

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.8089, 43.5177, 99.4863)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.8089, 43.5177, 99.4863)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.7509, 43.4017,  
99.4670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF7EFF
RGB	255, 126, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 49%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5059, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 75%
HSV	300°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670
YIQ	179.2770, 35.4750, 67.4670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

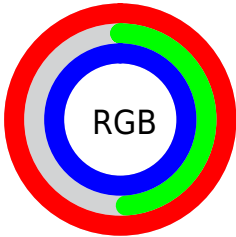
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 126, 255
Decimal	16744191
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.83, 65.87, -42.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 78.466, 327.088
Yxy	43.4017, 0.3184, 0.2070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934271 (0xFFFF7EFF)
YUV	179.2770, 37.3314, 66.4091
Hunter-Lab	65.8800, 65.5698, -43.4013

# Details

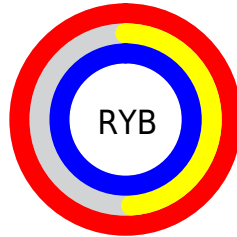
The XYZ color **66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **48.1314, 77.4626, 32.1557**, and the grayscale version is **42.7905, 45.0189, 49.0256**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.2235, 62.3470, 102.6245**, and **35.0861, 20.0692, 55.4506** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8959, 37.6917, 98.5153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4382, 50.7765, 100.6961**.

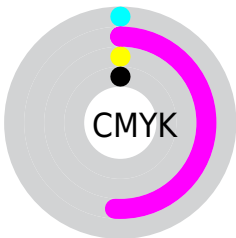
# Distribution



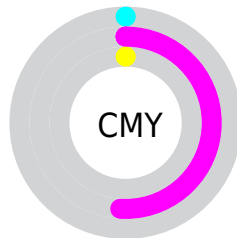
- Red (100%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670 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 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.7509, 43.4017,  
99.4670


 66.7509, 43.4017,  
99.4670


438.5040,  
360.2612, 579.7145

 49.1522, 30.2004,  
75.2411


 113.6152, 80.3167,  
162.4700

 34.9552, 19.9908,  
55.3075


 143.6114,  
104.7992, 202.0842

 23.7947, 12.3883,  
39.2477

 178.4709,  
133.8109, 247.6648

 15.3053, 7.0087,  
26.6432

218.5590,  
167.7362, 299.6305

 9.1217, 3.4676,  
17.0753

264.2409,  
206.9595, 358.3998

 4.8784, 1.3804,  
10.1257

315.8822,

 2.2101, 0.2022,

251.8651, 424.3912

5.3757

373.8481,  
302.8376, 498.0233

■ 0.7481, 0.0000,  
2.4068

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7901

■ 66.7509, 43.4017,  
99.4670

■ 66.7509, 43.4017,  
99.4670

■ 63.8959, 37.6917,  
98.5153

■ 70.4382, 50.7765,  
100.6961

■ 61.8065, 33.5130,  
97.8188

■ 75.0133, 59.9267,  
102.2211

■ 60.4096, 30.7192,  
97.3532

■ 80.5295, 70.9589,  
104.0598

■ 59.6168, 29.1335,  
97.0889

■ 87.0351, 83.9701,  
106.2284

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

94.5752, 99.0505,  
108.7417

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.



54.0696, 43.4017, 147.4766



66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



72.5392, 43.4017, 51.0884

# Triad

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



66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



42.5690, 43.4017, 5.3079



22.3696, 43.4017, 89.2233

# Complementary

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



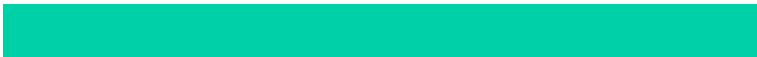
66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



48.1314, 77.4626, 32.1557

# 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.



20.5710, 43.4017, 43.6223



66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



30.6393, 43.4017, 7.3859

# Square

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



66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



56.8183, 43.4017, 8.5226



23.2474, 43.4017, 17.5245



28.8251, 43.4017, 139.6491



# Rectangle

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



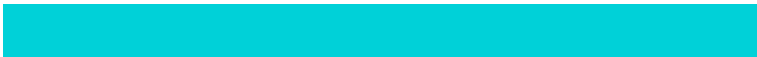
66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



70.9495, 43.4017, 28.7906



23.2474, 43.4017, 17.5245



21.2700, 43.4017, 72.2971

# Sweetspot

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



66.7516, 43.4033, 99.4672



84.0385, 77.9769, 105.2295



34.1167, 26.5793, 97.9399



17.6964, 16.1076, 22.4263



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.



66.7516, 43.4033, 99.4672



63.7946, 37.4892, 98.4815



58.0510, 39.9230, 53.6502



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



66.7516, 43.4033, 99.4672



63.7946, 37.4892, 98.4815



53.7144, 79.6958, 61.5557



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

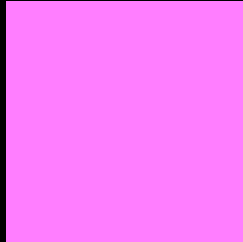
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

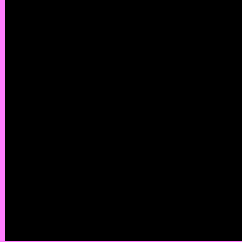
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7509, 43.4017,

99.4670.

# 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

66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670

### Protanopia

45.3988, 43.7880, 100.6669

### Deuteranopia

44.7195, 43.6013, 93.2477



## Tritanopia

54.0548, 43.0876, 38.7255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



## Protanomaly

50.6005, 41.8987, 100.0281



## Deuteranomaly

50.1421, 41.7723, 95.0426

## Tritanomaly

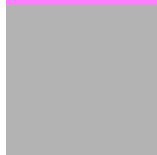
57.7330, 42.7640, 56.8412

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670



## Achromatopsia

42.8472, 45.0786, 49.0906



## Achromatomaly

49.5654, 42.9120, 64.7019

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670 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, 126, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 126, 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(255, 126, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 126, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670 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, 126, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 126, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 126, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 126, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 126, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 126,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.7509, 43.4017, 99.4670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 126, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
126, 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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