

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.7970, 7.2755, 50.0092)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.7970, 7.2755, 50.0092)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(15.7322, 7.2376,  
49.8580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C0DBF
RGB	108, 13, 191
RGB Percent	42%, 5%, 75%
CMY	0.5765, 0.9490, 0.2510
CMYK	0.43, 0.93, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	272°, 87%, 40%
HSV	272°, 93%, 75%
XYZ	15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580
YIQ	61.6970, -0.5180, 75.4980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

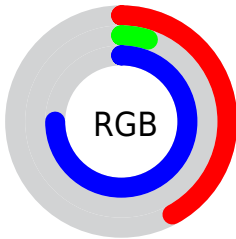
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	108, 13, 191
Decimal	7081407
CIELab	32.34, 66.16, -70.81
CIElCh	32, 96.904, 313.056
Yxy	7.2376, 0.2160, 0.0994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285271487 (0xFF6C0DBF)
YUV	61.6970, 63.7464, 40.6077
Hunter-Lab	26.9028, 57.3033, -91.0481

# Details

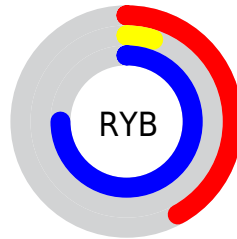
The XYZ color **15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. A complement of this color would be **23.5271, 39.7774, 6.8186**, and the grayscale version is **4.4470, 4.6786, 5.0950**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.7596, 20.5038, 91.6954**, and **5.5261, 2.3355, 23.4521** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.8769, 6.5830, 49.7769**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2471, 8.5756, 50.0366**.

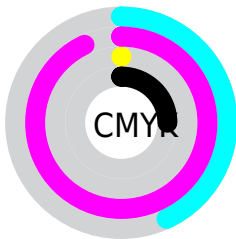
# Distribution



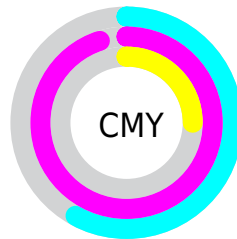
- Red (42%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580 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 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



15.7322, 7.2376,  
49.8580

15.7322, 7.2376,  
49.8580

221.0579,  
169.6236, 402.8295

9.4245, 3.6111,  
34.9302

35.6939, 20.4496,  
91.3586

5.0784, 1.4585,  
23.3260

50.0786, 30.8040,  
118.7684

2.3286, 0.2593,  
14.6268

67.8863, 44.1697,  
151.1761

0.8092, 0.0000,  
8.4142

89.4824, 60.9313,  
189.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
4.2696

115.2322, 81.4731,  
232.6588


0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.7744

145.5012,

0.0000, 0.0000,

106.1795, 282.5709

0.4110

 180.6546,  
135.4349, 339.1550


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 15.7322, 7.2376,  
49.8580


 15.7322, 7.2376,  
49.8580


 14.8769, 6.5830,  
49.7769

 17.2471, 8.5756,  
50.0366

 19.1735, 10.5683,  
50.3197

 21.5598, 13.3073,  
50.7226

 24.4462, 16.8688,  
51.2579

 27.8682, 21.3194,  
51.9366

■ 31.8576, 26.7185,  
52.7685

■ 36.4432, 33.1203,  
53.7625

■ 41.6522, 40.5750,  
54.9268

■ 47.5096, 49.1289,  
56.2692

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



9.2831, 7.2376, 76.4323



15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580



20.7501, 7.2376, 18.9117

# Triad

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



15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580



10.0723, 7.2376, 0.0000



1.1257, 7.2376, 15.8639

# Complementary

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



15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580



23.5271, 39.7774, 6.8186

# 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.



1.1768, 7.2376, 2.2777



15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580



4.9307, 7.2376, 0.0000

# Square

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



15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580



16.5448, 7.2376, 0.0000



2.1869, 7.2376, 0.0000



1.9794, 7.2376, 45.4830



# Rectangle

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



15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580



21.6028, 7.2376, 6.5039



2.1869, 7.2376, 0.0000



1.0570, 7.2376, 9.4389

# Sweetspot

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



15.7327, 7.2378, 49.8582



60.8223, 53.0701, 95.3170



13.7589, 12.2251, 50.9249



12.5934, 10.5965, 20.7669



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.



15.7327, 7.2378, 49.8582



26.3610, 11.6439, 89.1373



30.3939, 14.8699, 47.2042



9.4896, 9.4693, 11.9998



9.8706, 4.3746, 32.7170



0.4615, 0.2099, 1.2851



# Inverse Universe

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



23.7410, 12.2087, 12.1708



41.5950, 21.0833, 18.1975



18.9138, 37.3941, 6.8340



9.7103, 9.6084, 10.8634



15.3468, 7.7699, 7.1197

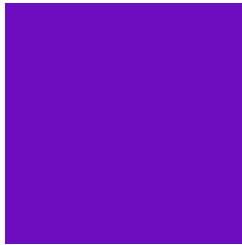


0.6342, 0.3176, 0.4529



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

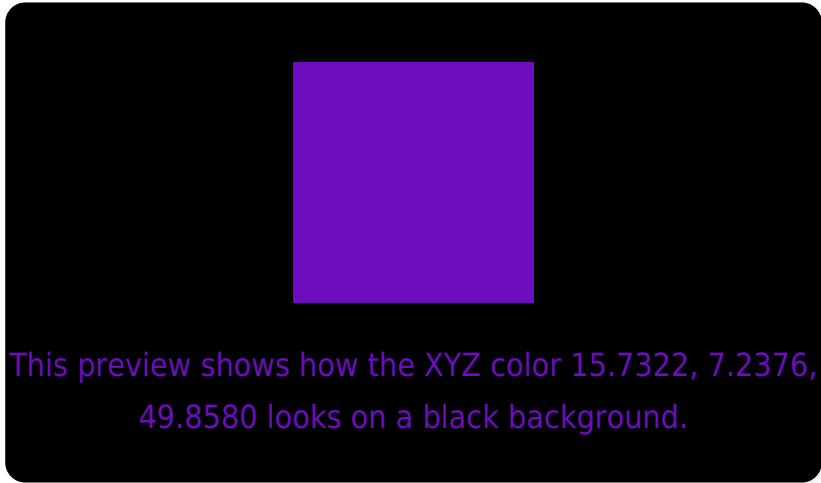
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

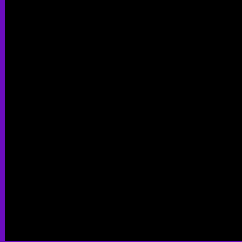
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.7322, 7.2376,



# 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

15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580

### Protanopia

8.6019, 7.4665, 32.8861

### Deuteranopia

7.2418, 7.4866, 23.9850



## Tritanopia

7.5686, 7.4652, 8.8266

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580

**Protanomaly**

9.2261, 5.7519, 38.1601

**Deuteranomaly**

8.1673, 5.6262, 31.6659

**Tritanomaly**

9.0928, 6.1118, 18.7896

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580

**Achromatopsia**

4.5787, 4.8172, 5.2459

**Achromatomaly**

6.8854, 4.5678, 14.9868

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580 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, 13, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 13, 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, 13, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 13, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580 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, 13, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 13, 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, 13, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 13, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 13, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 13,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.7322, 7.2376, 49.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 13, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 13,  
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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