

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.2222, 53.4601,  
101.1728)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.2222, 53.4601, 101.1728)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.3029, 53.5924,  
101.1940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | FDA1FF                     |
| RGB         | 253, 161, 255              |
| RGB Percent | 99%, 63%, 100%             |
| CMY         | 0.0078, 0.3686, 0.0000     |
| CMYK        | 0.01, 0.37, 0.00, 0.00     |
| HSL         | 299°, 100%, 82%            |
| HSV         | 299°, 37%, 100%            |
| XYZ         | 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 |
| YIQ         | 199.2240, 24.6580, 48.7380 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

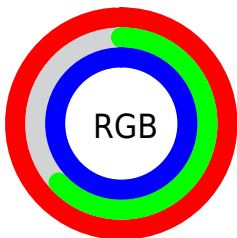
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 253, 161, 255                 |
| Decimal                             | 16622079                      |
| CIE <sub>Lab</sub>                  | 78.22, 48.18, -32.72          |
| CIE <sub>LCh</sub>                  | 78, 58.243, 325.818           |
| Yxy                                 | 53.5924, 0.3154,<br>0.2370    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294812159<br>(0xFFFDA1FF)    |
| YUV                                 | 199.2240, 27.4976,<br>47.1616 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 73.2068, 45.7457,<br>-30.7119 |

# Details

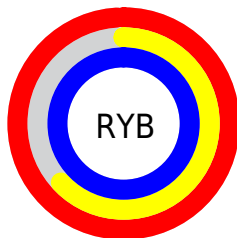
The XYZ color **71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **57.2986, 81.8804, 46.5054**, and the grayscale version is **54.2511, 57.0764, 62.1562**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.1029, 78.1057, 105.2510**, and **37.9564, 26.1947, 56.4816** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.0963, 45.4708, 99.8481**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.4219, 63.5361, 102.8436**.

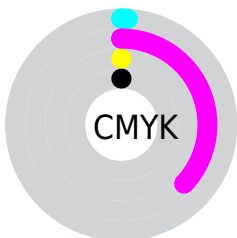
# Distribution



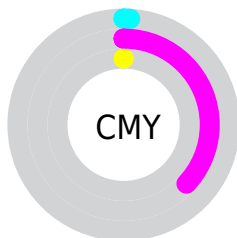
- Red (99%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 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 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.3029, 53.5924,  
101.1940


 71.3029, 53.5924,  
101.1940


454.3070,  
400.5538, 585.2933

 52.8728, 38.2759,  
76.6756


 120.0811, 95.4755,  
164.8632

 37.9283, 26.1969,  
56.4767

 151.1599,  
122.8109, 204.8511

 26.1040, 16.9710,  
40.1787

187.1858,  
154.9214, 250.8327

 17.0346, 10.2138,  
27.3631

228.5239,  
192.1913, 303.2264

 10.3546, 5.5410,  
17.6112

275.5398,  
235.0051, 362.4507

 5.6988, 2.5680,  
10.5047

328.5987,

 2.7017, 0.9106,

283.7472, 428.9243

5.6249

388.0659,  
338.8020, 503.0657

■ 0.9981, 0.0000,  
2.5533

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8682

■ 71.3029, 53.5924,  
101.1940

■ 71.3029, 53.5924,  
101.1940

■ 67.0963, 45.4708,  
99.8481

■ 76.4219, 63.5361,  
102.8436

■ 63.7416, 39.0531,  
98.7862

■ 82.4994, 75.3969,  
104.8126

■ 61.1788, 34.2185,  
97.9881

■ 89.5841, 89.2712,  
107.1172

■ 59.3379, 30.8268,  
97.4305

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 58.1368, 28.7138,  
97.0859

■ 57.4714, 27.6715,  
96.9198

■ 57.3236, 27.4663,  
96.8880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0906, 53.5924, 135.0459



71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



76.0695, 53.5924, 63.0509

# Triad

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



71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



52.5529, 53.5924, 15.4721



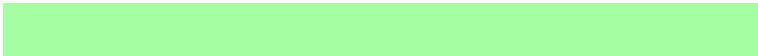
33.6477, 53.5924, 90.1767

# Complementary

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



71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



57.2986, 81.8804, 46.5054

# 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.



32.0585, 53.5924, 53.8945



71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



41.9775, 53.5924, 18.1276

# Square

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



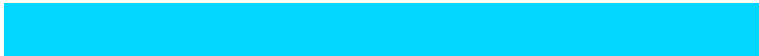
71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



64.2689, 53.5924, 20.3092



34.8745, 53.5924, 29.7172



39.5910, 53.5924, 127.1949



# Rectangle

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



71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



75.0660, 53.5924, 42.8627



34.8745, 53.5924, 29.7172



32.6285, 53.5924, 77.1871

# Sweetspot

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



71.3045, 53.5947, 101.1944



86.5264, 83.2779, 106.1216



46.0494, 41.3983, 100.1713



18.3141, 17.4213, 22.6473



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.



71.3045, 53.5947, 101.1944



68.2103, 47.6153, 100.2033



65.7608, 51.4617, 68.1846



18.7522, 18.2795, 22.7899



29.9701, 14.3606, 50.6269



2.9298, 1.4043, 4.9299



# Inverse Universe

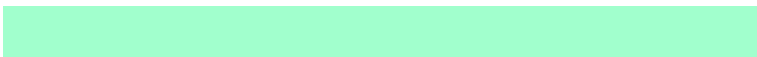
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.5971, 49.3962, 40.9928



56.1576, 42.8950, 32.1828



61.4628, 83.4991, 70.5527



18.0250, 17.9933, 18.7490



21.5711, 11.1177, 1.1258



2.1056, 1.0846, 0.1373



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

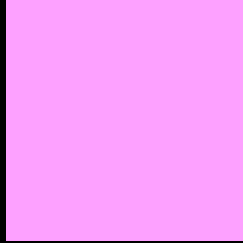
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 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 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.3029, 53.5924,



# 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

71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940

### Protanopia

54.5788, 54.0332, 102.1606

### Deuteranopia

55.1972, 53.7963, 97.9170



## Tritanopia

61.7153, 53.5239, 54.6553

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



## Protanomaly

59.2025, 52.9643, 101.7106



## Deuteranomaly

59.7032, 52.6784, 99.1167



## Tritanomaly

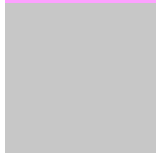
64.6162, 53.2771, 69.1652

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940



## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955



## Achromatomaly

59.3486, 54.8725, 74.4813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 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(253, 161, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 161, 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(253, 161, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 161, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 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(253, 161, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 161, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 161, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 161, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 161, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 161,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.3029, 53.5924, 101.1940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 161, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
161, 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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