

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.2140, 46.2177, 81.5090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.2140, 46.2177, 81.5090)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(58.2653, 31.7779,  
80.1536)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF48E9
RGB	255, 72, 233
RGB Percent	100%, 28%, 91%
CMY	0.0000, 0.7176, 0.0863
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	307°, 100%, 64%
HSV	307°, 72%, 100%
XYZ	58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536
YIQ	145.0710, 57.3870, 88.8670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

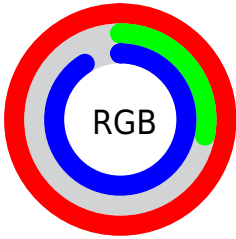
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 72, 233
Decimal	16730345
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.16, 83.54, -44.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 94.470, 332.169
Yxy	31.7779, 0.3423, 0.1867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294920425 (0xFFFF48E9)
YUV	145.0710, 43.3490, 96.4077
Hunter-Lab	56.3719, 85.8446, -44.8425

# Details

The XYZ color **58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **40.4540, 73.7064, 22.6865**, and the grayscale version is **26.7575, 28.1510, 30.6564**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.0942, 46.0883, 99.9147**, and **30.1839, 14.6437, 42.8306** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5108, 28.9636, 77.4270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7119, 35.9639, 83.1491**.

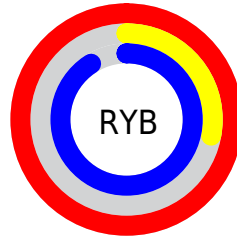
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (28%)

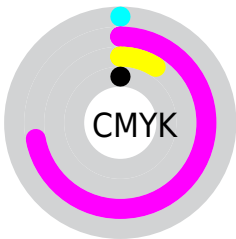
Blue (91%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (91%)

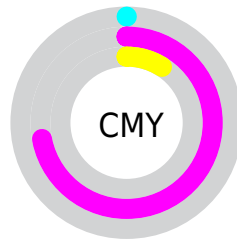


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536 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 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 58.2653, 31.7779,  
80.1536


 58.2653, 31.7779,  
80.1536

408.1117,  
310.1063, 515.1707


 42.2661, 21.1919,  
59.3178


 101.4298, 62.4627,  
135.3950


 29.5017, 13.2644,  
42.4473


 129.3259, 83.3304,  
170.6378

 19.6069, 7.6108,  
29.1235

 161.9182,  
108.3940, 211.5199

 12.2162, 3.8470,  
18.9279

 199.5721,  
138.0381, 258.4600

 6.9643, 1.5883,  
11.4419

242.6531,  
172.6470, 311.8766

 3.4859, 0.3497,  
6.2470

291.5265,

 1.4156, 0.0000,

212.6050, 372.1882

2.9246

346.5576,  
258.2967, 439.8134

■ 0.2673, 0.0000,  
1.0563

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.2653, 31.7779,  
80.1536

■ 58.2653, 31.7779,  
80.1536

■ 56.5108, 28.9636,  
77.4270

■ 60.7119, 35.9639,  
83.1491

■ 55.3554, 27.3355,  
74.9371

■ 63.9237, 41.6682,  
86.4371

■ 54.7412, 26.6605,  
73.0262

■ 67.9668, 49.0228,  
90.0401

■ 72.8996, 58.1446,  
93.9778

78.7753, 69.1396,  
98.2680

85.6427, 82.1057,  
102.9273

93.5475, 97.1338,  
107.9710

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.



45.6268, 31.7779, 138.0165



58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



62.8498, 31.7779, 31.9526

# Triad

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



58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



29.2645, 31.7779, 1.0141



13.5557, 31.7779, 88.6838

# Complementary

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



58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



40.4540, 73.7064, 22.6865

# 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.



11.4305, 31.7779, 37.3913



58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



18.7191, 31.7779, 2.4566

# Square

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



58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



43.4961, 31.7779, 2.0193



13.0068, 31.7779, 10.7286



19.9399, 31.7779, 144.9681



# Rectangle

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



58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



59.9037, 31.7779, 13.9539



13.0068, 31.7779, 10.7286



12.4186, 31.7779, 69.4096

# Sweetspot

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



58.2661, 31.7792, 80.1542



78.6234, 68.8540, 98.1612



24.9186, 14.2019, 96.0356



16.4684, 14.0613, 20.7544



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.



58.2661, 31.7792, 80.1542



55.9538, 28.1405, 76.3445



48.4522, 27.8537, 28.4753



18.6931, 18.2606, 22.2670



28.6407, 13.9456, 38.3539



2.8140, 1.3680, 3.8681



# Inverse Universe

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



58.2661, 31.7792, 80.1542



55.9538, 28.1405, 76.3445



47.1747, 76.3947, 58.0773



18.6931, 18.2606, 22.2670



28.6407, 13.9456, 38.3539



2.8140, 1.3680, 3.8681



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

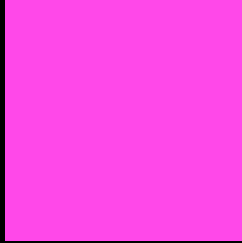
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

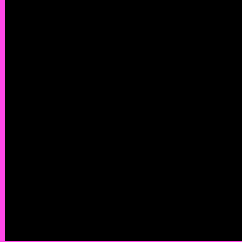
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 58.2653, 31.7779,



# 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

58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536

### Protanopia

35.1407, 32.2208, 98.9749

### Deuteranopia

32.8836, 32.1126, 72.8718



## Tritanopia

45.8081, 31.5146, 20.8081

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



## Protanomaly

38.4460, 28.2115, 91.4147



## Deuteranomaly

37.9071, 28.4864, 74.7347



## Tritanomaly

48.8858, 30.6780, 36.6026

# Monochromacy



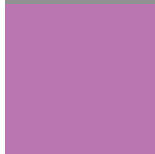
## Original Color

58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536



## Achromatopsia

26.9133, 28.3149, 30.8349



## Achromatomaly

34.4218, 26.4455, 44.8852

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536 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, 72, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 72, 233)  
}
```

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, 72, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 72, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536 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, 72, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 72, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 72, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 72, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 72, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 72,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 58.2653, 31.7779, 80.1536 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 72, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 72,  
233) }
```

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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