

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.2446, 51.0828,  
101.5085)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.2446, 51.0828, 101.5085)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.2495, 42.3991,  
99.2998)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF7AFF
RGB	255, 122, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 48%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5215, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 74%
HSV	300°, 52%, 100%
XYZ	66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998
YIQ	176.9290, 36.5750, 69.5590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

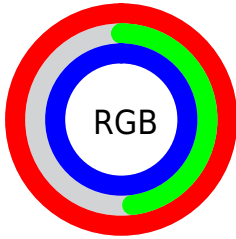
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 122, 255
Decimal	16743167
CIE Lab	71.15, 67.69, -43.70
CIE LCh	71, 80.575, 327.155
Yxy	42.3991, 0.3186, 0.2039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294933247 (0xFFFF7AFF)
YUV	176.9290, 38.4890, 68.4683
Hunter-Lab	65.1146, 67.6606, -44.8371

# Details

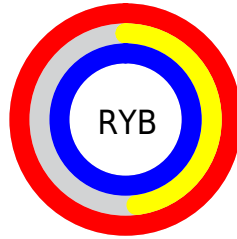
The XYZ color **66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **47.3002, 77.0634, 30.7962**, and the grayscale version is **41.5451, 43.7087, 47.5987**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.4101, 60.7202, 102.3534**, and **34.7914, 19.4798, 55.3523** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5192, 36.9385, 98.3897**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8027, 49.5053, 100.4842**.

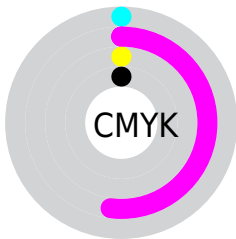
# Distribution



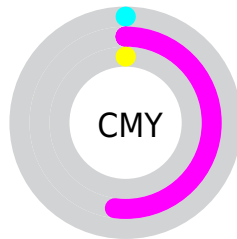
- Red (100%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998 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 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.2495, 42.3991,  
99.2998


 66.2495, 42.3991,  
99.2998


436.7432,  
356.1347, 579.1729


 48.7434, 29.4139,  
75.1023


 112.9001, 78.8033,  
162.2381

 34.6297, 19.3942,  
55.1944


 142.7753,  
102.9911, 201.8159

 23.5429, 11.9554,  
39.1578


 177.5043,  
131.6819, 247.3576

 15.1178, 6.7133,  
26.5737

217.4525,  
165.2601, 299.2817

 8.9890, 3.2835,  
17.0237

262.9851,  
204.1101, 358.0068

 4.7910, 1.2815,  
10.0893

314.4675,

 2.1587, 0.1268,

248.6162, 423.9513

5.3518

372.2651,  
299.1630, 497.5338

■ 0.7208, 0.0000,  
2.3928

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7825

■ 66.2495, 42.3991,  
99.2998

■ 66.2495, 42.3991,  
99.2998

■ 63.5192, 36.9385,  
98.3897

■ 69.8027, 49.5053,  
100.4842

■ 61.5437, 32.9873,  
97.7312

■ 74.2348, 58.3697,  
101.9616

■ 60.2478, 30.3957,  
97.2993

■ 79.6001, 69.1001,  
103.7500

■ 59.5403, 28.9805,  
97.0634

■ 85.9474, 81.7948,  
105.8658

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

■ 93.3225, 96.5449,  
108.3242

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.3319, 42.3991, 148.7990



66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



72.1463, 42.3991, 49.9503

# Triad

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



66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



41.5998, 42.3991, 4.6234



21.3481, 42.3991, 89.0372

# Complementary

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



66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



47.3002, 77.0634, 30.7962

# 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.



19.5504, 42.3991, 42.5767



66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



29.5838, 42.3991, 6.5981

# Square

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



66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



56.0643, 42.3991, 7.6579



22.2018, 42.3991, 16.4635



27.8066, 42.3991, 140.9003



# Rectangle

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



66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



70.5048, 42.3991, 27.5405



22.2018, 42.3991, 16.4635



20.2513, 42.3991, 71.7210

# Sweetspot

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



66.2503, 42.4007, 99.3001



83.3872, 76.6744, 105.0124



33.0373, 25.2787, 97.7458



17.5681, 15.8512, 22.3836



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.



66.2503, 42.4007, 99.3001



63.3239, 36.5478, 98.3246



57.3318, 38.8333, 52.3358



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.



66.2503, 42.4007, 99.3001



63.3239, 36.5478, 98.3246



52.9184, 79.3106, 60.3813



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 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

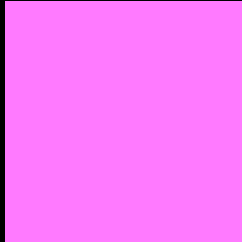
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

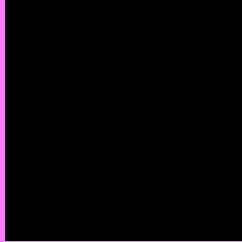
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.2495, 42.3991,

99.2998.

# 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

66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998

### Protanopia

44.4796, 42.7448, 100.5140

### Deuteranopia

43.9725, 42.9305, 93.1576



## Tritanopia

53.3268, 42.0468, 37.2035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



## Protanomaly

49.6132, 40.6455, 99.8382



## Deuteranomaly

49.3935, 40.6421, 94.8639



## Tritanomaly

56.9291, 41.5157, 55.4649

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998



## Achromatopsia

41.7894, 43.9657, 47.8787



## Achromatomaly

48.2533, 41.5009, 63.2249

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998 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, 122, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 122, 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, 122, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 122, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998 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, 122, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 122, 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, 122, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 122, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 122, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 122,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.2495, 42.3991, 99.2998 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 122, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
122, 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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