

# Converting Colors

XYZ(100.6535, 59.9137,  
137.5279)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(100.6535, 59.9137, 137.5279)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.6236, 43.1472,  
99.4245)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF7DFF
RGB	255, 125, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 49%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5098, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 75%
HSV	300°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245
YIQ	178.6900, 35.7500, 67.9900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

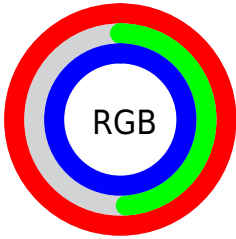
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	255, 125, 255
Decimal	16743935
CIELab	71.65, 66.33, -42.90
CIElCh	72, 78.997, 327.105
Yxy	43.1472, 0.3185, 0.2063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934015 (0xFFFF7DFF)
YUV	178.6900, 37.6208, 66.9239
Hunter-Lab	65.6865, 66.0950, -43.7620

# Details

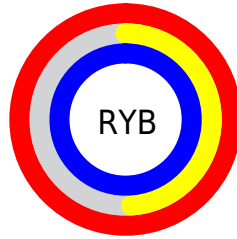
The XYZ color **66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **47.9204, 77.3613, 31.8106**, and the grayscale version is **42.4771, 44.6892, 48.6666**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.0179, 61.9359, 102.5560**, and **35.0251, 19.9472, 55.4303** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7999, 37.4999, 98.4833**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2773, 50.4546, 100.6424**.

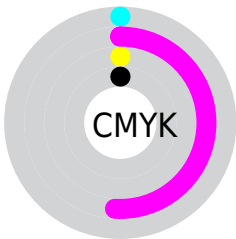
# Distribution



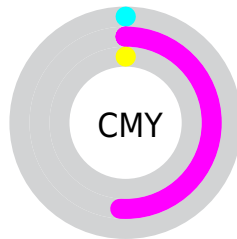
- Red (100%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245 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 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.6236, 43.1472,  
99.4245


 66.6236, 43.1472,  
99.4245


438.0574,  
359.2168, 579.5769


 49.0484, 30.0006,  
75.2058

 113.4337, 79.9329,  
162.4111

 34.8725, 19.8391,  
55.2788


 143.3992,  
104.3409, 202.0160

 23.7308, 12.2781,  
39.2248

 178.2256,  
133.2714, 247.5868

 15.2577, 6.9334,  
26.6255

218.2782,  
167.1090, 299.5419

 9.0879, 3.4205,  
17.0622

263.9223,  
206.2379, 358.2999

 4.8561, 1.3550,  
10.1164

315.5233,

 2.1970, 0.1832,

251.0425, 424.2794

5.3696

373.4465,  
301.9074, 497.8989

■ 0.7412, 0.0000,  
2.4032

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7882

■ 66.6236, 43.1472,  
99.4245

■ 66.6236, 43.1472,  
99.4245

■ 63.7999, 37.4999,  
98.4833

■ 70.2773, 50.4546,  
100.6424

■ 61.7392, 33.3784,  
97.7964

■ 74.8165, 59.5331,  
102.1555

■ 60.3678, 30.6355,  
97.3393

■ 80.2948, 70.4896,  
103.9816

■ 59.5965, 29.0930,  
97.0822

■ 86.7607, 83.4215,  
106.1369

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

94.2596, 98.4191,  
108.6365

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.8825, 43.1472, 147.8081



66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



72.4394, 43.1472, 50.8000

# Triad

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



66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



42.3231, 43.1472, 5.1294



22.1089, 43.1472, 89.1750

# Complementary

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



66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



47.9204, 77.3613, 31.8106

# 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.



20.3104, 43.1472, 43.3564



66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



30.3708, 43.1472, 7.1817

# Square

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



66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



56.6273, 43.1472, 8.2989



22.9808, 43.1472, 17.2527



28.5658, 43.1472, 139.9619



# Rectangle

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



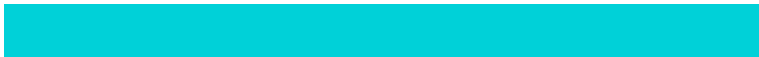
66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



70.8367, 43.1472, 28.4722



22.9808, 43.1472, 17.2527



21.0100, 43.1472, 72.1505

# Sweetspot

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



66.6244, 43.1488, 99.4248



84.0385, 77.9769, 105.2295



33.8427, 26.2492, 97.8906



17.6964, 16.1076, 22.4263



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.



66.6244, 43.1488, 99.4248



63.7946, 37.4892, 98.4815



57.8690, 39.6466, 53.3195



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.



66.6244, 43.1488, 99.4248



63.7946, 37.4892, 98.4815



53.5129, 79.5983, 61.2605



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 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

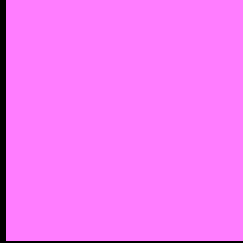
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

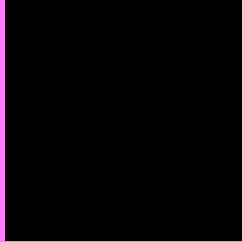
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.6236, 43.1472,

99.4245.

# 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

66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245

### Protanopia

45.2063, 43.4030, 100.6027

### Deuteranopia

44.5331, 43.5052, 93.2390



## Tritanopia

53.8972, 42.7726, 38.6729

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



## Protanomaly

50.4320, 41.5617, 99.9719



## Deuteranomaly

49.9736, 41.4353, 94.9864



## Tritanomaly

57.5862, 42.4705, 56.7923

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245



## Achromatopsia

42.8472, 45.0786, 49.0906



## Achromatomaly

49.3927, 42.5667, 64.6444

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245 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, 125, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 125, 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, 125, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 125, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245 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, 125, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 125, 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, 125, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 125, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 125, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 125, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.6236, 43.1472, 99.4245 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 125, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
125, 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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