

# Converting Colors

XYZ(14.2648, 6.6852, 45.8863)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(14.2648, 6.6852, 45.8863)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(14.2349, 6.6600,  
45.8826)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6512B8
RGB	101, 18, 184
RGB Percent	40%, 7%, 72%
CMY	0.6039, 0.9294, 0.2784
CMYK	0.45, 0.90, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	270°, 82%, 40%
HSV	270°, 90%, 72%
XYZ	14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826
YIQ	61.7410, -3.8180, 69.2220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

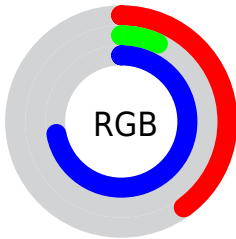
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 18, 184
Decimal	6623928
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.02, 62.85, -68.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 93.243, 312.384
Yxy	6.6600, 0.2132, 0.0997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284814008 (0xFF6512B8)
YUV	61.7410, 60.2737, 34.4301
Hunter-Lab	25.8070, 53.2968, -87.3477

# Details

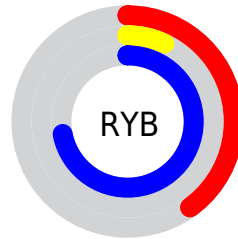
The XYZ color **14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **22.6158, 37.0911, 6.5395**, and the grayscale version is **4.4582, 4.6904, 5.1078**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.0988, 19.2732, 85.1947**, and **4.7254, 1.9783, 20.9017** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.0660, 5.7363, 45.7661**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.7505, 8.0747, 46.0760**.

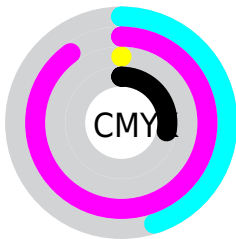
# Distribution



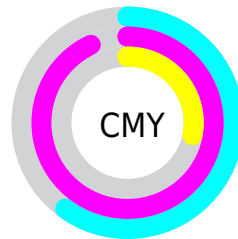
- Red (40%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826 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 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 14.2349, 6.6600,  
45.8826

■ 14.2349, 6.6600,  
45.8826

212.1688,  
164.8079, 386.6003

■ 8.3670, 3.2504,  
31.8052

■ 33.0880, 19.2859,  
85.3757

■ 4.3845, 1.2638,  
20.9492

■ 46.8040, 29.2709,  
111.6285

■ 1.9218, 0.1129,  
12.8960

■ 63.8667, 42.2166,  
142.7768

■ 0.5895, 0.0000,  
7.2271

■ 84.6415, 58.5073,  
179.2392

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
3.5239

■ 109.4938, 78.5274,  
221.4342


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.3680


■ 138.7888,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

102.6612, 269.7804


0.1165

 172.8920,  
131.2933, 324.6962


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 14.2349, 6.6600,  
45.8826


 14.2349, 6.6600,  
45.8826


 13.0660, 5.7363,  
45.7661

 15.7505, 8.0747,  
46.0760

 17.6715, 10.1244,  
46.3703

 20.0403, 12.8878,  
46.7789

 22.8926, 16.4318,  
47.3126

 26.2603, 20.8152,  
47.9812

■ 30.1720, 26.0909,  
48.7933

■ 34.6544, 32.3075,  
49.7570

■ 39.7320, 39.5100,  
50.8796

■ 45.4278, 47.7402,  
52.1680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8.3948, 6.6600, 69.4284



14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



18.8424, 6.6600, 17.7661

# Triad

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



14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



9.3595, 6.6600, 0.0000



1.0568, 6.6600, 14.0501

# Complementary

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



14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



22.6158, 37.0911, 6.5395

# 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.



1.1207, 6.6600, 2.0091



14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



4.6352, 6.6600, 0.0000

# Square

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



14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



15.2251, 6.6600, 0.0000



2.0783, 6.6600, 0.0000



1.8213, 6.6600, 40.5756



# Rectangle

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



14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



19.6869, 6.6600, 6.2599



2.0783, 6.6600, 0.0000



0.9986, 6.6600, 8.3429

# Sweetspot

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



14.2353, 6.6602, 45.8828



56.8379, 50.2408, 88.9064



13.5547, 12.8964, 47.1224



11.6912, 10.0596, 19.0471



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



14.2353, 6.6602, 45.8828



23.4097, 10.2564, 82.9505



28.6352, 14.0836, 46.5567



8.9374, 8.9341, 11.3328



9.0866, 3.9955, 31.5454



0.3917, 0.1776, 1.1154



# Inverse Universe

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



22.3321, 11.5624, 13.3649



39.2140, 19.8250, 19.4789



17.4991, 34.4533, 6.3000



9.1868, 9.0851, 10.3312



14.9903, 7.5699, 7.8356

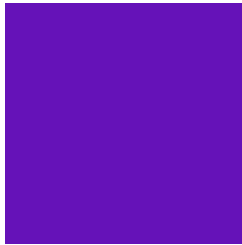


0.5597, 0.2794, 0.4407



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

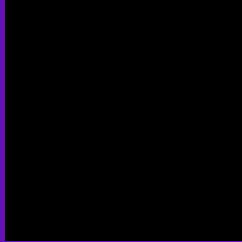
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.2349, 6.6600,



# 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

14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826

### Protanopia

7.9033, 6.8691, 30.1875

### Tritanopia

6.7743, 6.8661, 8.3654

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



## Protanomaly

8.6018, 5.4936, 35.2573



## Tritanomaly

8.2303, 5.7619, 17.5080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826



## Achromatopsia

4.5787, 4.8172, 5.2459



## Achromatomaly

6.5590, 4.5311, 14.1646

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826 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(101, 18, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 18, 184)  
}
```

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(101, 18, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 18, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826 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(101, 18, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 18, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 18, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 18, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 18, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 18,  
184) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 14.2349, 6.6600, 45.8826 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 18, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 18,  
184) }
```

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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