

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.4453, 44.6344,  
109.6143)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.4453, 44.6344, 109.6143)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.7256, 44.0465,  
99.6454)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA84FF
RGB	250, 132, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 52%, 100%
CMY	0.0196, 0.4823, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.48, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	298°, 100%, 76%
HSV	298°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454
YIQ	181.3040, 30.8450, 63.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

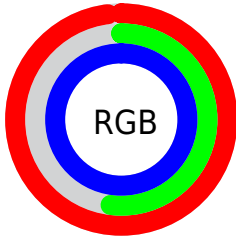
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 132, 255
Decimal	16418047
CIE Lab	72.26, 61.72, -42.00
CIE LCh	72, 74.657, 325.762
Yxy	44.0465, 0.3138, 0.2103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294608127 (0xFFFA84FF)
YUV	181.3040, 36.3321, 60.2464
Hunter-Lab	66.3675, 60.6303, -42.5618

# Details

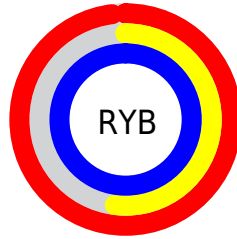
The XYZ color **65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **50.2424, 78.5048, 34.3367**, and the grayscale version is **43.8847, 46.1701, 50.2793**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.2732, 64.4464, 102.9744**, and **34.2633, 20.3225, 55.5428** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3109, 37.7660, 98.6132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9901, 52.0217, 100.9601**.

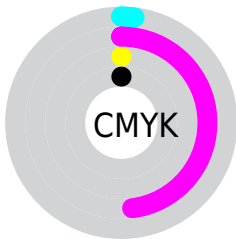
# Distribution



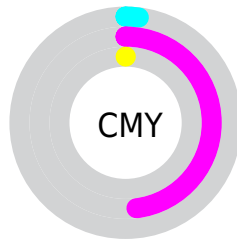
- Red (98%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454 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 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.7256, 44.0465,  
99.6454


 65.7256, 44.0465,  
99.6454


434.8990,  
362.8980, 580.2922


 48.3166, 30.7071,  
75.3892


 112.1523, 81.2877,  
162.7174

 34.2899, 20.3759,  
55.4281


 141.9007,  
105.9583, 202.3703

 23.2804, 12.6686,  
39.3437


 176.4929,  
135.1747, 247.9925

 14.9225, 7.2007,  
26.7173

216.2944,  
169.3213, 300.0026

 8.8510, 3.5879,  
17.1305

261.6703,  
208.7826, 358.8190

 4.7004, 1.4458,  
10.1646

312.9862,

 2.1055, 0.2501,

253.9428, 424.8604

5.4012

370.6073,  
305.1865, 498.5453

■ 0.6922, 0.0000,  
2.4217

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7982

■ 65.7256, 44.0465,  
99.6454

■ 65.7256, 44.0465,  
99.6454

■ 62.3109, 37.7660,  
98.6132

■ 69.9901, 52.0217,  
100.9601

■ 59.6792, 33.0492,  
97.8414

■ 75.1565, 61.7987,  
102.5749

■ 57.7604, 29.7554,  
97.3068

■ 81.2777, 73.4822,  
104.5074

■ 56.4702, 27.7158,  
96.9811

■ 88.4013, 87.1674,  
106.7735

■ 55.6925, 26.6980, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
96.8257 108.9000

■ 55.5798, 26.5673,  
96.8064

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.5172, 44.0465, 143.7575



65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



71.5691, 44.0465, 53.3668

# Triad

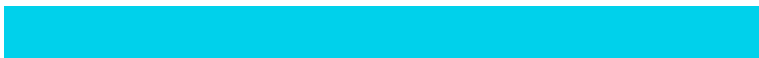
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



43.7128, 44.0465, 6.3891



23.3594, 44.0465, 85.6465

# Complementary

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



65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



50.2424, 78.5048, 34.3367

# 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.



21.7816, 44.0465, 42.9297



65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



32.0400, 44.0465, 8.3393

# Square

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



65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



57.3197, 44.0465, 10.0721



24.6157, 44.0465, 18.1982



29.4724, 44.0465, 133.1837



# Rectangle

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



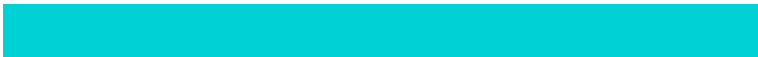
65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



70.3474, 44.0465, 31.2262



24.6157, 44.0465, 18.1982



22.3423, 44.0465, 69.8030

# Sweetspot

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



65.7270, 44.0484, 99.6457



84.1681, 79.0256, 105.4251



36.6774, 30.3476, 98.5323



17.6952, 16.3003, 22.4636



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.



65.7270, 44.0484, 99.6457



62.3814, 37.8941, 98.6342



59.8768, 41.9180, 59.3661



18.7154, 18.2605, 22.7882



29.0739, 13.8986, 50.5849



2.8526, 1.3645, 4.9263



# Inverse Universe

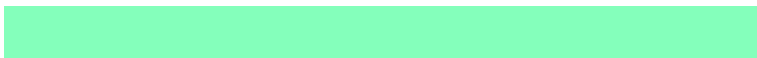
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



54.0077, 39.5703, 28.4597



49.4950, 32.9910, 19.4146



54.2841, 80.0290, 59.7982



18.0393, 17.9990, 18.8241



21.5914, 11.1258, 1.2327



2.1123, 1.0873, 0.1729



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

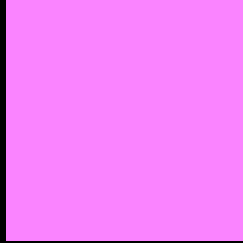
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

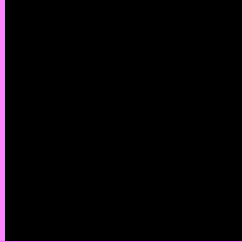
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.7256, 44.0465,

99.6454.

# 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

65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454

### Protanopia

45.9576, 44.3640, 100.7486

### Deuteranopia

45.4449, 44.2454, 94.1407



## Tritanopia

53.7794, 43.8498, 41.2267

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



## Protanomaly

50.6978, 42.4554, 100.1304



## Deuteranomaly

50.6397, 42.5172, 95.9801



## Tritanomaly

57.2806, 43.3827, 58.7808

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454



## Achromatopsia

43.9204, 46.2077, 50.3202



## Achromatomaly

49.9360, 43.8703, 65.5104

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454 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(250, 132, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 132, 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(250, 132, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 132, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454 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(250, 132, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 132, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 132, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 132, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 132, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 132,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.7256, 44.0465, 99.6454 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 132, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
132, 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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