

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.6034, 53.1067,  
101.0845)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.6034, 53.1067, 101.0845)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(71.6881, 53.2763,  
101.1127)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9FFF
RGB	255, 159, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3764, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 81%
HSV	300°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127
YIQ	198.6480, 26.4000, 50.2080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

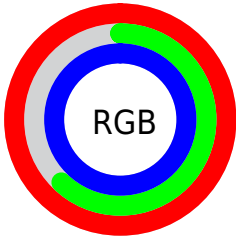
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 159, 255
Decimal	16752639
CIE Lab	78.04, 49.80, -32.99
CIE LCh	78, 59.735, 326.477
Yxy	53.2763, 0.3171, 0.2357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942719 (0xFFFF9FFF)
YUV	198.6480, 27.7815, 49.4207
Hunter-Lab	72.9906, 47.5811, -31.0400

# Details

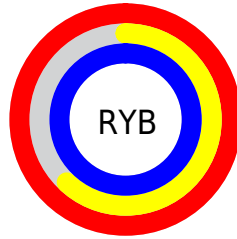
The XYZ color **71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **56.3178, 81.3949, 45.5461**, and the grayscale version is **53.8970, 56.7038, 61.7504**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.5904, 77.0809, 105.0801**, and **38.2706, 26.0507, 56.4373** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.7470, 45.3939, 99.7990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5358, 62.9716, 102.7286**.

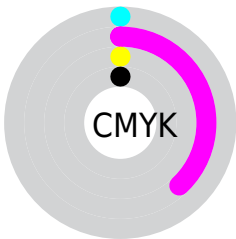
# Distribution



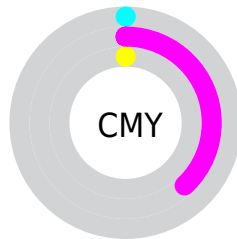
- Red (100%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127 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 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.6881, 53.2763,  
101.1127


 71.6881, 53.2763,  
101.1127

455.6298,  
399.3443, 585.0314

 53.1885, 38.0234,  
76.6081


 120.6262, 95.0108,  
164.7506

 38.1813, 26.0008,  
56.4216

 151.7954,  
122.2612, 204.7210

 26.3013, 16.8243,  
40.1348


187.9185,  
154.2795, 250.6838

 17.1831, 10.1093,  
27.3291

229.3608,  
191.4502, 303.0574

 10.4612, 5.4715,  
17.5859

276.4877,  
234.1576, 362.2604

 5.7704, 2.5265,  
10.4867

329.6646,

 2.7453, 0.8898,

282.7862, 428.7114

5.6131

389.2569,  
337.7203, 502.8288

■ 1.0205, 0.0000,  
2.5463

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8645

■ 71.6881, 53.2763,  
101.1127

■ 71.6881, 53.2763,  
101.1127

■ 67.7470, 45.3939,  
99.7990

■ 76.5358, 62.9716,  
102.7286

■ 64.6532, 39.2064,  
98.7677

■ 82.3381, 74.5761,  
104.6627

■ 62.3456, 34.5912,  
97.9985

■ 89.1434, 88.1868,  
106.9311

■ 60.7534, 31.4068,  
97.4678

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 59.7933, 29.4866,  
97.1478

■ 59.3552, 28.6104,  
97.0017

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2888, 53.2763, 136.4083



71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



76.4308, 53.2763, 62.0391

# Triad

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



71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



52.0259, 53.2763, 14.6621



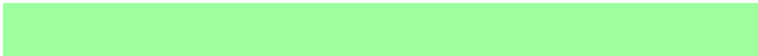
33.1253, 53.2763, 91.5465

# Complementary

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



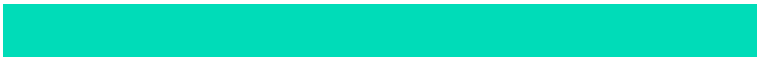
71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



56.3178, 81.3949, 45.5461

# 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.



31.4179, 53.2763, 54.1570



71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



41.2978, 53.2763, 17.4635

# Square

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



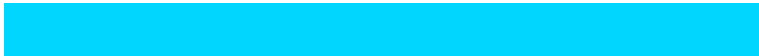
71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



64.0353, 53.2763, 19.2939



34.1729, 53.2763, 29.3151



39.2524, 53.2763, 129.5584



# Rectangle

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



71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



75.2826, 53.2763, 41.6579



34.1729, 53.2763, 29.3151



32.0602, 53.2763, 78.1602

# Sweetspot

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



71.6892, 53.2783, 101.1131



86.7454, 83.3908, 106.1318



44.7484, 39.3899, 99.8522



18.3668, 17.4484, 22.6498



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.



71.6892, 53.2783, 101.1131



68.7047, 47.3093, 100.1182



64.9020, 50.5635, 65.3724



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

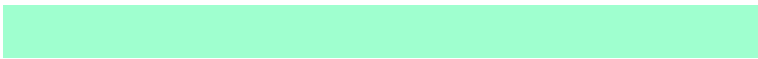
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.6892, 53.2783, 101.1131



68.7047, 47.3093, 100.1182



61.3221, 83.3967, 71.8985



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 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

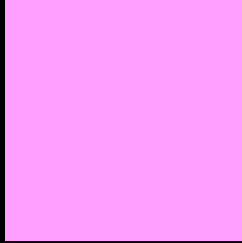
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

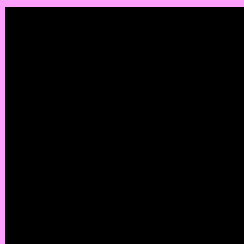
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6881, 53.2763,



# 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

71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127

### Protanopia

54.3600, 53.5956, 102.0876

### Deuteranopia

54.8037, 53.6115, 97.0821



## Tritanopia

61.9192, 53.0678, 53.9933

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



## Protanomaly

59.0719, 52.2976, 101.5888



## Deuteranomaly

59.8272, 52.7605, 98.2974



## Tritanomaly

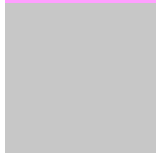
64.9532, 52.8985, 69.0744

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127



## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955



## Achromatomaly

59.1401, 54.4555, 74.4118

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127 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, 159, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 159, 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, 159, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 159, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127 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, 159, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 159, 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, 159, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 159, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.6881, 53.2763, 101.1127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 159, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
159, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor