

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.5324, 37.7791, 95.8833)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.5324, 37.7791, 95.8833)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(63.5621, 37.7910,  
96.0398)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF66FC
RGB	255, 102, 252
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 99%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6000, 0.0118
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	301°, 100%, 70%
HSV	301°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398
YIQ	164.8470, 43.0380, 79.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

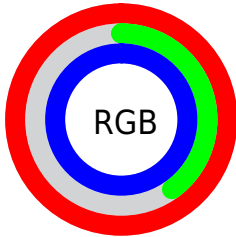
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 102, 252
Decimal	16738044
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.87, 75.75, -47.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 89.257, 328.069
Yxy	37.7910, 0.3220, 0.1915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294928124 (0xFFFF66FC)
YUV	164.8470, 42.9664, 79.0642
Hunter-Lab	61.4744, 76.9818, -49.5951

# Details

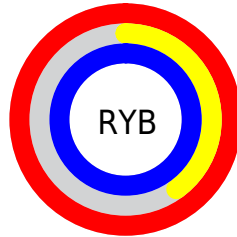
The XYZ color **63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **43.7904, 75.3652, 25.6052**, and the grayscale version is **35.4787, 37.3263, 40.6484**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.0349, 53.9697, 101.2283**, and **32.9280, 16.6863, 53.1150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3511, 33.4957, 94.9129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.5451, 43.6300, 97.4260**.

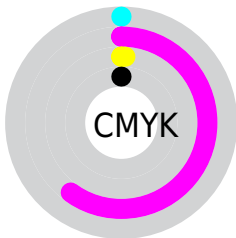
# Distribution



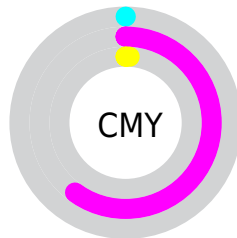
- Red (100%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398 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 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.5621, 37.7910,  
96.0398


 63.5621, 37.7910,  
96.0398

427.2339,  
336.7226, 568.5576

 46.5564, 25.8205,  
72.3990


 109.0573, 71.7877,  
157.7083


 32.8916, 16.6894,  
52.9959


 138.2776, 94.5827,  
196.5730

 22.2023, 10.0133,  
37.4118


 172.3001,  
121.7546, 241.3496

 14.1230, 5.4078,  
25.2282

 211.4902,  
153.6879, 292.4564

 8.2886, 2.4885,  
16.0266

256.2133,  
190.7670, 350.3121

 4.3335, 0.8708,  
9.3884

306.8347,

 1.8925, 0.0000,

233.3762, 415.3352

4.8951

363.7198,  
281.8999, 487.9442

■ 0.5725, 0.0000,  
2.1282

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6325

■ 63.5621, 37.7910,  
96.0398

■ 63.5621, 37.7910,  
96.0398

■ 61.3511, 33.4957,  
94.9129

■ 66.5451, 43.6300,  
97.4260

■ 59.8368, 30.5933,  
94.0188

■ 70.3620, 51.1366,  
99.0908

■ 58.9326, 28.9107,  
93.3291

■ 75.0709, 60.4266,  
101.0538

■ 58.4956, 28.1623,  
92.7961

■ 80.7239, 71.6047,  
103.3327

■ 58.4955, 28.1622,  
92.7960

■ 87.3694, 84.7673,  
105.9433

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.



49.9492, 37.7910, 151.6570



63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



69.6126, 37.7910, 43.7698

# Triad

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



63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



36.8234, 37.7910, 2.3131



17.1855, 37.7910, 88.4241

# Complementary

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



63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



43.7904, 75.3652, 25.6052

# 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.



15.3499, 37.7910, 38.6330



63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



24.7981, 37.7910, 3.8842

# Square

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



63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



51.9093, 37.7910, 4.4413



17.7399, 37.7910, 12.5718



23.6046, 37.7910, 145.6117



# Rectangle

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



63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



67.6159, 37.7910, 21.7502



17.7399, 37.7910, 12.5718



16.0976, 37.7910, 69.5953

# Sweetspot

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



63.5628, 37.7924, 96.0405



81.9704, 74.0722, 103.8271



28.5758, 19.7006, 96.9042



17.1592, 15.0907, 22.0700



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.



63.5628, 37.7924, 96.0405



60.9946, 32.8079, 94.7160



53.8239, 33.8968, 44.7561



18.7764, 18.2939, 22.7057



30.5721, 14.7181, 48.5248



2.9814, 1.4349, 4.7496



# Inverse Universe

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



63.5628, 37.7924, 96.0405



60.9946, 32.8079, 94.7160



49.5862, 77.6836, 56.1257



18.7764, 18.2939, 22.7057



30.5721, 14.7181, 48.5248



2.9814, 1.4349, 4.7496



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

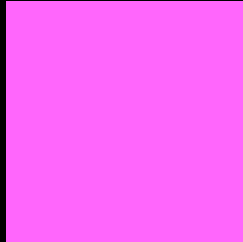
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

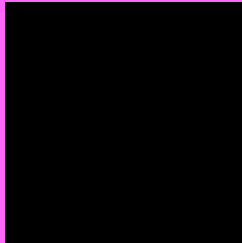
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.5621, 37.7910,



# 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

63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398

### Protanopia

40.5073, 38.2397, 99.8538

### Deuteranopia

39.1340, 38.0301, 89.2824



## Tritanopia

49.8880, 37.6053, 30.2203

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



## Protanomaly

45.3188, 35.4356, 98.2171



## Deuteranomaly

44.5195, 35.1686, 91.6306



## Tritanomaly

53.7608, 37.0706, 48.5778

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398



## Achromatopsia

35.7637, 37.6262, 40.9749



## Achromatomaly

43.0397, 35.3830, 57.3845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398 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, 102, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 102, 252)  
}
```

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, 102, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 102, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398 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, 102, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 102, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 102, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 102, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.5621, 37.7910, 96.0398 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 102, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
102, 252) }
```

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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