

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.7775, 44.6112,  
100.1734)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.7775, 44.6112, 100.1734)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(57.7601, 44.6014,  
100.1724)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D899FF
RGB	216, 153, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 60%, 100%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.40, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	277°, 100%, 80%
HSV	277°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724
YIQ	183.4650, 4.8060, 45.0780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

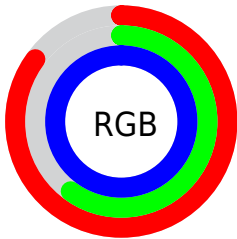
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 153, 255
Decimal	14195199
CIE Lab	72.63, 41.49, -41.71
CIE LCh	73, 58.833, 314.851
Yxy	44.6014, 0.2852, 0.2202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292385279 (0xFFD899FF)
YUV	183.4650, 35.2668, 28.5332
Hunter-Lab	66.7843, 37.5078, -42.1824

# Details

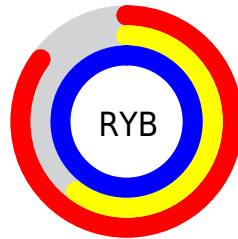
The XYZ color **57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **63.2489, 85.0268, 43.2172**, and the grayscale version is **45.0768, 47.4243, 51.6451**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.8459, 73.5918, 104.4986**, and **29.3439, 20.8582, 55.9055** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.2284, 35.6873, 98.7961**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.3573, 55.3906, 101.8545**.

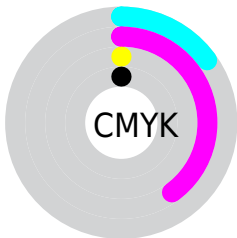
# Distribution



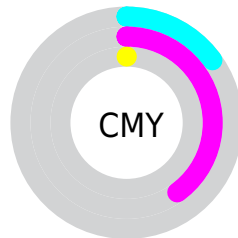
- Red (85%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724 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 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



57.7601, 44.6014,  
100.1724

57.7601, 44.6014,  
100.1724

406.2597,  
365.1568, 581.9967

41.8583, 31.1436,  
75.8268

100.6984, 82.1219,  
163.4480

29.1810, 20.7082,  
55.7847

128.4656,  
106.9535, 203.2152

19.3628, 12.9109,  
39.6275

160.9187,  
136.3450, 248.9599

12.0382, 7.3672,  
26.9367

198.4231,  
170.6809, 301.1008

6.8421, 3.6928,  
17.2936

241.3440,  
210.3457, 360.0564

3.4090, 1.5032,  
10.2799

290.0468,

1.3736, 0.2910,

255.7237, 426.2452

5.4769

344.8969,  
307.1993, 500.0858

■ 0.2373, 0.0000,  
2.4661

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8221

■ 57.7601, 44.6014,  
100.1724

■ 57.7601, 44.6014,  
100.1724

■ 51.2284, 35.6873,  
98.7961

■ 65.3573, 55.3906,  
101.8545

■ 45.6977, 28.5269,  
97.7054

■ 74.0708, 68.1556,  
103.8591

■ 41.1024, 22.9923,  
96.8794

■ 83.9532, 82.9960,  
106.2028

■ 37.3661, 18.9355,  
96.2932

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 34.3984, 16.1801,  
95.9178

■ 32.0530, 14.4389,  
95.7053

■ 32.0527, 14.4386,  
95.7053

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.6129, 44.6014, 125.4633



57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



64.2472, 44.6014, 64.7470

# Triad

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



57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



47.7196, 44.6014, 12.0489



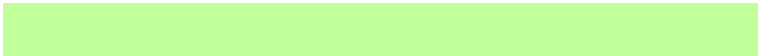
26.1389, 44.6014, 64.4051

# Complementary

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



57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



63.2489, 85.0268, 43.2172

# 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.



26.1581, 44.6014, 35.3297



57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



37.5680, 44.6014, 12.0190

# Square

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



57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



57.8490, 44.6014, 18.7730



30.0251, 44.6014, 18.6634



29.9677, 44.6014, 99.8374



# Rectangle

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



57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



65.0561, 44.6014, 43.9731



30.0251, 44.6014, 18.6634



25.7181, 44.6014, 53.4624

# Sweetspot

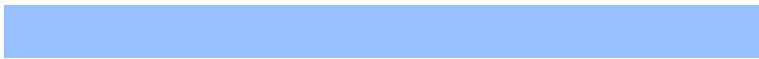
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



57.7615, 44.6032, 100.1727



81.8791, 79.8547, 105.7057



50.0599, 51.7371, 101.9556



17.2414, 16.6634, 22.5576



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.



57.7615, 44.6032, 100.1727



52.4518, 37.3247, 99.0476



68.8248, 50.5211, 90.9977



18.0805, 17.9333, 22.7585



16.9199, 7.6330, 50.0161



1.7693, 0.8060, 4.8756



# Inverse Universe

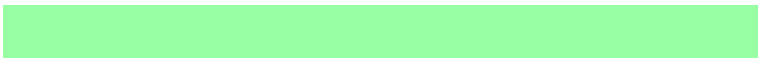
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



62.1466, 47.8498, 55.8309



57.7500, 41.1966, 47.7679



55.6805, 81.0058, 48.2525



18.2968, 18.1020, 20.1799



22.7555, 11.5915, 7.3629

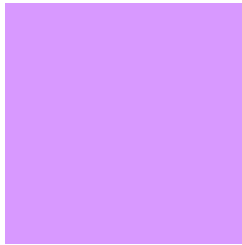


2.2669, 1.1491, 0.9871



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

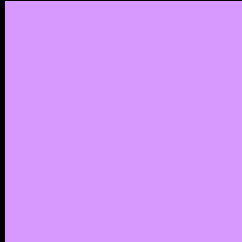
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

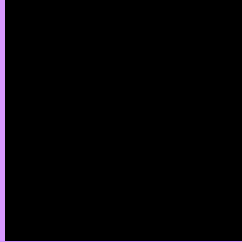
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.7601, 44.6014,



# 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

57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724

### Protanopia

46.5242, 44.9461, 100.8311

### Deuteranopia

45.9175, 44.7251, 96.6552



## Tritanopia

47.5333, 44.5907, 50.3576

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



## Protanomaly

49.7318, 44.3392, 100.5449



## Deuteranomaly

49.4778, 44.2636, 98.0314



## Tritanomaly

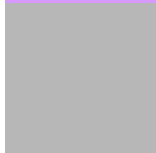
50.6182, 44.2077, 66.1867

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724



## Achromatopsia

45.0092, 47.3531, 51.5676



## Achromatomaly

48.7668, 45.7106, 66.5743

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724 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(216, 153, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 153, 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(216, 153, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 153, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724 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(216, 153, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 153, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 153, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 153, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 153, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 153,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.7601, 44.6014, 100.1724 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 153, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
153, 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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