

# Converting Colors

XYZ(20.9686, 10.4545, 17.0324)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(20.9686, 10.4545, 17.0324)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(20.9990, 10.4679,  
17.1334)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B00073
RGB	176, 0, 115
RGB Percent	69%, 0%, 45%
CMY	0.3098, 0.9999, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.35, 0.31
HSL	321°, 100%, 35%
HSV	321°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334
YIQ	65.7340, 67.9810, 73.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

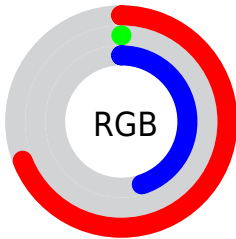
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	176, 0, 115
Decimal	11534451
CIELab	38.67, 66.62, -13.72
CIELCh	39, 68.020, 348.365
Yxy	10.4679, 0.4321, 0.2154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289724531 (0xFFB00073)
YUV	65.7340, 24.2881, 96.7033
Hunter-Lab	32.3541, 59.2332, -8.7496

# Details

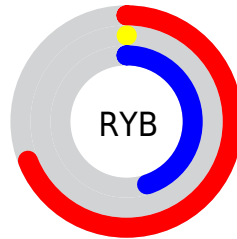
The XYZ color **20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **16.3687, 31.3881, 9.6143**, and the grayscale version is **5.0957, 5.3611, 5.8382**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.5844, 26.6575, 39.3548**, and **8.4843, 4.2568, 5.6847** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.9985, 10.4677, 17.1307**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.5722, 11.0337, 19.1144**.

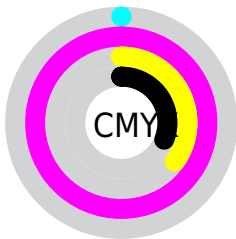
# Distribution



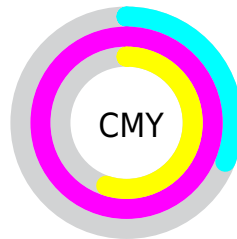
- Red (69%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334 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 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 20.9990, 10.4679,  
17.1334


 20.9990, 10.4679,  
17.1334


250.0050,  
193.9797, 248.0099


 13.2357, 5.7103,  
10.1667


 44.5772, 26.6719,  
39.3488


 7.6692, 2.6697,  
5.4026


 61.1228, 38.8871,  
55.4345

 3.9340, 0.9618,  
2.4225


 81.3265, 54.3570,  
75.3970

 1.6649, 0.0000,  
0.7987

 105.5538, 73.4659,  
99.6548

 0.4341, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 134.1699, 96.5982,  
128.6265

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 167.5402,

124.1383, 162.7305

206.0301,  
156.4707, 202.3855

■ 20.9990, 10.4679,  
17.1334

■ 20.9990, 10.4679,  
17.1334

■ 20.9985, 10.4677,  
17.1307

■ 21.5722, 11.0337,  
19.1144

■ 22.3562, 11.9831,  
21.2824

■ 23.4243, 13.4623,  
23.6641

■ 24.8112, 15.5398,  
26.2729

■ 26.5462, 18.2738,  
29.1206

■ 28.6553, 21.7154,  
32.2179

■ 31.1619, 25.9107,  
35.5743

■ 34.0872, 30.9020,  
39.1989

■ 37.4512, 36.7283,  
43.1001

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.8781, 10.4679, 36.9074



20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



20.5712, 10.4679, 5.2570

# Triad

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



20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



7.4742, 10.4679, 0.1479



5.2528, 10.4679, 41.5750

# Complementary

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



20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



16.3687, 31.3881, 9.6143

# 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.



3.8079, 10.4679, 21.0740



20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



4.7993, 10.4679, 1.6078

# Square

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



20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



11.7901, 10.4679, 0.0034



3.6716, 10.4679, 7.1106



8.3110, 10.4679, 56.6731



# Rectangle

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



20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



18.3492, 10.4679, 1.9181



3.6716, 10.4679, 7.1106



4.6076, 10.4679, 34.5969

# Sweetspot

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



20.9993, 10.4685, 17.1336



56.2528, 46.5464, 64.1790



9.6217, 4.0553, 41.3500



11.7701, 9.3795, 13.3561



84.5950, 89.0005, 96.9216



16.2198, 17.0645, 18.5832



# Same Dimension

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



20.9993, 10.4685, 17.1336



37.9735, 18.9407, 30.4858



18.1310, 9.3212, 2.0291



8.7224, 8.5957, 10.0365



15.4354, 7.6917, 12.7186



0.5119, 0.2525, 0.5383



# Inverse Universe

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



20.9993, 10.4685, 17.1336



37.9735, 18.9407, 30.4858



20.7663, 33.1471, 32.7722



8.7224, 8.5957, 10.0365



15.4354, 7.6917, 12.7186



0.5119, 0.2525, 0.5383



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334 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



## 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 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.9990, 10.4679,



# 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

20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334

### Protanopia

12.3664, 11.1546, 36.6232

### Deuteranopia

11.2188, 11.0305, 15.4477



## Tritanopia

18.4647, 10.8527, 3.8109

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



## Protanomaly

12.2949, 7.9850, 28.0874



## Deuteranomaly

12.7850, 8.5119, 15.7210



## Tritanomaly

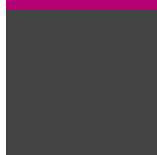
18.8426, 10.2308, 7.1125

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334



## Achromatopsia

5.1784, 5.4480, 5.9329



## Achromatomaly

8.3721, 5.3602, 8.9809

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334 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(176, 0, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(176, 0, 115)  
}
```

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(176, 0, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 0, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334 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(176, 0, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 0, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 0, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 0, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 20.9990, 10.4679, 17.1334 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 0, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 0,  
115) }
```

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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