

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.5782, 6.9413, 49.9533)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.5782, 6.9413, 49.9533)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(15.5883, 6.9497,  
49.8101)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C00BF
RGB	108, 0, 191
RGB Percent	42%, 0%, 75%
CMY	0.5765, 1.0000, 0.2510
CMYK	0.43, 1.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	274°, 100%, 37%
HSV	274°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101
YIQ	54.0660, 3.0570, 82.2970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

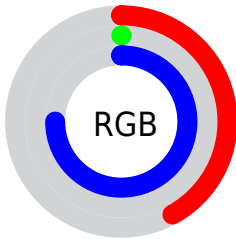
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	108, 0, 191
Decimal	7078079
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.69, 68.12, -71.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 99.028, 313.462
Yxy	6.9497, 0.2155, 0.0961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285268159 (0xFF6C00BF)
YUV	54.0660, 67.5085, 47.3001
Hunter-Lab	26.3623, 59.4150, -93.5716

# Details

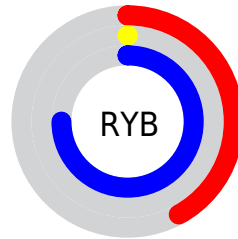
The XYZ color **15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. A complement of this color would be **22.1979, 39.1006, 6.3772**, and the grayscale version is **3.4339, 3.6128, 3.9343**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.4178, 19.8201, 91.5815**, and **5.4826, 2.3130, 23.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5888, 6.9500, 49.8103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.8814, 7.9646, 49.9380**.

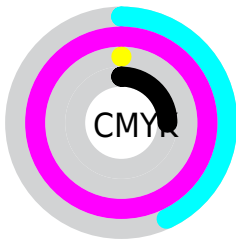
# Distribution



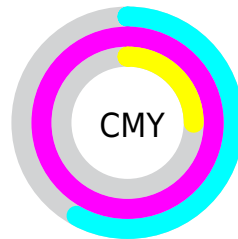
- Red (42%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101 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 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



15.5883, 6.9497,  
49.8101

15.5883, 6.9497,  
49.8101

220.2184,  
167.2451, 402.6366

9.3223, 3.4307,  
34.8924

35.4452, 19.8719,  
91.2869

5.0108, 1.3605,  
23.2971

49.7669, 30.0440,  
118.6830

2.2884, 0.1873,  
14.6057

67.5044, 43.2024,  
151.0757

0.7887, 0.0000,  
8.3996

89.0232, 59.7317,  
188.8835

0.0000, 0.0000,  
4.2603

114.6887, 80.0162,  
232.5250


0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.7692

144.8662,


0.0000, 0.0000,


104.4403, 282.4186

0.4075

 179.9209,  
133.3885, 338.9830


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 15.5883, 6.9497,  
49.8101


 15.5883, 6.9497,  
49.8101


 15.5888, 6.9500,  
49.8103

 16.8814, 7.9646,  
49.9380

 18.5031, 9.4908,  
50.1471

 20.5395, 11.6963,  
50.4655

 23.0351, 14.6663,  
50.9072

 26.0277, 18.4733,  
51.4843

■ 29.5508, 23.1811,  
52.2074

■ 33.6349, 28.8470,  
53.0857

■ 38.3076, 35.5236,  
54.1282

■ 43.5949, 43.2594,  
55.3426

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



9.0864, 6.9497, 77.4528



15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101



20.6331, 6.9497, 18.3214

# Triad

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



15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101



9.7123, 6.9497, 0.0000



0.9918, 6.9497, 15.8831

# Complementary

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



15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101



22.1979, 39.1006, 6.3772

# 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.



1.0298, 6.9497, 2.1479



15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101



4.6230, 6.9497, 0.0000

# Square

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



15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101



16.2392, 6.9497, 0.0000



1.9745, 6.9497, 0.0000



1.8170, 6.9497, 46.2545



# Rectangle

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



15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101



21.4503, 6.9497, 6.0331



1.9745, 6.9497, 0.0000



0.9243, 6.9497, 9.3412

# Sweetspot

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



15.5888, 6.9500, 49.8103



59.8692, 51.1428, 94.9952



12.7278, 10.4092, 50.6288



12.4380, 10.2398, 20.7062



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138



# Same Dimension

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



15.5888, 6.9500, 49.8103



27.6354, 12.3010, 89.1969



29.8728, 14.4311, 45.1698



9.5188, 9.4843, 12.0012



10.3385, 4.6157, 32.7389



0.4787, 0.2188, 1.2859



# Inverse Universe

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



23.0472, 11.7009, 9.2267



41.1606, 20.9096, 15.9100



18.6832, 37.2827, 6.4858



9.6977, 9.6034, 10.7970



15.1851, 7.7052, 6.2685

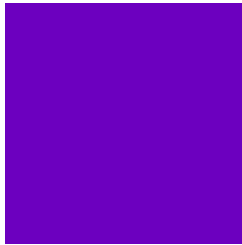


0.6277, 0.3150, 0.4186



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

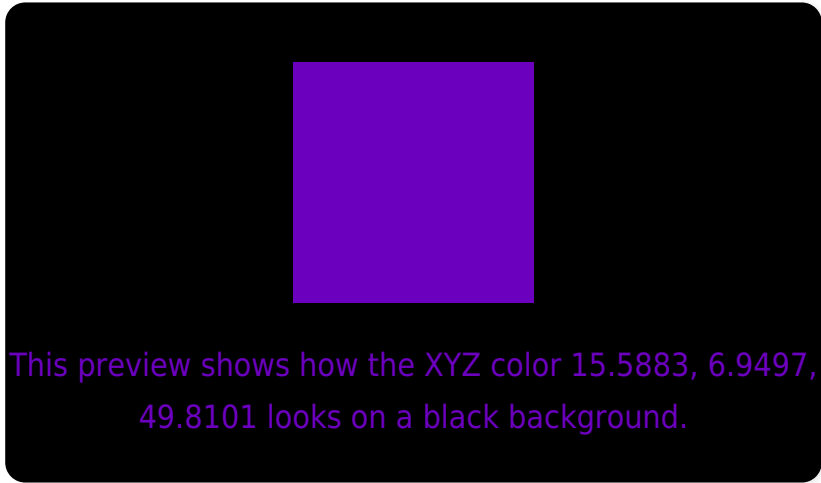
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.5883, 6.9497,



# 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

15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101

### Protanopia

8.4495, 7.2979, 32.4158

### Deuteranopia

7.0991, 7.3132, 23.5917



## Tritanopia

7.4640, 7.3157, 8.6081

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101

## Protanomaly

9.0146, 5.3289, 38.0896

## Deuteranomaly

7.8937, 5.0791, 31.5747

## Tritanomaly

8.8203, 5.6644, 18.3978

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101

## Achromatopsia

3.5063, 3.6889, 4.0173

## Achromatomaly

5.8948, 3.5994, 13.4808

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101 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(108, 0, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 0, 191)  
}
```

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(108, 0, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 0, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101 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(108, 0, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 0, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 0, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 0, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 0, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 0,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 0, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 0,  
191) }
```

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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