

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.5834, 8.4959, 26.5156)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.5834, 8.4959, 26.5156)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.5356, 8.4672,  
26.6967)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	96008F
RGB	150, 0, 143
RGB Percent	59%, 0%, 56%
CMY	0.4118, 0.9999, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.05, 0.41
HSL	303°, 100%, 29%
HSV	303°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967
YIQ	61.1520, 43.4970, 76.2730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

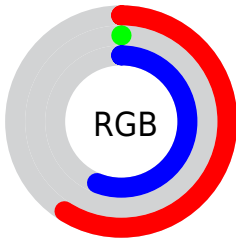
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 0, 143
Decimal	9830543
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.94, 65.08, -37.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 75.041, 330.146
Yxy	8.4672, 0.3327, 0.1607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288020623 (0xFF96008F)
YUV	61.1520, 40.3511, 77.9197
Hunter-Lab	29.0985, 56.6472, -34.0274

# Details

The XYZ color **17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **10.9451, 21.8284, 3.8379**, and the grayscale version is **4.3986, 4.6276, 5.0395**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.8149, 22.8899, 55.1957**, and **6.5479, 3.1524, 10.3886** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5357, 8.4673, 26.6965**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7600, 8.8306, 27.0341**.

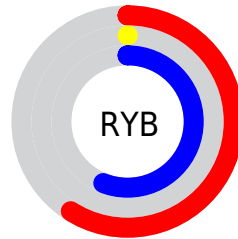
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (0%)

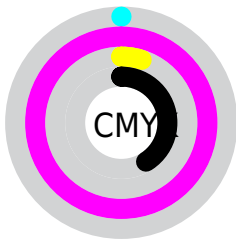
Blue (56%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (56%)

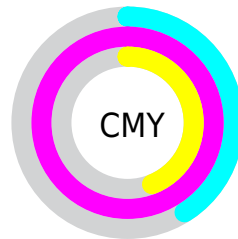


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967 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 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.5356, 8.4672,  
26.6967

 17.5356, 8.4672,  
26.6967


231.3368,  
179.3519, 299.8992


 10.7148, 4.3953,  
17.1151


 38.7807, 22.8694,  
55.3946


 5.9412, 1.8971,  
10.1538


 53.9357, 33.9685,  
75.3480


 2.8497, 0.5466,  
5.3941

 72.5994, 48.1788,  
99.5958

 1.0748, 0.0000,  
2.4176

 95.1373, 65.8846,  
128.5565

 0.0039, 0.0000,  
0.7960

 121.9146, 87.4705,  
162.6486

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 153.2967,

113.3207, 202.2908

189.6490,  
143.8197, 247.9014

17.5356, 8.4672,  
26.6967

17.5356, 8.4672,  
26.6967

17.5357, 8.4673,  
26.6965

17.7600, 8.8306,  
27.0341

18.1072, 9.4393,  
27.4139

18.6354, 10.4095,  
27.8558

19.3673, 11.7865,  
28.3672

20.3223, 13.6093,  
28.9546

■ 21.5175, 15.9119,  
29.6237

■ 22.9684, 18.7254,  
30.3798

■ 24.6892, 22.0779,  
31.2274

■ 26.6929, 25.9959,  
32.1709

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.9439, 8.4672, 48.4747



17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



19.4412, 8.4672, 9.1593

# Triad

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



17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



8.0268, 8.4672, 0.0000



2.8133, 8.4672, 26.9089

# Complementary

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



17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



10.9451, 21.8284, 3.8379

# 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.



2.2950, 8.4672, 9.2796



17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



4.5744, 8.4672, 0.0000

# Square

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



17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



12.8940, 8.4672, 0.0000



2.8029, 8.4672, 1.7496



4.5994, 8.4672, 48.6568



# Rectangle

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



17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



18.5464, 8.4672, 3.2404



2.8029, 8.4672, 1.7496



2.5208, 8.4672, 19.9888

# Sweetspot

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



17.5359, 8.4676, 26.6969



40.3667, 32.7210, 53.5283



5.5680, 2.2347, 28.9924



8.7205, 6.8141, 11.7470



71.1368, 74.8414, 81.5023



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896



# Same Dimension

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



17.5359, 8.4676, 26.6969



30.9279, 14.9353, 47.0158



13.6837, 6.9267, 6.4115



6.0237, 5.9046, 7.2312



14.5469, 7.0238, 22.1588



0.1810, 0.0871, 0.2865



# Inverse Universe

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



17.5359, 8.4676, 26.6969



30.9279, 14.9353, 47.0158



12.3549, 22.3924, 11.2618



6.0237, 5.9046, 7.2312



14.5469, 7.0238, 22.1588



0.1810, 0.0871, 0.2865



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

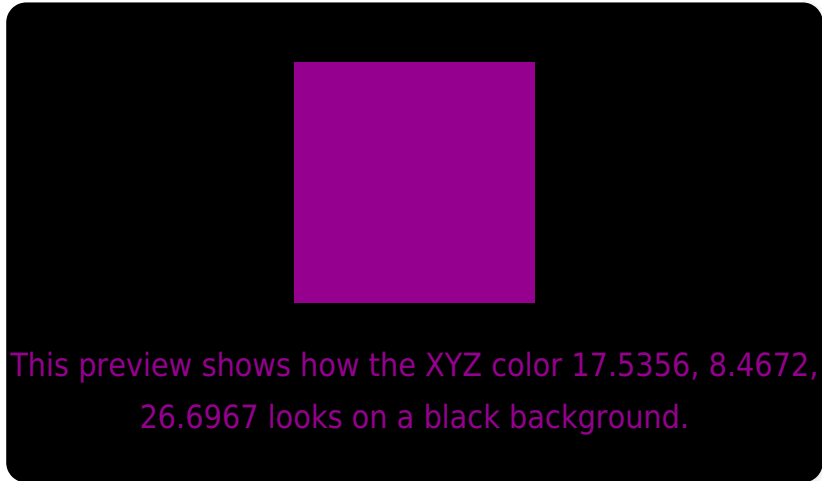
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

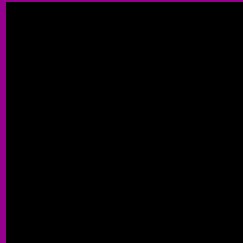
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5356, 8.4672,



# 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

17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967

### Protanopia

10.6573, 9.0906, 41.2374

### Deuteranopia

9.2965, 9.1178, 23.8242



## Tritanopia

13.3851, 8.9054, 5.2884

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



## Protanomaly

9.4144, 5.9126, 35.2954



## Deuteranomaly

10.1489, 6.6686, 24.4192



## Tritanomaly

14.1534, 8.0197, 10.4748

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967



## Achromatopsia

4.4355, 4.6665, 5.0818



## Achromatomaly

7.1280, 4.5335, 10.3969

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967 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(150, 0, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 0, 143)  
}
```

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(150, 0, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 0, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967 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(150, 0, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 0, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 0, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 0, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 0, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 0,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.5356, 8.4672, 26.6967 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 0, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 0,  
143) }
```

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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