

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.2579, 56.5354, 75.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.2579, 56.5354, 75.2710)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.2943, 56.6994,  
75.0020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFAEDC
RGB	255, 174, 220
RGB Percent	100%, 68%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3176, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	326°, 100%, 84%
HSV	326°, 32%, 100%
XYZ	69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020
YIQ	203.4630, 33.5100, 31.4780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

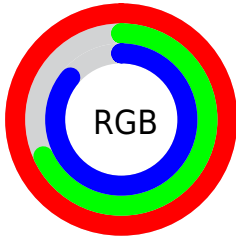
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 174, 220
Decimal	16756444
CIE Lab	80.01, 36.17, -11.10
CIE LCh	80, 37.837, 342.946
Yxy	56.6994, 0.3448, 0.2821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294946524 (0xFFFFAEDC)
YUV	203.4630, 8.1527, 45.1979
Hunter-Lab	75.2990, 32.4923, -6.3468

# Details

The XYZ color **69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **64.7262, 85.1231, 73.3438**, and the grayscale version is **56.9926, 59.9607, 65.2972**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123**, and **36.5340, 28.0199, 39.0801** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4159, 47.2015, 66.0784**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.2067, 68.1108, 84.7463**.

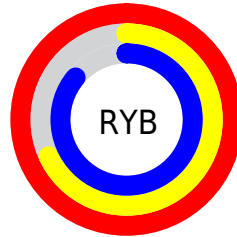
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (68%)

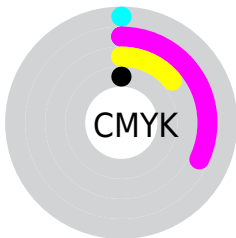
Blue (86%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (86%)

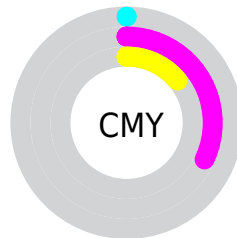


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020 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 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.2943, 56.6994,  
75.0020

69.2943, 56.6994,  
75.0020

447.3734,  
412.3220, 497.1800

51.2289, 40.7639,  
55.1128

117.2336,  
100.0264, 128.0623

36.6126, 28.1347,  
39.0928

147.8382,  
128.1868, 162.0705

25.0800, 18.4272,  
26.5236

183.3534,  
161.1910, 201.6221

16.2657, 11.2571,  
16.9865

224.1443,  
199.4233, 247.1356

9.8044, 6.2401,  
10.0630

270.5764,  
243.2681, 299.0297

5.3307, 2.9916,  
5.3346


323.0151,


2.4793, 1.1273,


293.1099, 357.7227


2.3827


381.8256,  
349.3331, 423.6333


 0.8848, 0.0011,  
0.7770

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 69.2943, 56.6994,  
75.0020

 69.2943, 56.6994,  
75.0020


 63.4159, 47.2015,  
66.0784


 76.2067, 68.1108,  
84.7463

 58.5125, 39.5029,  
57.9446

 84.1998, 81.5269,  
95.3336

 54.5253, 33.4887,  
50.5725

 93.3220, 97.0417,  
106.7894

 51.3868, 29.0271,  
43.9298

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.0199, 25.9670,  
37.9809

■ 47.3316, 24.1259,  
32.6846

■ 46.3362, 23.2985,  
28.7661

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.6026, 56.6994, 98.1983



69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



69.6190, 56.6994, 52.7289

# Triad

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



69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



50.6467, 56.6994, 28.9864



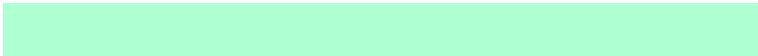
43.7789, 56.6994, 95.3039

# Complementary

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



69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



64.7262, 85.1231, 73.3438

# 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.



40.7305, 56.6994, 71.7146



69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



44.4343, 56.6994, 35.6434

# Square

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



69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



58.3434, 56.6994, 29.4633



40.9584, 56.6994, 50.1345



49.6713, 56.6994, 111.6975



# Rectangle

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



69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



67.2718, 56.6994, 41.4559



40.9584, 56.6994, 50.1345



42.4138, 56.6994, 87.7404

# Sweetspot

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



69.2956, 56.7018, 75.0032



85.7241, 84.1062, 97.2888



59.1304, 50.8687, 101.3099



18.0877, 17.5608, 20.4896



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.



69.2956, 56.7018, 75.0032



65.5104, 50.5584, 69.3418



64.6927, 54.8606, 50.7642



18.4416, 18.1599, 20.9425



24.2880, 12.2045, 15.4330



2.4197, 1.2102, 1.7914



# Inverse Universe

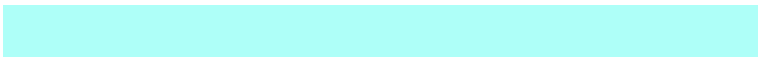
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.2956, 56.7018, 75.0032



65.5104, 50.5584, 69.3418



70.1991, 87.3122, 102.1639



18.4416, 18.1599, 20.9425



24.2880, 12.2045, 15.4330

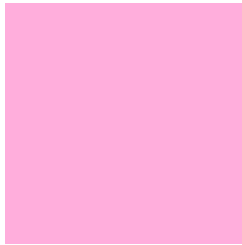


2.4197, 1.2102, 1.7914



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

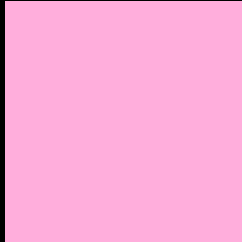
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

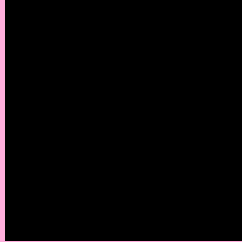
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2943, 56.6994,

75.0020.

# 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

69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020

### Protanopia

56.4475, 57.0070, 86.6256

### Deuteranopia

58.0430, 56.7994, 72.8699



## Tritanopia

65.8906, 56.7859, 57.9400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



## Protanomaly

60.2121, 56.4045, 82.5765



## Deuteranomaly

61.4473, 56.2963, 73.2733



## Tritanomaly

67.0096, 56.6387, 63.9005

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020



## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353



## Achromatomaly

60.4825, 57.8323, 68.2966

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020 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, 174, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 174, 220)  
}
```

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, 174, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 174, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020 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, 174, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 174, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 174, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 174, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 174, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 174,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.2943, 56.6994, 75.0020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 174, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
174, 220) }
```

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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