

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.0780, 6.0086, 30.7991)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.0780, 6.0086, 30.7991)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.1604, 8.1727,  
31.2449)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F009A
RGB	143, 0, 154
RGB Percent	56%, 0%, 60%
CMY	0.4392, 1.0000, 0.3961
CMYK	0.07, 1.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	296°, 100%, 30%
HSV	296°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449
YIQ	60.3130, 35.7940, 78.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

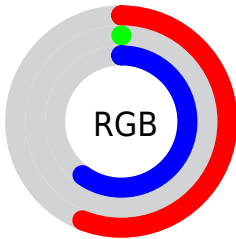
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	143, 0, 154
Decimal	9371802
CIELab	34.34, 65.61, -45.12
CIELCh	34, 79.633, 325.482
Yxy	8.1727, 0.3033, 0.1445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287561882 (0xFF8F009A)
YUV	60.3130, 46.1877, 72.5165
Hunter-Lab	28.5879, 57.1188, -44.7889

# Details

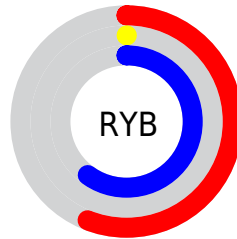
The XYZ color **17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **11.6938, 23.1825, 3.8586**, and the grayscale version is **4.2736, 4.4961, 4.8963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.9819, 22.1906, 62.6029**, and **6.3288, 2.9855, 12.8131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1605, 8.1728, 31.2450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5287, 8.6249, 31.3129**.

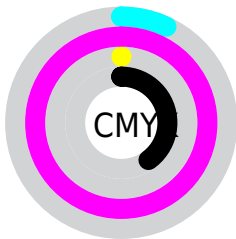
# Distribution



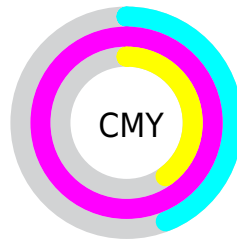
- Red (56%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449 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 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.1604, 8.1727,  
31.2449


 17.1604, 8.1727,  
31.2449


229.2333,  
177.0804, 322.0511

 10.4449, 4.2057,  
20.5254


 38.1428, 22.2963,  
62.7095


 5.7595, 1.7893,  
12.5897


 53.1404, 33.2217,  
84.2917


 2.7386, 0.4805,  
7.0192


 71.6294, 47.2353,  
110.3319

 1.0171, 0.0000,  
3.3955

 93.9752, 64.7215,  
141.2485

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.2999

 120.5431, 86.0647,  
177.4602

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0617

 151.6986,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

111.6493, 219.3855

0.0000

187.8068,  
141.8597, 267.4430

17.1604, 8.1727,  
31.2449

17.1604, 8.1727,  
31.2449

17.1605, 8.1728,  
31.2450

17.5287, 8.6249,  
31.3129

18.0303, 9.3412,  
31.4247

18.7256, 10.4422,  
31.6006

19.6389, 11.9763,  
31.8486

20.7909, 13.9850,  
32.1756

■ 22.1999, 16.5049,  
32.5877

■ 23.8824, 19.5690,  
33.0904

■ 25.8535, 23.2075,  
33.6888

■ 28.1272, 27.4483,  
34.3876

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.0590, 8.1727, 54.3785



17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449



19.7935, 8.1727, 10.9707

# Triad

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



17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449



8.4612, 8.1727, 0.0000



2.3228, 8.1727, 24.1437

# Complementary

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



17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449



11.6938, 23.1825, 3.8586

# 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.



1.9809, 8.1727, 7.1055



17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449



4.6388, 8.1727, 0.0000

# Square

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



17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449



13.6920, 8.1727, 0.0000



2.6372, 8.1727, 0.9847



3.8596, 8.1727, 48.1816



# Rectangle

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



17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449



19.2688, 8.1727, 3.8309



2.6372, 8.1727, 0.9847



2.0972, 8.1727, 17.1692

# Sweetspot

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



17.1608, 8.1731, 31.2451



43.1836, 35.1808, 60.0508



5.9748, 2.6170, 30.7622



9.4916, 7.4461, 13.5073



74.8435, 78.7412, 85.7492



12.6291, 13.2868, 14.4694



# Same Dimension

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



17.1608, 8.1731, 31.2451



31.1041, 14.8107, 56.7557



15.1652, 7.6057, 10.3054



6.4177, 6.3012, 7.8070



13.9937, 6.6651, 25.4566



0.2204, 0.1054, 0.3811



# Inverse Universe

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



13.3871, 6.8945, 0.9421



24.2905, 12.5127, 1.5644



12.4861, 23.4835, 8.7510



6.2258, 6.2295, 6.5692



10.9123, 5.6191, 0.7971

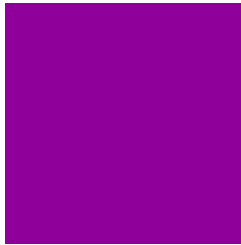


0.1673, 0.0857, 0.0339



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

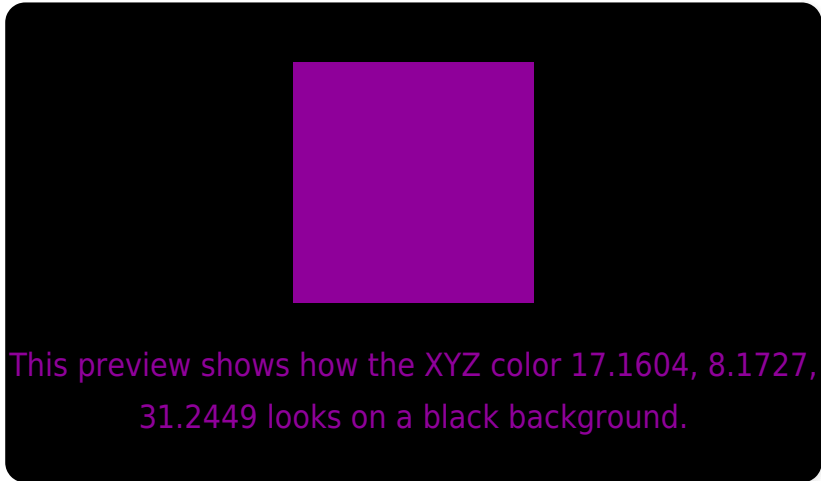
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

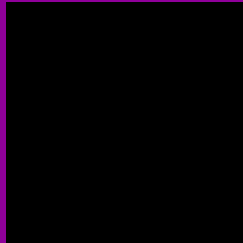
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1604, 8.1727,



# 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

17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449

### Protanopia

10.2931, 8.8251, 39.6890

### Deuteranopia

9.0525, 8.8987, 28.0286



## Tritanopia

12.0857, 8.5189, 6.0084

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449

## Protanomaly

9.4357, 5.9027, 36.2393

## Deuteranomaly

9.4885, 6.2323, 28.7198

## Tritanomaly

13.0041, 7.4835, 12.0683

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449

## Achromatopsia

4.2949, 4.5186, 4.9208

## Achromatomaly

6.9299, 4.3680, 11.0675

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449 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(143, 0, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 0, 154)  
}
```

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(143, 0, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 0, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449 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(143, 0, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 0, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 0, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 0, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 0, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 0,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.1604, 8.1727, 31.2449 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 0, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 0,  
154) }
```

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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