

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.5956, 7.0852, 44.5160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.5956, 7.0852, 44.5160)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(15.5538, 7.0709,  
44.2611)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7401B5
RGB	116, 1, 181
RGB Percent	45%, 0%, 71%
CMY	0.5451, 0.9961, 0.2902
CMYK	0.36, 0.99, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	278°, 99%, 36%
HSV	278°, 99%, 71%
XYZ	15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611
YIQ	55.9050, 10.7600, 80.3600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

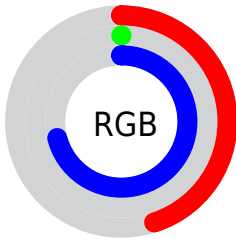
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 1, 181
Decimal	7602613
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.97, 66.73, -65.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 93.471, 315.553
Yxy	7.0709, 0.2325, 0.1057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285792693 (0xFF7401B5)
YUV	55.9050, 61.6718, 52.7033
Hunter-Lab	26.5912, 57.8743, -80.0746

# Details

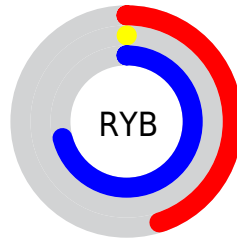
The XYZ color **15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. A complement of this color would be **18.7760, 34.2082, 5.6420**, and the grayscale version is **3.6694, 3.8605, 4.2041**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.3370, 20.0693, 82.9002**, and **5.5181, 2.4022, 20.2515** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.4954, 7.0247, 44.2554**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.6776, 7.9824, 44.3780**.

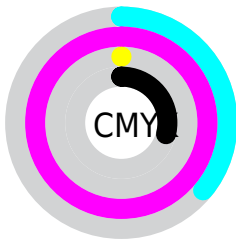
# Distribution



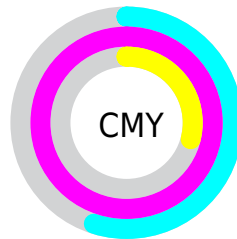
- Red (45%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611 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 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 15.5538, 7.0709,  
44.2611

 15.5538, 7.0709,  
44.2611

220.0167,  
168.2515, 379.8452

 9.2978, 3.5065,  
30.5371


 35.3856, 20.1157,  
82.9172


 4.9946, 1.4015,  
19.9911


 49.6920, 30.3649,  
108.6863

 2.2788, 0.2178,  
12.2046


 67.4127, 43.6111,  
139.3076

 0.7838, 0.0000,  
6.7589

 88.9130, 60.2387,  
175.1996

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
3.2357

 114.5582, 80.6322,  
216.7808


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.2162


 144.7136,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

105.1759, 264.4698

0.0000

 179.7447,  
134.2542, 318.6851


 15.5538, 7.0709,  
44.2611


 15.5538, 7.0709,  
44.2611


 15.4954, 7.0247,  
44.2554

 16.6776, 7.9824,  
44.3780

 18.0729, 9.3448,  
44.5674

 19.8112, 11.2989,  
44.8530

 21.9299, 13.9178,  
45.2468

 24.4610, 17.2639,  
45.7592

■ 27.4329, 21.3921,  
46.3994

■ 30.8710, 26.3521,  
47.1756

■ 34.7988, 32.1891,  
48.0952

■ 39.2382, 38.9452,  
49.1653

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



9.4729, 7.0709, 70.1667



15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611



19.9753, 7.0709, 16.2202

# Triad

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



15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611



9.2607, 7.0709, 0.0000



1.2088, 7.0709, 17.0339

# Complementary

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



15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611



18.7760, 34.2082, 5.6420

# 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.



1.1943, 7.0709, 2.8502



15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611



4.5610, 7.0709, 0.0000

# Square

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



15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611



15.3370, 7.0709, 0.0000



2.0878, 7.0709, 0.0000



2.1454, 7.0709, 45.4152



# Rectangle

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



15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611



20.4870, 7.0709, 5.4391



2.0878, 7.0709, 0.0000



1.1184, 7.0709, 10.5115

# Sweetspot

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



15.5542, 7.0711, 44.2613



54.5997, 46.1873, 84.3319



10.3602, 7.3570, 44.5902



11.2349, 9.1611, 18.0984



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



15.5542, 7.0711, 44.2613



27.4945, 12.4484, 79.2483



25.1528, 12.2798, 32.9429



8.5465, 8.4902, 10.6947



10.7601, 4.8828, 30.5124



0.3996, 0.1851, 0.9629



# Inverse Universe

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



20.0503, 10.2388, 6.0734



35.7573, 18.2455, 10.1718



16.7119, 33.1245, 6.4326



8.6189, 8.5543, 9.4918



13.8324, 7.0505, 4.2775



0.4638, 0.2333, 0.2850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

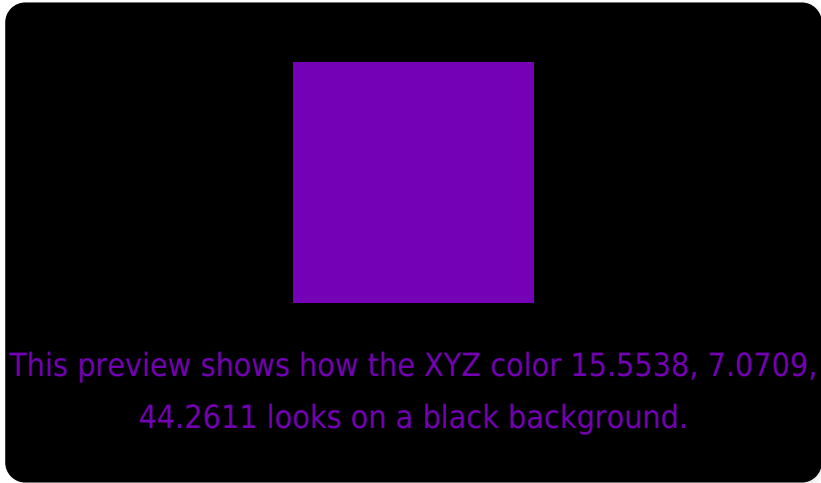
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611.



# 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

15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611

### Protanopia

8.6876, 7.5008, 33.3377

### Deuteranopia

7.3126, 7.5149, 24.3577



## Tritanopia

8.3816, 7.5151, 7.8463

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611

## Protanomaly

8.8947, 5.3593, 36.6420

## Deuteranomaly

7.8062, 5.1269, 30.2839

## Tritanomaly

9.6078, 6.0525, 16.5814

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611

## Achromatopsia

3.7589, 3.9546, 4.3066

## Achromatomaly

6.1217, 3.8210, 12.7268

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611 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(116, 1, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 1, 181)  
}
```

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(116, 1, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 1, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611 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(116, 1, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 1, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 1, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 1, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 1, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 1,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.5538, 7.0709, 44.2611 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 1, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 1,  
181) }
```

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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