

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.2493, 50.6897, 93.2368)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.2493, 50.6897, 93.2368)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.2658, 50.6963,  
93.3234)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF99F6
RGB	255, 153, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 60%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4000, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	305°, 100%, 80%
HSV	305°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234
YIQ	194.1000, 30.9390, 50.5470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

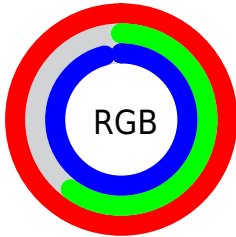
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 153, 246
Decimal	16751094
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.49, 51.27, -30.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 59.655, 329.245
Yxy	50.6963, 0.3248, 0.2377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941174 (0xFFFF99F6)
YUV	194.1000, 25.5867, 53.4093
Hunter-Lab	71.2013, 49.0453, -27.8703

# Details

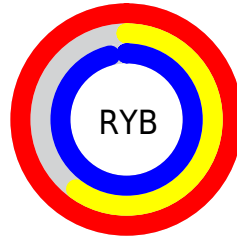
The XYZ color **69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **55.4200, 80.9017, 46.8795**, and the grayscale version is **51.1791, 53.8444, 58.6366**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0905, 74.0809, 104.5802**, and **36.6731, 24.4681, 50.9340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.1862, 43.0863, 90.2706**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2435, 60.0954, 96.6976**.

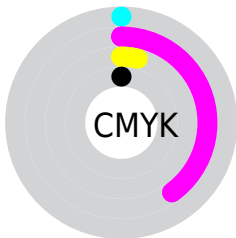
# Distribution



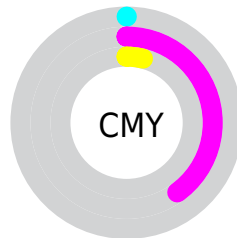
- Red (100%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234 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 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 69.2658, 50.6963,  
93.3234


 69.2658, 50.6963,  
93.3234


447.2746,  
389.3827, 559.6301

 51.2056, 35.9670,  
70.1512

 117.1931, 91.2057,  
153.9219

 36.5940, 24.4087,  
51.1722


 147.7910,  
117.7545, 192.1852

 25.0655, 15.6371,  
35.9680


183.2988,  
149.0120, 236.3159

 16.2549, 9.2677,  
24.1200

224.0820,  
185.3625, 286.7326

 9.7967, 4.9162,  
15.2096

270.5057,  
227.1905, 343.8539

 5.3256, 2.1982,  
8.8184

322.9355,

 2.4762, 0.7190,

274.8802, 408.0982

4.5277

381.7367,  
328.8161, 479.8841

■ 0.8833, 0.0000,  
1.9191

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5048

■ 69.2658, 50.6963,  
93.3234

■ 69.2658, 50.6963,  
93.3234

■ 65.1862, 43.0863,  
90.2706

■ 74.2435, 60.0954,  
96.6976

■ 61.9441, 37.1448,  
87.5168

■ 80.1682, 71.3821,  
100.4075

■ 59.4766, 32.7457,  
85.0418

■ 87.0894, 84.6550,  
104.4703

■ 57.7103, 29.7427,  
82.8209

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 56.5580, 27.9609,  
80.8250

■ 55.8769, 27.1149,  
79.0064

■ 55.8767, 27.1147,  
79.0060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.5437, 50.6963, 128.8119



69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



73.2107, 50.6963, 56.0202

# Triad

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



69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



48.4710, 50.6963, 13.5385



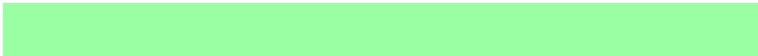
31.6691, 50.6963, 91.3307

# Complementary

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



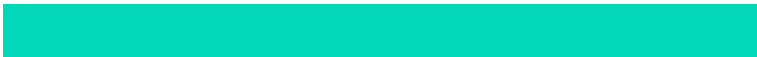
69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



55.4200, 80.9017, 46.8795

# 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.



29.6318, 50.6963, 54.3872



69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



38.3718, 50.6963, 16.8714

# Square

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



69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



60.1142, 50.6963, 17.2446



31.8851, 50.6963, 29.1953



37.9491, 50.6963, 127.3807



# Rectangle

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



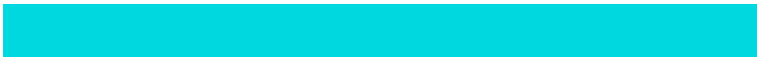
69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



71.6273, 50.6963, 37.1958



31.8851, 50.6963, 29.1953



30.5131, 50.6963, 78.2384

# Sweetspot

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



69.2669, 50.6983, 93.3244



85.6216, 81.8339, 103.6278



44.2422, 37.6341, 99.5400



18.1264, 17.1314, 22.0646



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.



69.2669, 50.6983, 93.3244



65.9325, 44.4696, 90.8560



62.5396, 48.0074, 57.8989



18.7195, 18.2711, 22.4058



29.2254, 14.1795, 41.4332



2.8650, 1.3884, 4.1367



# Inverse Universe

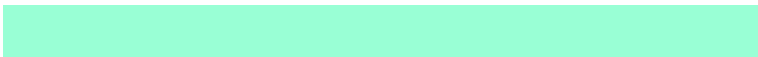
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.2669, 50.6983, 93.3244



65.9325, 44.4696, 90.8560



60.8452, 83.0718, 75.4478



18.7195, 18.2711, 22.4058



29.2254, 14.1795, 41.4332



2.8650, 1.3884, 4.1367



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

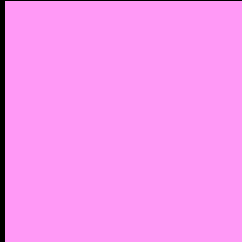
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

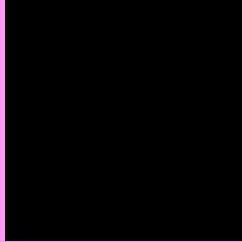
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2658, 50.6963,



# 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

69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234

### Protanopia

52.1825, 51.1957, 101.7392

### Deuteranopia

52.3431, 51.2328, 89.5682



## Tritanopia

60.4147, 50.7069, 49.7832

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



## Protanomaly

56.7201, 49.9676, 98.7507



## Deuteranomaly

57.1755, 50.0928, 90.6598



## Tritanomaly

63.2438, 50.5243, 63.5456

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

56.4492, 51.6432, 69.9437

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234 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, 153, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 153, 246)  
}
```

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, 153, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 153, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234 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, 153, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 153, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 153, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 153, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 153,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.2658, 50.6963, 93.3234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 153, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
153, 246) }
```

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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