

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.5476, 56.6813,  
122.7473)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.5476, 56.6813, 122.7473)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.1125, 48.1249,  
100.2542)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8FFF
RGB	255, 143, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 56%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4392, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 78%
HSV	300°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542
YIQ	189.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 143, 255
Decimal	16748543
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.90, 57.79, -37.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 69.077, 326.784
Yxy	48.1249, 0.3178, 0.2213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294938623 (0xFFFF8FFF)
YUV	189.2560, 32.4118, 57.6575
Hunter-Lab	69.3721, 56.4308, -37.1234

# Details

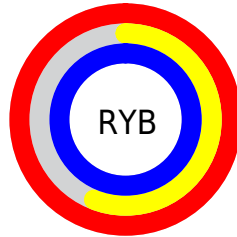
The XYZ color **69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **52.0470, 79.3435, 38.5605**, and the grayscale version is **48.3254, 50.8421, 55.3670**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.7134, 69.3268, 103.7878**, and **36.4477, 22.7924, 55.9045** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7104, 41.3208, 99.1201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3862, 56.6724, 101.6787**.

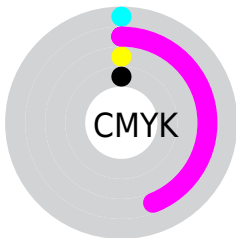
# Distribution



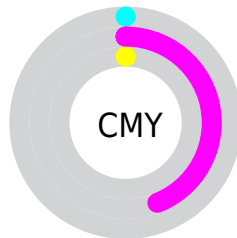
- Red (100%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- 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 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542 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 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 69.1125, 48.1249,  
100.2542


 69.1125, 48.1249,  
100.2542


446.7428,  
379.2870, 582.2610

 51.0803, 33.9258,  
75.8948

 116.9754, 87.3903,  
163.5614

 36.4938, 22.8366,  
55.8401


 147.5369,  
113.2255, 203.3462

 24.9877, 14.4729,  
39.6716


183.0055,  
143.7081, 249.1100

 16.1966, 8.4503,  
26.9707

223.7465,  
179.2226, 301.2712

 9.7551, 4.3844,  
17.3190

270.1255,  
220.1533, 360.2483

 5.2979, 1.8908,  
10.2978

322.5076,

 2.4596, 0.5429,

266.8847, 426.4600

5.4887

381.2582,  
319.8011, 500.3247

■ 0.8749, 0.0000,  
2.4730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8258

■ 69.1125, 48.1249,  
100.2542

■ 69.1125, 48.1249,  
100.2542

■ 65.7104, 41.3208,  
99.1201

■ 73.3862, 56.6724,  
101.6787

■ 63.1176, 36.1353,  
98.2559

■ 78.5831, 67.0661,  
103.4110

■ 61.2679, 32.4358,  
97.6393

■ 84.7537, 79.4073,  
105.4679

■ 60.0831, 30.0663,  
97.2444

■ 91.9441, 93.7883,  
107.8647

■ 59.4681, 28.8361,  
97.0394

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.



57.5319, 48.1249, 141.7776



69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



74.3962, 48.1249, 56.3835

# Triad

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



69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



47.1119, 48.1249, 9.2000



27.3654, 48.1249, 90.2327

# Complementary

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



69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



52.0470, 79.3435, 38.5605

# 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.



25.5894, 48.1249, 48.6084



69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



35.6828, 48.1249, 11.6929

# Square

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



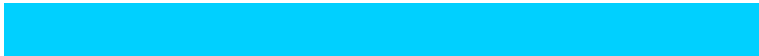
69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



60.3146, 48.1249, 13.1819



28.3403, 48.1249, 22.8722



33.7276, 48.1249, 134.3637



# Rectangle

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



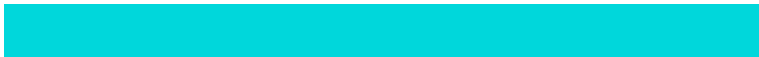
69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



73.0320, 48.1249, 34.8312



28.3403, 48.1249, 22.8722



26.2692, 48.1249, 75.0610

# Sweetspot

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



69.1133, 48.1266, 100.2544



85.3715, 80.6429, 105.6738



39.2020, 32.7068, 98.8546



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.



69.1133, 48.1266, 100.2544



65.9884, 41.8769, 99.2128



61.3725, 45.0303, 59.4916



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.



69.1133, 48.1266, 100.2544



65.9884, 41.8769, 99.2128



57.3978, 81.4838, 66.7373



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 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

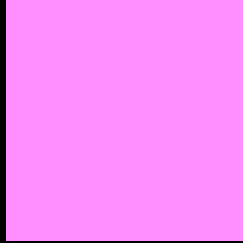
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542 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 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1125, 48.1249,

100.2542.

# 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

69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542

### Protanopia

49.8838, 48.7684, 101.3918

### Deuteranopia

49.6076, 48.4487, 95.5439



## Tritanopia

58.0410, 47.9582, 46.2422

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



## Protanomaly

54.8176, 46.9610, 100.7829



## Deuteranomaly

54.9684, 47.1124, 97.4632

## Tritanomaly

61.4020, 47.5627, 62.4442

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542



## 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 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542 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, 143, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 143, 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, 143, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 143, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542 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, 143, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 143, 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, 143, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 143, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 143, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 143,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.1125, 48.1249, 100.2542 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 143, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
143, 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](#).

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