

# Converting Colors

XYZ(117.6146, 65.3479,  
117.3350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(117.6146, 65.3479, 117.3350)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.1402, 38.1805,  
98.5967)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF67FF
RGB	255, 103, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5961, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 70%
HSV	300°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967
YIQ	165.7760, 41.8000, 79.4960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

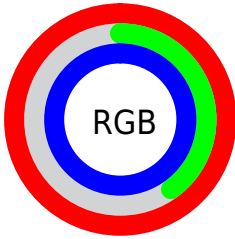
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 103, 255
Decimal	16738303
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.15, 75.83, -48.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 89.964, 327.453
Yxy	38.1805, 0.3192, 0.1900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294928383 (0xFFFF67FF)
YUV	165.7760, 43.9874, 78.2494
Hunter-Lab	61.7904, 77.1550, -51.3537

# Details

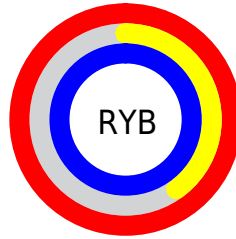
The XYZ color **64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **43.8029, 75.3834, 25.0756**, and the grayscale version is **35.9193, 37.7899, 41.1532**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.2103, 54.3207, 101.2868**, and **33.3296, 16.9411, 54.9394** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.9795, 33.8590, 97.8765**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0755, 44.0510, 99.5752**.

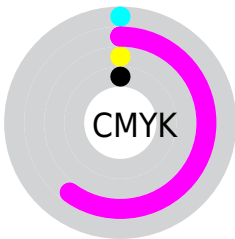
# Distribution



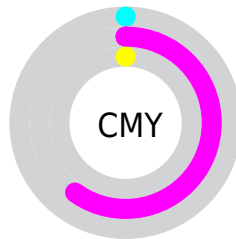
- Red (100%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967 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 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64.1402, 38.1805,  
98.5967

 64.1402, 38.1805,  
98.5967


429.2900,  
338.3936, 576.8923

 47.0263, 26.1228,  
74.5188


 109.8854, 72.3847,  
161.2624


 33.2645, 16.9155,  
54.7194


 139.2475, 95.3000,  
200.6873

 22.4894, 10.1743,  
38.7800


 173.4230,  
122.6033, 246.0648

 14.3355, 5.5147,  
26.2821

 212.7774,  
154.6790, 297.8136

 8.4377, 2.5523,  
16.8072

257.6759,  
191.9115, 356.3523

 4.4304, 0.9027,  
9.9366

308.4839,

 1.9484, 0.0000,

234.6852, 422.0992

5.2519

365.5668,  
283.3844, 495.4731

■ 0.6047, 0.0000,  
2.3345

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7504

■ 64.1402, 38.1805,  
98.5967

■ 64.1402, 38.1805,  
98.5967

■ 61.9795, 33.8590,  
97.8765

■ 67.0755, 44.0510,  
99.5752

■ 60.5183, 30.9366,  
97.3894

■ 70.8468, 51.5935,  
100.8323

■ 59.6707, 29.2415,  
97.1069

■ 75.5119, 60.9238,  
102.3873

■ 59.3009, 28.5019,  
96.9836

■ 81.1230, 72.1460,  
104.2577

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

■ 87.7281, 85.3563,  
106.4594

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.



50.2150, 38.1805, 154.8765



64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



70.4997, 38.1805, 45.1047

# Triad

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



64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



37.5028, 38.1805, 2.2914



17.2153, 38.1805, 88.3838

# Complementary

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



64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



43.8029, 75.3834, 25.0756

# 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.



15.4464, 38.1805, 38.2289



64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



25.2105, 38.1805, 3.7826

# Square

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



64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



52.8406, 38.1805, 4.5214



17.9556, 38.1805, 12.3038



23.6149, 38.1805, 146.7626



# Rectangle

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



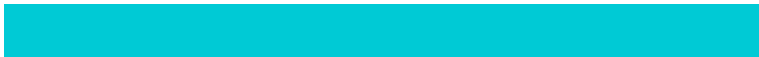
64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



68.6229, 38.1805, 22.4252



17.9556, 38.1805, 12.3038



16.1449, 38.1805, 69.3448

# Sweetspot

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



64.1410, 38.1819, 98.5970



82.1150, 74.1300, 104.5883



28.4953, 19.8059, 96.9288



17.1951, 15.1051, 22.2592



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.



64.1410, 38.1819, 98.5970



61.5688, 33.0375, 97.7396



54.2280, 34.2167, 46.3961



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.



64.1410, 38.1819, 98.5970



61.5688, 33.0375, 97.7396



49.4914, 77.6588, 55.0309



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 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

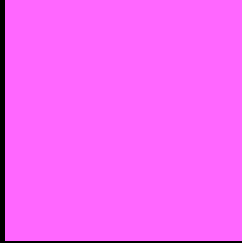
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

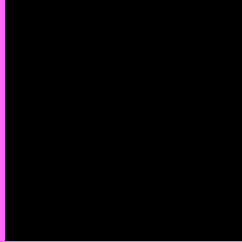
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1402, 38.1805,



# 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

64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967

### Protanopia

40.8412, 38.6765, 99.9205

### Deuteranopia

39.6094, 38.4894, 91.7278



## Tritanopia

50.1771, 37.9411, 31.0643

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



## Protanomaly

45.8545, 35.9131, 99.1229



## Deuteranomaly

44.9033, 35.5327, 94.1144

## Tritanomaly

54.0925, 37.4008, 49.7155

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967



## Achromatopsia

36.2450, 38.1326, 41.5264



## Achromatomaly

43.3042, 35.7279, 58.0399

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967 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, 103, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 103, 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, 103, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 103, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967 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, 103, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 103, 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, 103, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 103, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 103, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 103,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.1402, 38.1805, 98.5967 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 103, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
103, 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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