

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.1593, 54.7888, 80.6521)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.1593, 54.7888, 80.6521)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.5083, 47.1679,  
79.7804)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF91E5
RGB	255, 145, 229
RGB Percent	100%, 57%, 90%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4313, 0.1020
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	314°, 100%, 78%
HSV	314°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804
YIQ	187.4660, 38.5960, 49.4440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

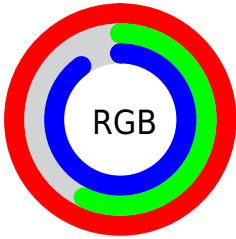
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 145, 229
Decimal	16749029
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	74.30, 52.45, -24.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 57.941, 334.854
Yxy	47.1679, 0.3404, 0.2451
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294939109 (0xFFFF91E5)
<b>YUV</b>	187.4660, 20.4763, 59.2273
Hunter-Lab	68.6789, 50.0714, -20.7986

# Details

The XYZ color **65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **54.7893, 80.4808, 51.1773**, and the grayscale version is **47.3710, 49.8380, 54.2735**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.1766, 70.2533, 103.9422**, and **34.0489, 22.2351, 42.0324** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2129, 39.9007, 74.2686**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7093, 56.1993, 85.7394**.

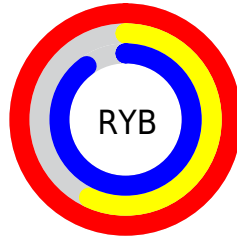
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (57%)

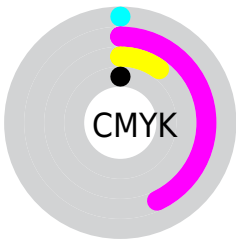
Blue (90%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (90%)

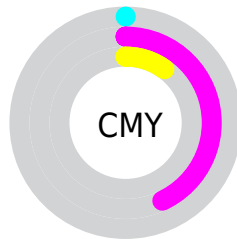


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804 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 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.5083, 47.1679,  
79.7804

65.5083, 47.1679,  
79.7804

434.1327,  
375.4843, 513.8797

48.1396, 33.1684,  
59.0126

111.8420, 85.9642,  
134.8655

34.1492, 22.2555,  
42.2032

141.5376,  
111.5298, 170.0199

23.1716, 14.0447,  
28.9336

176.0730,  
141.7195, 210.8069

14.8417, 8.1518,  
18.7855

215.8134,  
176.9178, 257.6450

8.7939, 4.1922,  
11.3401

261.1242,  
217.5090, 310.9528

4.6631, 1.7817,  
6.1791

312.3708,

2.0837, 0.4757,

263.8776, 371.1489

2.8837

369.9185,  
316.4079, 438.6516

■ 0.6803, 0.0000,  
1.0356

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.5083, 47.1679,  
79.7804

■ 65.5083, 47.1679,  
79.7804

■ 61.2129, 39.9007,  
74.2686

■ 70.7093, 56.1993,  
85.7394

■ 57.7606, 34.2734,  
69.1800

■ 76.8668, 67.0968,  
92.1623

■ 55.0855, 30.1548,  
64.4917

■ 84.0316, 79.9610,  
99.0680

■ 53.1104, 27.3907,  
60.1765

■ 92.2498, 94.8841,  
106.4732

■ 51.7414, 25.7940, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
56.2016 108.9000

■ 51.0594, 25.1877,  
53.6381

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.2750, 47.1679, 114.2470



65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



67.8875, 47.1679, 46.6571

# Triad

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



65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



43.1588, 47.1679, 12.7908



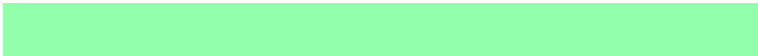
30.3268, 47.1679, 91.5916

# Complementary

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



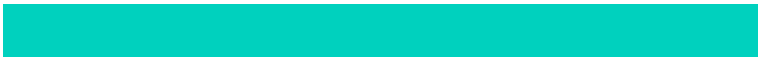
65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



54.7893, 80.4808, 51.1773

# 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.



27.6944, 47.1679, 56.3642



65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



34.3352, 47.1679, 17.2106

# Square

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



65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



53.8891, 47.1679, 14.9743



29.0399, 47.1679, 30.6420



36.8506, 47.1679, 122.7162



# Rectangle

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



65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



65.5639, 47.1679, 30.8303



29.0399, 47.1679, 30.6420



29.0076, 47.1679, 79.4254

# Sweetspot

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



65.5093, 47.1698, 79.7813



84.1353, 80.1485, 99.1645



44.8994, 36.0937, 99.2081



17.6502, 16.5088, 20.8897



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.



65.5093, 47.1698, 79.7813



61.6569, 40.6408, 74.8725



59.0393, 44.5818, 45.7107



18.5982, 18.2226, 21.7675



26.7406, 13.1855, 28.3479



2.6458, 1.3007, 2.9822



# Inverse Universe

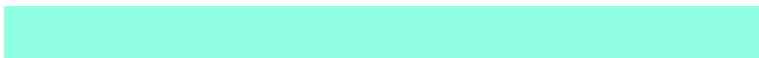
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.5093, 47.1698, 79.7813



61.6569, 40.6408, 74.8725



61.1201, 83.0131, 84.5148



18.5982, 18.2226, 21.7675



26.7406, 13.1855, 28.3479

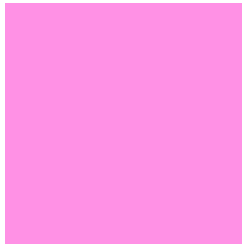


2.6458, 1.3007, 2.9822



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

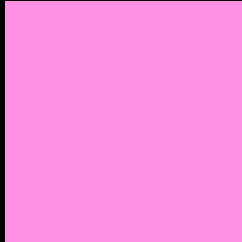
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

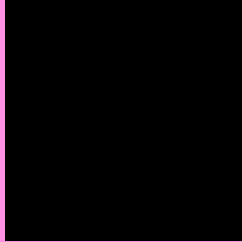
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.5083, 47.1679,



# 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

65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804

### Protanopia

49.2718, 47.8448, 101.2458

### Deuteranopia

48.4954, 47.3917, 76.4036



## Tritanopia

57.9298, 46.9350, 43.5422

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



## Protanomaly

53.1429, 46.2612, 93.3171



## Deuteranomaly

53.4217, 46.4836, 77.3908



## Tritanomaly

60.5789, 47.0533, 55.1796

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804



## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160



## Achromatomaly

52.5646, 47.7664, 62.3265

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804 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, 145, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 145, 229)  
}
```

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, 145, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 145, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804 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, 145, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 145, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 145, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 145, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 145, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 145,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.5083, 47.1679, 79.7804 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 145, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
145, 229) }
```

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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