

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.0834, 52.6931, 85.9823)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.0834, 52.6931, 85.9823)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061)</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(69.1252, 52.8059,  
85.9061)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA1EC
RGB	255, 161, 236
RGB Percent	100%, 63%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3686, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	312°, 100%, 82%
HSV	312°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061
YIQ	197.6560, 31.9490, 43.2530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

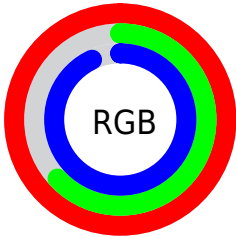
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 161, 236
Decimal	16753132
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.76, 45.51, -23.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 51.056, 333.035
Yxy	52.8059, 0.3326, 0.2541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943212 (0xFFFA1EC)
YUV	197.6560, 18.9036, 50.2907
Hunter-Lab	72.6677, 42.6299, -19.2240

# Details

The XYZ color **69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **58.6979, 82.3932, 55.9926**, and the grayscale version is **53.3445, 56.1226, 61.1175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.1029, 78.1057, 105.2510**, and **36.5219, 25.6810, 46.2120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3769, 44.4904, 80.6822**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.8061, 62.9516, 91.5489**.

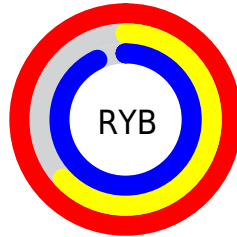
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (63%)

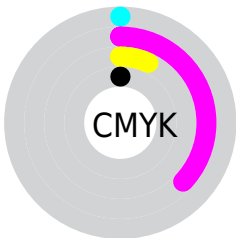
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (93%)

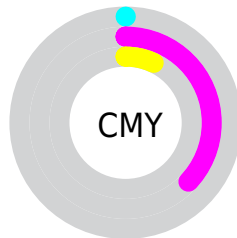


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061 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 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 69.1252, 52.8059,  
85.9061


 69.1252, 52.8059,  
85.9061


446.7869,  
397.5400, 534.8441

 51.0907, 37.6478,  
64.0359


 116.9935, 94.3187,  
143.5238

 36.5021, 25.7095,  
46.2334


 147.5579,  
121.4422, 180.1084

 24.9941, 16.6064,  
32.0800


183.0298,  
153.3230, 222.4349

 16.2014, 9.9543,  
21.1573

223.7743,  
190.3455, 270.9217

 9.7585, 5.3687,  
13.0467

270.1570,  
232.8940, 325.9876

 5.3002, 2.4652,  
7.3296

322.5430,

 2.4610, 0.8591,

281.3530, 388.0509

3.5875

381.2979,  
336.1069, 457.5302

■ 0.8756, 0.0000,  
1.4019

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1432

■ 69.1252, 52.8059,  
85.9061

■ 69.1252, 52.8059,  
85.9061

■ 64.3769, 44.4904,  
80.6822

■ 74.8061, 62.9516,  
91.5489

■ 60.5018, 37.8873,  
75.8544

■ 81.4671, 75.0229,  
97.6252

■ 57.4394, 32.8754,  
71.4024

■ 89.1568, 89.1162,  
104.1528

■ 55.1194, 29.3146,  
67.3018

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.4594, 27.0406,  
63.5243

■ 52.3554, 25.8452,  
60.0341

■ 52.0740, 25.5936,  
58.9810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2909, 52.8059, 116.3273



69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



71.6830, 52.8059, 54.6602

# Triad

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



69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



49.1900, 52.8059, 18.4490



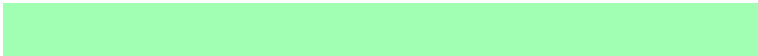
35.8728, 52.8059, 92.6023

# Complementary

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



69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



58.6979, 82.3932, 55.9926

# 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.



33.4906, 52.8059, 60.4296



69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



40.5183, 52.8059, 22.8510

# Square

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



69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



59.3195, 52.8059, 21.3270



35.0737, 52.8059, 36.1627



42.0496, 52.8059, 121.0026



# Rectangle

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



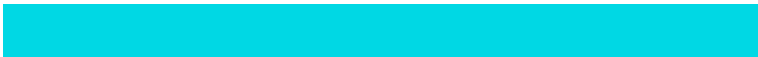
69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



69.8099, 52.8059, 38.7057



35.0737, 52.8059, 36.1627



34.6413, 52.8059, 81.5565

# Sweetspot

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



69.1264, 52.8081, 85.9072



85.8459, 83.0310, 101.3948



49.5729, 42.3918, 100.1774



18.1509, 17.3621, 21.5130



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.



69.1264, 52.8081, 85.9072



65.6436, 46.6894, 82.1353



63.1934, 50.4349, 54.6647



18.6261, 18.2337, 21.9140



27.2649, 13.3953, 31.1093



2.6927, 1.3194, 3.2290



# Inverse Universe

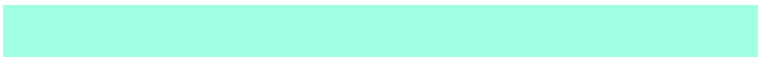
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.1264, 52.8081, 85.9072



65.6436, 46.6894, 82.1353



64.2970, 84.6328, 85.4767



18.6261, 18.2337, 21.9140



27.2649, 13.3953, 31.1093



2.6927, 1.3194, 3.2290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

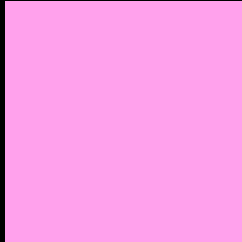
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

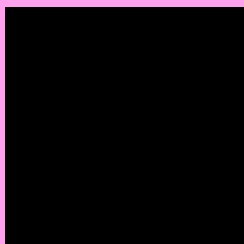
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1252, 52.8059,

85.9061.

# 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

69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061

### Protanopia

54.1427, 53.1609, 102.0152

### Deuteranopia

54.1453, 52.9424, 82.9665



## Tritanopia

62.2816, 52.7262, 52.2420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



## Protanomaly

57.9652, 51.8549, 95.7608



## Deuteranomaly

58.6527, 52.1711, 84.0695



## Tritanomaly

64.3819, 52.4585, 63.2321

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061



## Achromatopsia

53.6758, 56.4712, 61.4971



## Achromatomaly

58.4460, 54.5115, 69.7287

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061 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, 161, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 161, 236)  
}
```

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, 161, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 161, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061 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, 161, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 161, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 161, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 161, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 161, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 161,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.1252, 52.8059, 85.9061 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 161, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
161, 236) }
```

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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