

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.9677, 57.9903, 68.8996)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.9677, 57.9903, 68.8996)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.1180, 58.2033,  
69.2195)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB3D3
RGB	255, 179, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	335°, 100%, 85%
HSV	335°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195
YIQ	205.3720, 35.0240, 26.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

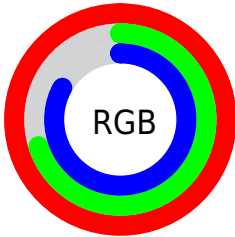
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 179, 211
Decimal	16757715
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.85, 32.16, -4.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	81, 32.549, 351.191
Yxy	58.2033, 0.3517, 0.2961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947795 (0xFFFFB3D3)
YUV	205.3720, 2.7746, 43.5238
Hunter-Lab	76.2911, 28.2076, -0.3905

# Details

The XYZ color **69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **67.6717, 86.4324, 82.9318**, and the grayscale version is **58.2336, 61.2663, 66.7190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.9983, 87.8967, 106.8828**, and **36.4454, 28.9719, 35.5695** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.7051, 48.2048, 58.3658**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6486, 70.1648, 81.2860**.

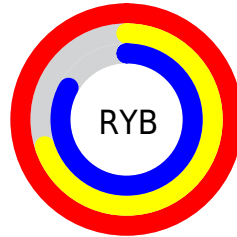
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

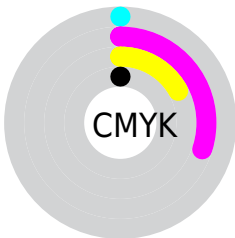
Blue (83%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (83%)

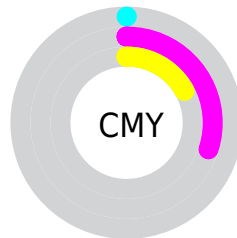


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195 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 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.1180, 58.2033,  
69.2195

69.1180, 58.2033,  
69.2195

446.7619,  
417.9430, 476.5196

51.0848, 41.9721,  
50.4176

116.9832,  
102.2189, 119.7657

36.4974, 29.0795,  
35.3718

147.5460,  
130.7720, 152.3471

24.9905, 19.1409,  
23.6636

183.0160,  
164.2013, 190.3587

16.1987, 11.7722,  
14.8744

223.7586,  
202.8910, 234.2192

9.7566, 6.5887,  
8.5856

270.1391,  
247.2257, 284.3469

5.2989, 3.2063,  
4.3788

322.5229,

2.4602, 1.2403,

297.5897, 341.1606

1.8354

381.2754,  
354.3673, 405.0786

■ 0.8752, 0.0943,  
0.4511

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.1180, 58.2033,  
69.2195

■ 69.1180, 58.2033,  
69.2195

■ 62.7051, 48.2048,  
58.3658

■ 76.6486, 70.1648,  
81.2860

■ 57.3491, 40.0556,  
48.6800

■ 85.3454, 84.1797,  
94.6009

■ 52.9895, 33.6418,  
40.1192

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.5573, 28.8338,  
32.6359

■ 46.9745, 25.4835,  
26.1783

■ 45.1483, 23.4146,  
20.6882

■ 43.9339, 22.3463,  
16.0887

■ 43.9129, 22.3291,  
16.0052

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.0286, 58.2033, 89.5513



69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195



68.2834, 58.2033, 50.8993

# Triad

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



69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195



50.7736, 58.2033, 34.7204



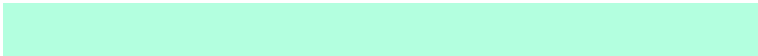
47.6008, 58.2033, 96.8590

# Complementary

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



69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195



67.6717, 86.4324, 82.9318

# 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.



44.1117, 58.2033, 77.7354



69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195



45.8376, 58.2033, 42.8700

# Square

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



69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195



57.3258, 58.2033, 33.3535



43.4934, 58.2033, 57.8663



53.3625, 58.2033, 107.5013



# Rectangle

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



69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195



65.6402, 58.2033, 41.9668



43.4934, 58.2033, 57.8663



46.1434, 58.2033, 91.0460

# Sweetspot

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



69.1193, 58.2058, 69.2207



86.0945, 85.3949, 95.7234



64.3167, 55.0031, 101.8345



18.1380, 17.8081, 20.0539



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.



69.1193, 58.2058, 69.2207



65.0156, 51.7826, 62.3523



66.5328, 58.8259, 50.4989



18.3267, 18.1140, 20.3373



23.0161, 11.6957, 8.7351



2.2941, 1.1600, 1.1302



# Inverse Universe

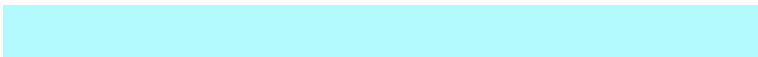
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.1193, 58.2058, 69.2207



65.0156, 51.7826, 62.3523



70.8068, 85.1345, 107.3084



18.3267, 18.1140, 20.3373



23.0161, 11.6957, 8.7351



2.2941, 1.1600, 1.1302



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

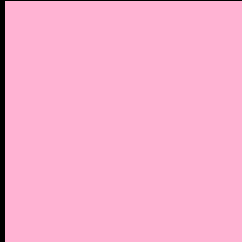
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195 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 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1180, 58.2033,

69.2195.

# 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

69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195

### Protanopia

57.3975, 58.6961, 78.8253

### Deuteranopia

59.5155, 58.3360, 67.7977



## Tritanopia

67.1998, 58.3241, 59.9404

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195

## Protanomaly

60.8492, 57.8738, 74.9815

## Deuteranomaly

62.6612, 57.9876, 68.2117

## Tritanomaly

67.9395, 58.3356, 62.9374

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

61.4338, 59.6728, 67.3116

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195 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, 179, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 211)  
}
```

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, 179, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195 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, 179, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 179, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.1180, 58.2033, 69.2195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 179, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 211) }
```

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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