

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.9094, 47.7189,  
100.1865)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.9094, 47.7189, 100.1865)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043)</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(68.9630, 47.8260,  
100.2043)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8EFF
RGB	255, 142, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 56%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 78%
HSV	300°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043
YIQ	188.6690, 31.0750, 59.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 142, 255
Decimal	16748287
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.72, 58.28, -38.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 69.646, 326.803
Y <sub>xy</sub>	47.8260, 0.3178, 0.2204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294938367 (0xFFFF8EFF)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	188.6690, 32.7012, 58.1723
Hunter-Lab	69.1563, 56.9774, -37.4990

# Details

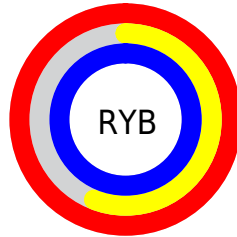
The XYZ color **68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **51.7993, 79.2245, 38.1553**, and the grayscale version is **47.9889, 50.4881, 54.9815**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.4841, 68.8682, 103.7114**, and **36.3662, 22.6294, 55.8773** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.5939, 41.0877, 99.0813**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2016, 56.3032, 101.6172**.

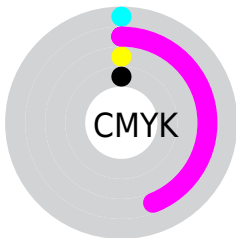
# Distribution



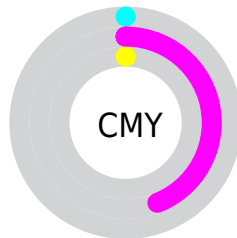
- Red (100%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043 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 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.9630, 47.8260,  
100.2043


 68.9630, 47.8260,  
100.2043


446.2239,  
378.1020, 582.0998

 50.9581, 33.6891,  
75.8533

 116.7631, 86.9453,  
163.4922

 36.3962, 22.6549,  
55.8063


 147.2890,  
112.6965, 203.2663

 24.9119, 14.3389,  
39.6447


182.7193,  
143.0879, 249.0184

 16.1398, 8.3567,  
26.9500

223.4193,  
178.5039, 301.1672

 9.7146, 4.3241,  
17.3035

269.7544,  
219.3289, 360.1312

 5.2709, 1.8564,  
10.2869

322.0900,

 2.4435, 0.5220,

265.9474, 426.3290

5.4815

380.7914,  
318.7436, 500.1790

■ 0.8668, 0.0000,  
2.4688

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8236

■ 68.9630, 47.8260,  
100.2043

■ 68.9630, 47.8260,  
100.2043

■ 65.5939, 41.0877,  
99.0813

■ 73.2016, 56.3032,  
101.6172

■ 63.0316, 35.9632,  
98.2272

■ 78.3613, 66.6225,  
103.3371

■ 61.2095, 32.3189,  
97.6198

■ 84.4928, 78.8856,  
105.3809

■ 60.0490, 29.9980,  
97.2330

■ 91.6425, 93.1849,  
107.7642

■ 59.4539, 28.8079,  
97.0346

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.



57.3133, 47.8260, 142.1142



68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



74.2783, 47.8260, 56.0516

# Triad

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



68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



46.8255, 47.8260, 8.9215



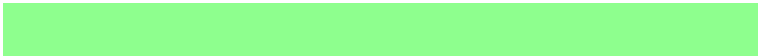
27.0407, 47.8260, 90.1628

# Complementary

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



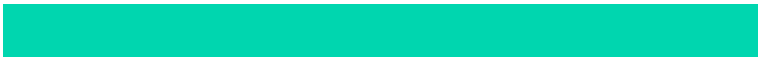
68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



51.7993, 79.2245, 38.1553

# 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.



25.2622, 47.8260, 48.2899



68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



35.3604, 47.8260, 11.3918

# Square

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



68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



60.0959, 47.8260, 12.8594



28.0104, 47.8260, 22.5173



33.4125, 47.8260, 134.6708



# Rectangle

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



68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



72.9007, 47.8260, 34.4422



28.0104, 47.8260, 22.5173



25.9436, 47.8260, 74.8837

# Sweetspot

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



68.9639, 47.8278, 100.2046



85.3715, 80.6429, 105.6738



38.8802, 32.3191, 98.7967



17.9586, 16.6321, 22.5138



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.



68.9639, 47.8278, 100.2046



65.9884, 41.8769, 99.2128



61.1651, 44.7082, 59.1365



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

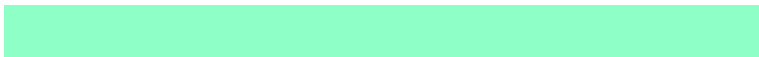
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.9639, 47.8278, 100.2046



65.9884, 41.8769, 99.2128



57.1675, 81.3718, 66.4240



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 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

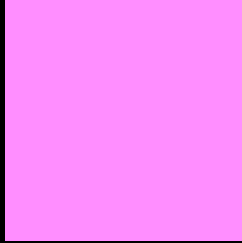
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

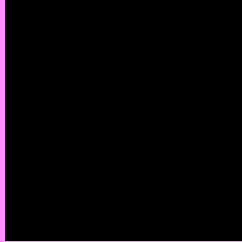
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9630, 47.8260,



# 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

68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043

### Protanopia

49.4759, 48.2530, 101.3138

### Deuteranopia

49.3971, 48.3402, 95.5340



## Tritanopia

57.9439, 47.9193, 45.7305

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



## Protanomaly

54.3744, 46.4595, 100.7095



## Deuteranomaly

54.5200, 46.6082, 97.3896

## Tritanomaly

61.4020, 47.5627, 62.4442

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043



## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172



## Achromatomaly

54.2033, 48.4553, 69.4468

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043 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, 142, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 142, 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, 142, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 142, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043 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, 142, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 142, 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, 142, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 142, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 142, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 142,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.9630, 47.8260, 100.2043 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 142, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
142, 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](#).

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