

# Converting Colors

XYZ(14.3303, 7.2231, 21.1263)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(14.3303, 7.2231, 21.1263)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(14.2501, 7.1937,  
21.0595)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	881180
RGB	136, 17, 128
RGB Percent	53%, 7%, 50%
CMY	0.4667, 0.9333, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.06, 0.47
HSL	304°, 78%, 30%
HSV	304°, 87%, 53%
XYZ	14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595
YIQ	65.2350, 35.2930, 59.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

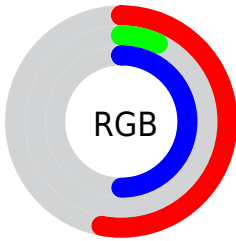
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 17, 128
Decimal	8917376
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.24, 57.67, -32.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 66.192, 330.611
Yxy	7.1937, 0.3353, 0.1693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287107456 (0xFF881180)
YUV	65.2350, 30.9431, 62.0609
Hunter-Lab	26.8211, 47.9006, -27.7789

# Details

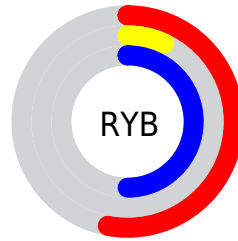
The XYZ color **14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **9.2112, 17.7980, 3.8702**, and the grayscale version is **5.0117, 5.2727, 5.7419**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2015, 20.4110, 45.9059**, and **4.8548, 2.3439, 7.4043** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.0268, 6.8429, 20.6895**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.5901, 7.7768, 21.4712**.

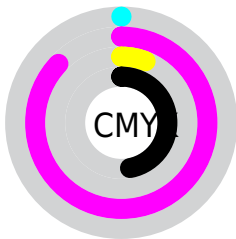
# Distribution



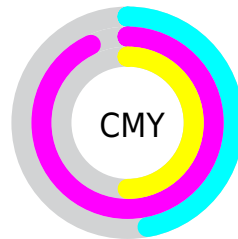
- Red (53%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595 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 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



14.2501, 7.1937,  
21.0595

14.2501, 7.1937,  
21.0595

212.2608,  
169.2636, 270.3860

8.3777, 3.5835,  
12.9758

33.1147, 20.3618,  
46.0686

4.3914, 1.4434,  
7.2814

46.8376, 30.6886,  
63.8311

1.9258, 0.2484,  
3.5576

63.9081, 44.0230,  
85.6570

0.5918, 0.0000,  
1.3859

84.6914, 60.7495,  
111.9648


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1307


109.5530, 81.2523,  
143.1731


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


138.8582,


105.9161, 179.7003

 172.9723,  
135.1250, 221.9651

 14.2501, 7.1937,  
21.0595

 14.2501, 7.1937,  
21.0595


 14.0268, 6.8429,  
20.6895


 14.5901, 7.7768,  
21.4712

 13.9749, 6.7629,  
20.5985

 15.0798, 8.6585,  
21.9354

 15.7364, 9.8731,  
22.4580

 16.5744, 11.4498,  
23.0437

 17.6070, 13.4147,  
23.6970

■ 18.8459, 15.7914,  
24.4218

■ 20.3021, 18.6017,  
25.2217

■ 21.9856, 21.8659,  
26.1001

■ 23.9060, 25.6030,  
27.0603

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



10.7301, 7.1937, 37.4650



14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595



15.6649, 7.1937, 7.6351

# Triad

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



14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595



6.7681, 7.1937, 0.0000



2.6169, 7.1937, 21.7340

# Complementary

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



14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595



9.2112, 17.7980, 3.8702

# 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.



2.1661, 7.1937, 8.0337



14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595



4.0224, 7.1937, 0.0000

# Square

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



14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595



10.5682, 7.1937, 0.0000



2.5804, 7.1937, 1.7733



4.1077, 7.1937, 38.0336



# Rectangle

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



14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595



14.9504, 7.1937, 2.9220



2.5804, 7.1937, 1.7733



2.3660, 7.1937, 16.4313

# Sweetspot

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



14.2504, 7.1940, 21.0596



33.4335, 28.2559, 43.1631



5.0441, 2.3848, 23.4873



7.5801, 6.2308, 9.9037



65.7814, 69.2071, 75.3665



9.5508, 10.0482, 10.9424



# Same Dimension

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



14.2504, 7.1940, 21.0596



24.6048, 11.9089, 36.1804



11.4150, 6.0599, 6.1290



5.2196, 5.1233, 6.2448



13.2280, 6.4013, 19.5026



0.0899, 0.0433, 0.1402



# Inverse Universe

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



14.2504, 7.1940, 21.0596



24.6048, 11.9089, 36.1804



10.6531, 18.3748, 11.4630



5.2196, 5.1233, 6.2448



13.2280, 6.4013, 19.5026



0.0899, 0.0433, 0.1402



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

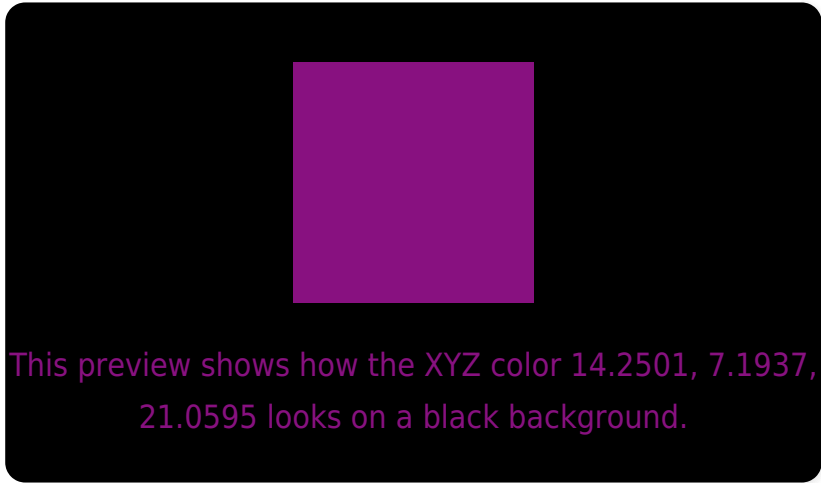
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

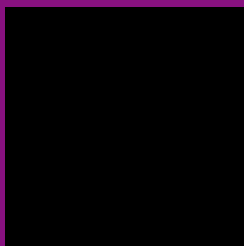
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.2501, 7.1937,



# 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

14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595

### Protanopia

8.7741, 7.5354, 33.7929

### Deuteranopia

7.7454, 7.6456, 18.8368



## Tritanopia

10.9708, 7.3989, 4.4643

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595

## Protanomaly

7.9311, 5.4294, 28.6469

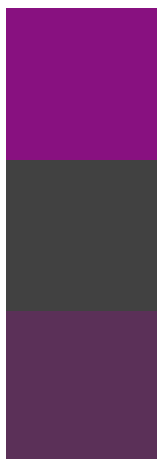
## Deuteranomaly

8.7356, 6.1897, 19.4732

## Tritanomaly

11.7642, 6.9658, 8.7071

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595

## Achromatopsia

5.0244, 5.2861, 5.7565

## Achromatomaly

7.1328, 5.0426, 9.8299

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595 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(136, 17, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 17, 128)  
}
```

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(136, 17, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 17, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595 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(136, 17, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 17, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 17, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 17, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 17, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 17,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 14.2501, 7.1937, 21.0595 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 17, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 17,  
128) }
```

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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