

# Converting Colors

XYZ(20.8298, 10.1425, 27.8862)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(20.8298, 10.1425, 27.8862)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(20.9142, 10.1823,  
28.0572)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A60092
RGB	166, 0, 146
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 57%
CMY	0.3490, 0.9999, 0.4274
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.12, 0.35
HSL	307°, 100%, 33%
HSV	307°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572
YIQ	66.2780, 52.0700, 80.5980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

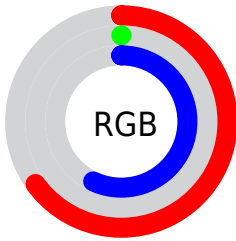
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 0, 146
Decimal	10879122
CIELab	38.17, 68.38, -33.88
CIElCh	38, 76.310, 333.644
Yxy	10.1823, 0.3536, 0.1721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289069202 (0xFFA60092)
YUV	66.2780, 39.3029, 87.4562
Hunter-Lab	31.9097, 61.1501, -29.7950

# Details

The XYZ color **20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **13.7630, 27.3234, 5.2113**, and the grayscale version is **5.1584, 5.4270, 5.9100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.4940, 26.2123, 57.3580**, and **8.3722, 4.0774, 11.1722** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0564**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.2660, 10.6344, 28.9490**.

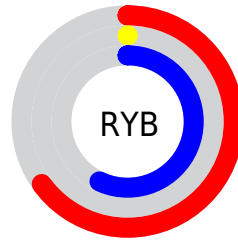
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (0%)

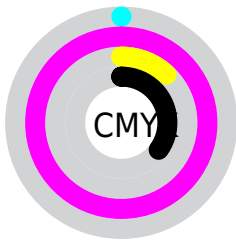
Blue (57%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (57%)

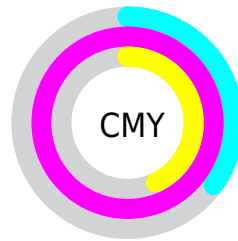


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572 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 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 20.9142, 10.1823,  
28.0572


 20.9142, 10.1823,  
28.0572


249.5625,  
191.9683, 306.6607


 13.1734, 5.5200,  
18.1294


 44.4370, 26.1378,  
57.6000

 7.6259, 2.5555,  
10.8725


 60.9498, 38.1998,  
78.0519

 3.9063, 0.9043,  
5.8681

 81.1173, 53.4972,  
102.8491

 1.6493, 0.0000,  
2.6975

 105.3048, 72.4143,  
132.4099

 0.4242, 0.0000,  
0.9422

 133.8777, 95.3356,  
167.1529

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 167.2014,

122.6454, 207.4967

205.6412,  
154.7282, 253.8598

■ 20.9142, 10.1823,  
28.0572

■ 20.9142, 10.1823,  
28.0572

■ 20.9142, 10.1823,  
28.0564

■ 21.2660, 10.6344,  
28.9490

■ 21.7811, 11.4090,  
29.9087

■ 22.5265, 12.6399,  
30.9587

■ 23.5317, 14.3858,  
32.1089

■ 24.8216, 16.6968,  
33.3678

■ 26.4185, 19.6172,  
34.7427

■ 28.3421, 23.1866,  
36.2404

■ 30.6107, 27.4414,  
37.8669

■ 33.2410, 32.4153,  
39.6281

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.9449, 10.1823, 52.5901



20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



22.5728, 10.1823, 9.4475

# Triad

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



20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



9.0872, 10.1823, 0.0000



3.7327, 10.1823, 33.9884

# Complementary

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



20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



13.7630, 27.3234, 5.2113

# 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.



2.9609, 10.1823, 12.9055



20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



5.3151, 10.1823, 0.1593

# Square

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



20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



14.5315, 10.1823, 0.0000



3.4221, 10.1823, 2.8692



6.0470, 10.1823, 57.6192



# Rectangle

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



20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



21.2330, 10.1823, 3.3690



3.4221, 10.1823, 2.8692



3.3281, 10.1823, 25.9481

# Sweetspot

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



20.9146, 10.1828, 28.0574



51.2227, 41.6800, 65.6115



7.1593, 2.8959, 36.2584



11.1325, 8.7127, 14.4309



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



# Same Dimension

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



20.9146, 10.1828, 28.0574



37.9045, 18.4588, 50.6433



16.6416, 8.4736, 5.5562



7.8024, 7.6508, 9.2767



16.2292, 7.9004, 21.8162



0.4054, 0.1964, 0.5863



# Inverse Universe

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



20.9146, 10.1828, 28.0574



37.9045, 18.4588, 50.6433



16.0535, 28.2396, 17.2726



7.8024, 7.6508, 9.2767



16.2292, 7.9004, 21.8162



0.4054, 0.1964, 0.5863



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572 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 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

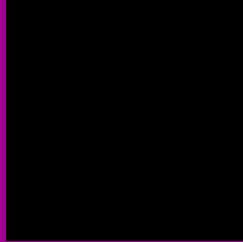
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.9142, 10.1823,



# 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

20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572

### Protanopia

12.7577, 10.8189, 49.5600

### Deuteranopia

11.0902, 10.8769, 25.1818



## Tritanopia

16.4060, 10.5323, 5.5831

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



## Protanomaly

10.8694, 6.9040, 40.2949



## Deuteranomaly

12.3610, 8.1472, 25.7320



## Tritanomaly

17.2606, 9.6115, 11.0707

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572



## Achromatopsia

5.1784, 5.4480, 5.9329



## Achromatomaly

8.3730, 5.3069, 11.4095

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572 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(166, 0, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 0, 146)  
}
```

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(166, 0, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 0, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572 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(166, 0, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 0, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 0, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 0, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 0, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 0,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 20.9142, 10.1823, 28.0572 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 0, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 0,  
146) }
```

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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