

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.2078, 41.0805, 60.3806)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.2078, 41.0805, 60.3806)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.3693, 36.4615,  
59.8912)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF6DCA
RGB	255, 109, 202
RGB Percent	100%, 43%, 79%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5725, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	322°, 100%, 71%
HSV	322°, 57%, 100%
XYZ	57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912
YIQ	163.2560, 57.1630, 59.8750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

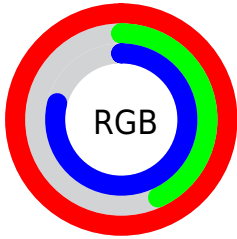
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 109, 202
Decimal	16739786
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.87, 65.35, -20.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	67, 68.640, 342.195
Yxy	36.4615, 0.3732, 0.2372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294929866 (0xFFFF6DCA)
YUV	163.2560, 19.1008, 80.4595
Hunter-Lab	60.3834, 63.9192, -16.5384

# Details

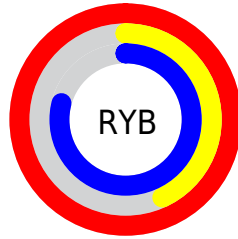
The XYZ color **57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **48.5898, 77.3806, 46.5606**, and the grayscale version is **34.8286, 36.6424, 39.9036**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.9262, 55.7524, 101.5254**, and **28.9493, 15.9368, 29.5673** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.9693, 31.3633, 53.5114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.6256, 43.1669, 66.8817**.

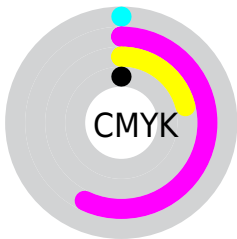
# Distribution



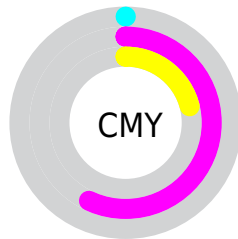
- Red (100%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (21%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912 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 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 57.3693, 36.4615,  
59.8912

 57.3693, 36.4615,  
59.8912


404.8235,  
330.9732, 441.9901


 41.5431, 24.7908,  
42.9062


 100.1321, 69.7438,  
106.2137

 28.9332, 15.9213,  
29.4807


 127.7994, 92.1242,  
136.3882

 19.1744, 9.4685,  
19.1961


 160.1445,  
118.8433, 171.7964

 11.9011, 5.0480,  
11.6338

197.5327,  
150.2855, 212.8567

 6.7481, 2.2754,  
6.3753

240.3293,  
186.8352, 259.9876

 3.3500, 0.7607,  
3.0022

288.8997,

 1.3414, 0.0000,

228.8768, 313.6079

1.0957

343.6094,  
276.7947, 374.1358

■ 0.2139, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.3693, 36.4615,  
59.8912

■ 57.3693, 36.4615,  
59.8912

■ 53.9693, 31.3633,  
53.5114

■ 61.6256, 43.1669,  
66.8817

■ 51.3514, 27.7261,  
47.7107

■ 66.7987, 51.5989,  
74.5073

■ 49.4326, 25.3855,  
42.4561

■ 72.9463, 61.8710,  
82.7930

■ 48.1050, 24.1277,  
37.7056

■ 80.1205, 74.0860,  
91.7614

■ 47.7997, 23.8839,  
36.4729

■ 88.3696, 88.3387,  
101.4338

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.



49.8806, 36.4615, 98.9660



57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



58.0803, 36.4615, 28.7987

# Triad

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



57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



30.6042, 36.4615, 5.9252



21.8616, 36.4615, 91.8641

# Complementary

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



57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



48.5898, 77.3806, 46.5606

# 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.



18.5662, 36.4615, 53.0552



57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



22.8943, 36.4615, 10.6081

# Square

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



57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



41.1303, 36.4615, 6.3424



18.9020, 36.4615, 24.6494



28.8987, 36.4615, 122.8920



# Rectangle

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



57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



54.4601, 36.4615, 16.3524



18.9020, 36.4615, 24.6494



20.3494, 36.4615, 78.6545

# Sweetspot

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



57.3702, 36.4632, 59.8919



80.3149, 74.4197, 91.9964



38.0376, 25.6433, 97.5526



16.8629, 15.3670, 19.2926



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.



57.3702, 36.4632, 59.8919



53.4574, 30.6263, 52.4565



50.7998, 33.8350, 25.2928



18.4964, 18.1819, 21.2313



25.0506, 12.5095, 19.4485



2.4915, 1.2390, 2.1699



# Inverse Universe

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



57.3702, 36.4632, 59.8919



53.4574, 30.6263, 52.4565



56.7900, 80.6607, 89.7425



18.4964, 18.1819, 21.2313



25.0506, 12.5095, 19.4485

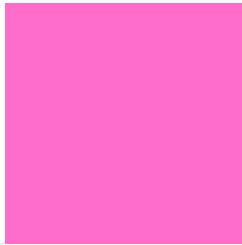


2.4915, 1.2390, 2.1699



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

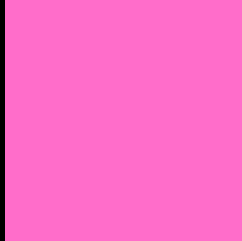
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

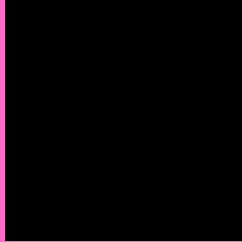
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.3693, 36.4615,



# 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

57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912

### Protanopia

38.6155, 36.7512, 87.4965

### Deuteranopia

37.4456, 36.5838, 56.1267



## Tritanopia

50.3481, 36.3449, 26.9159

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



## Protanomaly

42.0747, 34.2440, 76.3437



## Deuteranomaly

42.6289, 34.9513, 57.3228



## Tritanomaly

52.6385, 36.2061, 37.0150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912



## Achromatopsia

34.8123, 36.6253, 39.8849



## Achromatomaly

40.5232, 34.5550, 46.1289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912 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, 109, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 109, 202)  
}
```

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, 109, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 109, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912 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, 109, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 109, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 109, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 109, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 109, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 109,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.3693, 36.4615, 59.8912 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 109, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
109, 202) }
```

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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