

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.0934, 48.4681, 97.3651)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.0934, 48.4681, 97.3651)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169)</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(66.7933, 44.2535,  
97.1169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF82FC
RGB	255, 130, 252
RGB Percent	100%, 51%, 99%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4902, 0.0118
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	301°, 100%, 75%
HSV	301°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169
YIQ	181.2830, 35.3380, 64.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

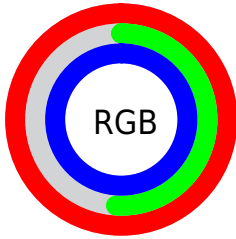
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 130, 252
Decimal	16745212
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.40, 63.51, -40.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 75.112, 327.724
Yxy	44.2535, 0.3209, 0.2126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294935292 (0xFFFF82FC)
YUV	181.2830, 34.8635, 64.6498
Hunter-Lab	66.5233, 62.8087, -39.9907

# Details

The XYZ color **66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **49.2008, 77.9599, 34.6468**, and the grayscale version is **43.8792, 46.1643, 50.2729**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.0603, 64.0206, 102.9034**, and **35.0641, 20.5735, 53.7528** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7154, 38.2524, 95.6139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7137, 51.9387, 98.9035**.

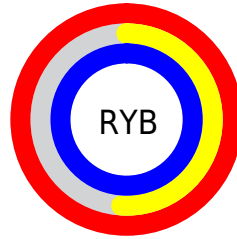
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (51%)

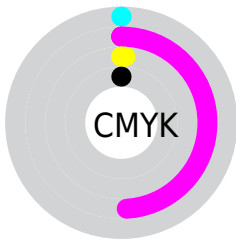
Blue (99%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (99%)

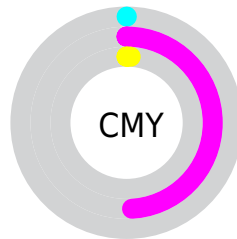


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169 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 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66.7933, 44.2535,  
97.1169


 66.7933, 44.2535,  
97.1169


438.6527,  
363.7417, 572.0766


 49.1867, 30.8699,  
73.2915


 113.6756, 81.5991,  
159.2066

 34.9828, 20.4998,  
53.7211


 143.6821,  
106.3298, 198.3080

 23.8161, 12.7588,  
37.9871


 178.5526,  
135.6116, 243.3386

 15.3212, 7.2627,  
25.6709

218.6524,  
169.8290, 294.7167

 9.1329, 3.6269,  
16.3541

264.3470,  
209.3663, 352.8611

 4.8858, 1.4671,  
9.6180

316.0017,

 2.2145, 0.2654,

254.6079, 418.1901

5.0441

373.9818,  
305.9383, 491.1224

■ 0.7504, 0.0000,  
2.2140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6824

■ 66.7933, 44.2535,  
97.1169

■ 66.7933, 44.2535,  
97.1169

■ 63.7154, 38.2524,  
95.6139

■ 70.7137, 51.9387,  
98.9035

■ 61.4139, 33.8038,  
94.3706

■ 75.5305, 61.4164,  
100.9898

■ 59.8175, 30.7651,  
93.3639

■ 81.2965, 72.7919,  
103.3941

■ 58.8407, 28.9649,  
92.5652

■ 88.0596, 86.1611,  
106.1323

■ 58.3570, 28.1503,  
91.9325

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 58.3204, 28.0922,  
91.8740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.7275, 44.2535, 142.7583



66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



72.1346, 44.2535, 51.0696

# Triad

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



66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



43.0573, 44.2535, 6.3003



23.6611, 44.2535, 89.5056

# Complementary

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



66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



49.2008, 77.9599, 34.6468

# 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.



21.7806, 44.2535, 45.4102



66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



31.5183, 44.2535, 8.6329

# Square

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



66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



56.7923, 44.2535, 9.5637



24.3407, 44.2535, 19.2755



30.1276, 44.2535, 137.0011



# Rectangle

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



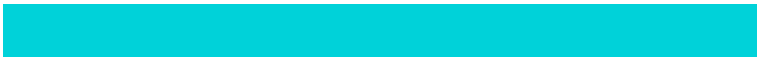
66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



70.4838, 44.2535, 29.5879



24.3407, 44.2535, 19.2755



22.5379, 44.2535, 73.2889

# Sweetspot

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



66.7942, 44.2552, 97.1178



83.8910, 77.9179, 104.4531



35.5631, 28.0996, 98.1571



17.6604, 16.0932, 22.2369



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.



66.7942, 44.2552, 97.1178



63.7200, 38.2614, 95.6162



58.5637, 40.9630, 53.7761



18.7727, 18.2924, 22.6864



30.4822, 14.6822, 48.0510



2.9737, 1.4319, 4.7088



# Inverse Universe

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



66.7942, 44.2552, 97.1178



63.7200, 38.2614, 95.6162



54.7704, 80.1877, 63.9759



18.7727, 18.2924, 22.6864



30.4822, 14.6822, 48.0510



2.9737, 1.4319, 4.7088



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

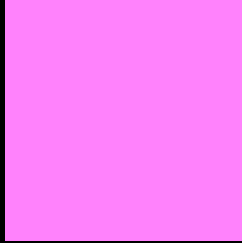
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

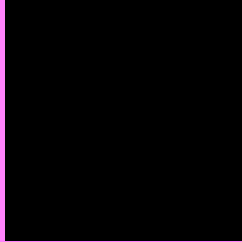
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7933, 44.2535,



# 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

66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169

### Protanopia

46.1425, 44.4593, 100.7573

### Deuteranopia

45.7591, 44.7504, 91.8139



## Tritanopia

54.9857, 44.0107, 40.2472

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



## Protanomaly

51.2738, 42.7708, 99.3191



## Deuteranomaly

51.1790, 42.8491, 93.5690



## Tritanomaly

58.3842, 43.5415, 56.9569

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169



## Achromatopsia

43.9204, 46.2077, 50.3202



## Achromatomaly

50.1952, 43.7556, 64.8316

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169 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, 130, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 130, 252)  
}
```

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, 130, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 130, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169 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, 130, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 130, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 130, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 130, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 130, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 130,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.7933, 44.2535, 97.1169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 130, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
130, 252) }
```

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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