopia

50.7903, 49.4520, 91.6623



## Tritanopia

59.1180, 49.2783, 47.4701

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



## Protanomaly

55.7708, 48.6027, 99.3703



## Deuteranomaly

55.7580, 48.1794, 92.7470



## Tritanomaly

62.0733, 48.9053, 62.6680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015



## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028



## Achromatomaly

55.5599, 50.3018, 69.7317

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015 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, 148, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 148, 249)  
}
```

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, 148, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 148, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015 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, 148, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 148, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 148, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 148, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 148, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 148,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.9288, 49.2794, 95.5015 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 148, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
148, 249) }
```

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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