

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.7732, 10.6073, 51.5654)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.7732, 10.6073, 51.5654)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.7787, 10.6105,  
51.5631)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E3EC1
RGB	110, 62, 193
RGB Percent	43%, 24%, 76%
CMY	0.5686, 0.7569, 0.2431
CMYK	0.43, 0.68, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	262°, 51%, 50%
HSV	262°, 68%, 76%
XYZ	17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631
YIQ	91.2860, -13.4430, 50.9170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

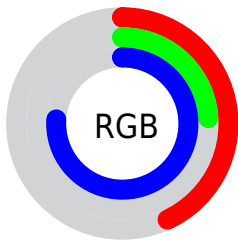
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	110, 62, 193
Decimal	7225025
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.92, 49.24, -61.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 78.556, 308.816
Y <sub>xy</sub>	10.6105, 0.2224, 0.1327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285415105 (0xFF6E3EC1)
YUV	91.2860, 50.1450, 16.4122
Hunter-Lab	32.5738, 40.4209, -71.0523

# Details

The XYZ color **17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **31.6161, 44.5074, 11.4819**, and the grayscale version is **9.9010, 10.4167, 11.3437**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.0968, 26.9279, 93.5795**, and **6.0395, 2.7125, 24.2500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.4916, 8.1406, 51.2071**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.6494, 13.9344, 52.0536**.

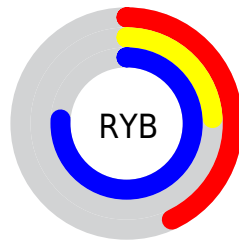
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (24%)

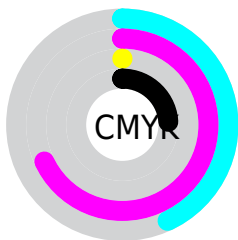
Blue (76%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (76%)

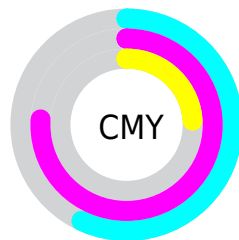


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631 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 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.7787, 10.6105,  
51.5631

■ 17.7787, 10.6105,  
51.5631

■ 232.6905,  
194.9755, 409.6565

■ 10.8899, 5.8056,  
36.2771

■ 39.1929, 26.9376,  
93.9066

■ 6.0596, 2.7272,  
24.3569

■ 54.4491, 39.2286,  
121.8012

■ 2.9224, 0.9910,  
15.3839

■ 73.2251, 54.7838,  
154.7357

■ 1.1128, 0.0000,  
8.9397

■ 95.8864, 73.9875,  
193.1287

■ 0.0358, 0.0000,  
4.6056

■ 122.7982, 97.2241,  
237.3988

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.9631

■ 154.3259,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

124.8780, 287.9644

0.5324

190.8349,  
157.3337, 345.2441

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 17.7787, 10.6105,  
51.5631

■ 17.7787, 10.6105,  
51.5631

■ 15.4916, 8.1406,  
51.2071

■ 20.6494, 13.9344,  
52.0536

■ 13.7364, 6.4362,  
50.9707

■ 24.1456, 18.1864,  
52.6901

■ 12.4422, 5.3683,  
50.8328

■ 28.3068, 23.4335,  
53.4835

■ 12.2039, 5.1794,  
50.8089

■ 33.1686, 29.7359,  
54.4438

■ 38.7639, 37.1492,  
55.5798

■ 45.1232, 45.7246,  
56.8998

■ 52.2754, 55.5106,  
58.4117

■ 60.2479, 66.5524,  
60.1228

■ 69.0666, 78.8932,  
62.0401

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



11.7034, 10.6105, 69.6331



17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



22.6430, 10.6105, 25.3709

# Triad

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



17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



14.1658, 10.6105, 0.0000



3.0611, 10.6105, 16.5445

# Complementary

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



17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



31.6161, 44.5074, 11.4819

# 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.



3.3210, 10.6105, 3.9659



17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



8.6230, 10.6105, 0.0000

# Square

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



17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



20.1055, 10.6105, 1.2772



5.0097, 10.6105, 0.4118



4.1103, 10.6105, 40.5767



# Rectangle

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



17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



23.8226, 10.6105, 12.1573



5.0097, 10.6105, 0.4118



3.0088, 10.6105, 10.9691

# Sweetspot

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



17.7792, 10.6108, 51.5634



66.8590, 63.1090, 99.0177



22.0695, 25.7887, 54.2669



13.7253, 12.7181, 21.1167



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.



17.7792, 10.6108, 51.5634



26.2528, 13.0800, 91.5013



28.6595, 16.2198, 52.0726



9.8691, 9.9237, 12.6801



8.1980, 3.4867, 33.7975



0.4303, 0.1899, 1.4639



# Inverse Universe

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



28.8257, 16.8271, 28.5155



48.2337, 25.5010, 43.3122



23.3889, 40.2661, 11.0969



10.3356, 10.1829, 11.8579



17.0150, 8.4957, 13.2567



0.7674, 0.3800, 0.7425



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

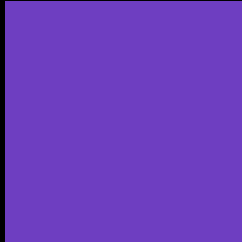
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.7787, 10.6105,



# 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

17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631

### Protanopia

12.5420, 10.7326, 48.4243

### Deuteranopia

10.5243, 10.6140, 35.6764



## Tritanopia

10.1038, 10.6299, 13.3236

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



## Protanomaly

12.8564, 9.7172, 49.3421



## Deuteranomaly

11.4352, 9.5028, 40.7667



## Tritanomaly

11.9999, 10.0651, 23.5006

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631



## Achromatopsia

9.9438, 10.4616, 11.3927



## Achromatomaly

11.8019, 9.8925, 21.7095

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631 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(110, 62, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 62, 193)  
}
```

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(110, 62, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 62, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631 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(110, 62, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 62, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 62, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 62, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 62, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 62,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.7787, 10.6105, 51.5631 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 62, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 62,  
193) }
```

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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