

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.8042, 43.6444,  
125.0925)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.8042, 43.6444, 125.0925)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.9678, 41.7105,  
99.3926)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F082FF
RGB	240, 130, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 51%, 100%
CMY	0.0588, 0.4902, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.49, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	293°, 100%, 75%
HSV	293°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926
YIQ	177.1400, 25.4350, 62.1950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

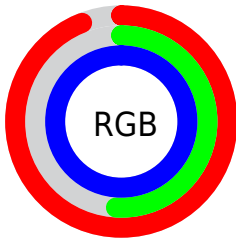
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 130, 255
Decimal	15762175
CIE Lab	70.67, 59.98, -44.58
CIE LCh	71, 74.729, 323.377
Yxy	41.7105, 0.3052, 0.2054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293952255 (0xFFFF082FF)
YUV	177.1400, 38.3850, 55.1282
Hunter-Lab	64.5837, 58.2487, -46.0372

# Details

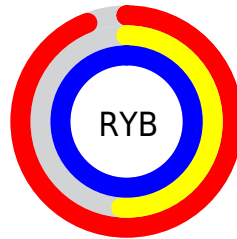
The XYZ color **61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **51.4673, 79.1519, 33.6862**, and the grayscale version is **41.6602, 43.8298, 47.7306**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330**, and **32.0005, 19.0545, 55.4173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9571, 35.2172, 98.3507**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8391, 49.8969, 100.7160**.

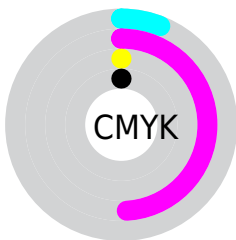
# Distribution



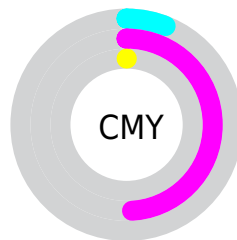
- Red (94%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926 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 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61.9678, 41.7105,  
99.3926


 61.9678, 41.7105,  
99.3926


421.5331,  
353.2814, 579.4736


 45.2622, 28.8747,  
75.1793

 106.7692, 77.7613,  
162.3668

 31.8661, 18.9860,  
55.2572


 135.5957,  
101.7450, 201.9648

 21.4143, 11.6602,  
39.2077


 169.1932,  
130.2136, 247.5282

 13.5414, 6.5127,  
26.6123

207.9270,  
163.5512, 299.4754

 7.8819, 3.1593,  
17.0524

252.1626,  
202.1425, 358.2250

 4.0707, 1.2155,  
10.1095

302.2652,

 1.7422, 0.0743,

246.3717, 424.1955

5.3651

358.6002,  
296.6232, 497.8055

■ 0.4825, 0.0000,  
2.4005

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7867

■ 61.9678, 41.7105,  
99.3926

■ 61.9678, 41.7105,  
99.3926

■ 57.9571, 35.2172,  
98.3507

■ 66.8391, 49.8969,  
100.7160

■ 54.7395, 30.2853,  
97.5683

■ 72.6236, 59.8847,  
102.3390

■ 52.2441, 26.7720,  
97.0217

■ 79.3747, 71.7793,  
104.2790

■ 50.3852, 24.5060,  
96.6823

■ 87.1403, 85.6766,  
106.5522

■ 49.0361, 23.2343,  
96.5079

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.9154, 23.1317,  
96.4945

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.8532, 41.7105, 141.0589



61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



68.2831, 41.7105, 53.7361

# Triad

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



61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



42.4523, 41.7105, 5.7886



21.5711, 41.7105, 78.1689

# Complementary

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



61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



51.4673, 79.1519, 33.6862

# 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.



20.3973, 41.7105, 38.0017



61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



30.9344, 41.7105, 7.1898

# Square

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



61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



55.5978, 41.7105, 9.7435



23.4521, 41.7105, 15.6898



27.0785, 41.7105, 124.9825



# Rectangle

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



61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



67.5861, 41.7105, 31.4058



23.4521, 41.7105, 15.6898



20.7114, 41.7105, 63.0731

# Sweetspot

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



61.9692, 41.7123, 99.3929



82.3700, 77.1168, 105.1514



37.6394, 32.7316, 98.9418



17.2897, 15.8980, 22.4073



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.



61.9692, 41.7123, 99.3929



57.9634, 35.2272, 98.3523



60.7528, 41.8385, 65.3047



18.5655, 18.1833, 22.7812



25.6443, 12.1306, 50.4244



2.5548, 1.2110, 4.9124



# Inverse Universe

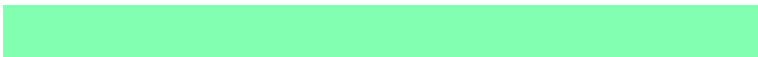
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



54.3344, 39.2711, 31.5057



49.7962, 32.6918, 22.2943



52.7870, 79.3944, 53.5321



18.0980, 18.0225, 19.1333



21.7029, 11.1705, 1.8201



2.1400, 1.0984, 0.3189



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

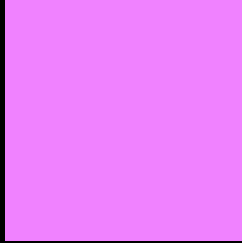
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

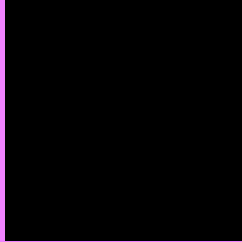
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.9678, 41.7105,

99.3926.

# 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

61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926

### Protanopia

44.1145, 42.2751, 100.4426

### Deuteranopia

43.2181, 42.2402, 93.8710



## Tritanopia

49.8340, 41.5948, 40.0524

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



## Protanomaly

48.5289, 40.5806, 99.8828



## Deuteranomaly

48.1347, 40.7194, 95.7651

## Tritanomaly

53.2158, 41.0878, 57.3505

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926



## Achromatopsia

41.7894, 43.9657, 47.8787



## Achromatomaly

47.4097, 41.8287, 63.3326

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926 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(240, 130, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 130, 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(240, 130, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 130, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926 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(240, 130, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 130, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 130, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 130, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 130, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 130,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.9678, 41.7105, 99.3926 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 130, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
130, 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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