

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.5856, 46.3282, 82.8720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.5856, 46.3282, 82.8720)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.4729, 46.1929,  
82.5561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8DE9
RGB	255, 141, 233
RGB Percent	100%, 55%, 91%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4470, 0.0863
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	312°, 100%, 78%
HSV	312°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561
YIQ	185.5740, 38.4120, 52.7800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

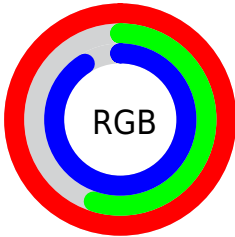
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 141, 233
Decimal	16748009
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.67, 55.07, -27.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 61.676, 333.241
Y <sub>xy</sub>	46.1929, 0.3371, 0.2378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294938089 (0xFFFF8DE9)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	185.5740, 23.3810, 60.8866
Hunter-Lab	67.9654, 53.0146, -24.4426

# Details

The XYZ color **65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **53.3568, 79.8278, 47.2489**, and the grayscale version is **46.2937, 48.7045, 53.0392**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2563, 68.4125, 103.6354**, and **34.0286, 21.5657, 43.9641** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4432, 39.2430, 77.7930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3895, 54.8852, 87.7128**.

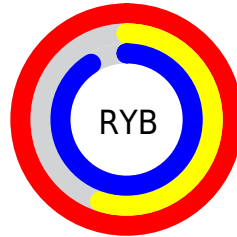
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (55%)

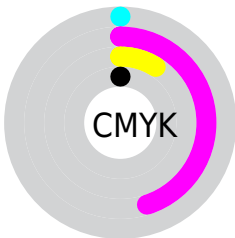
Blue (91%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (91%)

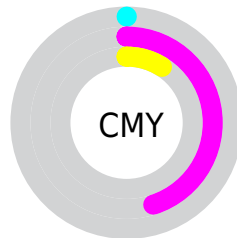


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561 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 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.4729, 46.1929,  
82.5561


 65.4729, 46.1929,  
82.5561


434.0078,  
371.5836, 523.4381

 48.1108, 32.3981,  
61.2855

 111.7914, 84.5076,  
138.7972

 34.1262, 21.6657,  
44.0236


 141.4785,  
109.7963, 174.6049

 23.1539, 13.6115,  
30.3517


176.0046,  
139.6850, 216.0953

 14.8285, 7.8510,  
19.8514

215.7350,  
174.5582, 263.6871

 8.7847, 3.9997,  
12.1041

261.0352,  
214.8003, 317.7987

 4.6570, 1.6734,  
6.6912

312.2705,

 2.0801, 0.4064,

260.7956, 378.8487

3.1942

369.8063,  
312.9286, 447.2557

■ 0.6784, 0.0000,  
1.1946

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.4729, 46.1929,  
82.5561

■ 65.4729, 46.1929,  
82.5561

■ 61.4432, 39.2430,  
77.7930

■ 70.3895, 54.8852,  
87.7128

■ 58.2373, 33.9096,  
73.3999

■ 76.2449, 65.4235,  
93.2793

■ 55.7880, 30.0585,  
69.3542

■ 83.0902, 77.9096,  
99.2740

■ 54.0162, 27.5316,  
65.6286

■ 90.9719, 92.4366,  
105.7132

■ 52.8243, 26.1345,  
62.1900

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.3549, 25.7060,  
60.4603

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.4634, 46.1929, 119.3051



65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



68.4097, 46.1929, 46.9689

# Triad

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



65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



42.7272, 46.1929, 10.9573



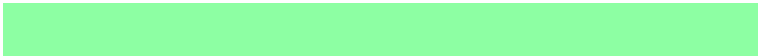
28.5681, 46.1929, 91.0337

# Complementary

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



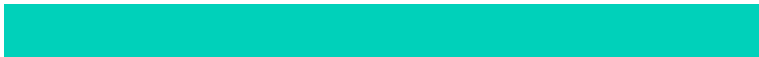
65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



53.3568, 79.8278, 47.2489

# 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.



26.0864, 46.1929, 53.7771



65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



33.3621, 46.1929, 14.8815

# Square

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



65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



54.0639, 46.1929, 13.4208



27.6849, 46.1929, 27.7714



35.1057, 46.1929, 125.4616



# Rectangle

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



65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



66.1871, 46.1929, 30.0865



27.6849, 46.1929, 27.7714



27.2860, 46.1929, 77.9842

# Sweetspot

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



65.4739, 46.1948, 82.5570



84.3584, 80.2377, 100.3391



42.4567, 33.9429, 98.9217



17.7057, 16.5310, 21.1818



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.



65.4739, 46.1948, 82.5570



61.6991, 39.6777, 78.1158



58.7120, 43.4900, 46.9493



18.6335, 18.2367, 21.9532



27.4100, 13.4533, 31.8733



2.7056, 1.3246, 3.2970



# Inverse Universe

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



65.4739, 46.1948, 82.5570



61.6991, 39.6777, 78.1158



59.5188, 82.2926, 79.6972



18.6335, 18.2367, 21.9532



27.4100, 13.4533, 31.8733



2.7056, 1.3246, 3.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

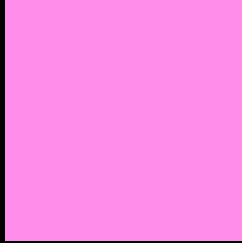
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

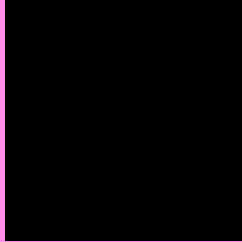
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.4729, 46.1929,

82.5561.

# 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

65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561

### Protanopia

48.2707, 46.7293, 101.0833

### Deuteranopia

47.6900, 46.6169, 79.1575



## Tritanopia

57.0542, 46.0069, 42.4323

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



## Protanomaly

52.2360, 44.9631, 93.9213



## Deuteranomaly

52.7748, 45.5465, 80.1386



## Tritanomaly

59.7347, 45.8983, 55.0011

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561



## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722



## Achromatomaly

52.0182, 46.9101, 62.8128

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561 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, 141, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 141, 233)  
}
```

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, 141, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 141, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561 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, 141, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 141, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 141, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 141, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 141, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 141,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.4729, 46.1929, 82.5561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 141, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
141, 233) }
```

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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