

# Converting Colors

XYZ(26.9287, 17.7827, 40.3713)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(26.9287, 17.7827, 40.3713)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(26.8832, 17.7159,  
40.5307)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A954AB
RGB	169, 84, 171
RGB Percent	66%, 33%, 67%
CMY	0.3372, 0.6706, 0.3294
CMYK	0.01, 0.51, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	299°, 34%, 50%
HSV	299°, 51%, 67%
XYZ	26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307
YIQ	119.3330, 22.7330, 45.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

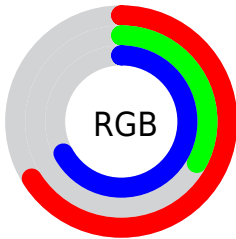
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 84, 171
Decimal	11097259
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.15, 47.39, -31.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 56.929, 326.353
Yxy	17.7159, 0.3158, 0.2081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289287339 (0xFFA954AB)
YUV	119.3330, 25.4718, 43.5580
Hunter-Lab	42.0903, 40.3506, -27.6300

# Details

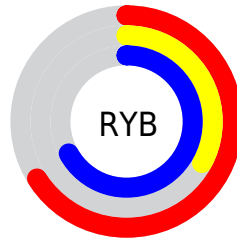
The XYZ color **26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **20.0014, 31.7447, 13.4614**, and the grayscale version is **17.5573, 18.4717, 20.1157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.1748, 39.6061, 77.4625**, and **10.6994, 5.8654, 17.7078** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.6305, 15.3349, 40.1374**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.4614, 20.7465, 41.0327**.

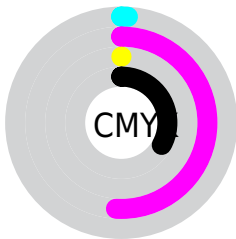
# Distribution



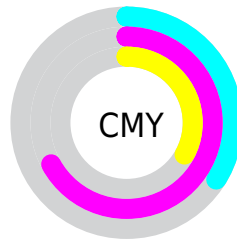
- Red (66%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307 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 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 26.8832, 17.7159,  
40.5307


 26.8832, 17.7159,  
40.5307


279.2690,  
239.2648, 363.9737


 17.6217, 10.7462,  
27.6356


 54.1176, 39.5526,  
77.2169

 10.7767, 5.8964,  
17.8145


 72.8212, 55.1885,  
101.8451


 5.9831, 2.7822,  
10.6489


 95.4028, 74.4818,  
131.2214

 2.8754, 1.0191,  
5.7200

 122.2278, 97.8170,  
165.7644

 1.0882, 0.0000,  
2.6096

 153.6616,  
125.5785, 205.8925

 0.0152, 0.0000,  
0.8974

190.0695,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

158.1507, 252.0245

0.0000

231.8168,  
195.9180, 304.5787

■ 26.8832, 17.7159,  
40.5307

■ 26.8832, 17.7159,  
40.5307

■ 25.6305, 15.3349,  
40.1374

■ 28.4614, 20.7465,  
41.0327

■ 24.6773, 13.5532,  
39.8437

■ 30.3848, 24.4676,  
41.6496

■ 23.9971, 12.3170,  
39.6410

■ 32.6737, 28.9193,  
42.3882

■ 23.5574, 11.5616,  
39.5183

■ 35.3464, 34.1382,  
43.2547

■ 23.3021, 11.1635,  
39.4550

■ 38.4199, 40.1583,  
44.2547

■ 41.9101, 47.0115,  
45.3936

■ 45.8322, 54.7281,  
46.6763

■ 50.2006, 63.3369,  
48.1077

■ 55.0290, 72.8653,  
49.6924

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.8056, 17.7159, 59.3129



26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307



29.2656, 17.7159, 21.2161

# Triad

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



26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307



17.4983, 17.7159, 2.3284



9.2279, 17.7159, 35.4572

# Complementary

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



26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307



20.0014, 31.7447, 13.4614

# 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.



8.5466, 17.7159, 17.4834



26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307



12.6894, 17.7159, 3.1372

# Square

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



26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307



23.1739, 17.7159, 3.7266



9.6711, 17.7159, 7.1753



11.7777, 17.7159, 55.4546



# Rectangle

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



26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307



28.7004, 17.7159, 12.1543



9.6711, 17.7159, 7.1753



8.7995, 17.7159, 28.7815

# Sweetspot

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



26.8838, 17.7167, 40.5311



61.1152, 56.8630, 76.7564



14.4076, 11.6261, 40.0130



13.4118, 12.2567, 17.0466



82.5889, 86.8899, 94.6231



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



# Same Dimension

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



26.8838, 17.7167, 40.5311



45.6696, 27.0248, 71.8111



24.0216, 16.6217, 23.2031



8.3186, 8.1386, 10.0852



17.5726, 8.4189, 29.7433



0.4944, 0.2371, 0.8277



# Inverse Universe

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



21.6452, 15.6712, 10.6887



35.2777, 22.9770, 12.1665



21.8958, 32.4815, 24.3846



8.0124, 8.0182, 8.3763



12.6796, 6.5344, 0.6923



0.3551, 0.1827, 0.0317



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

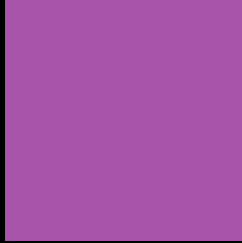
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

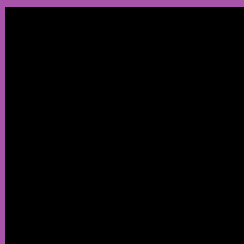
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.8832, 17.7159,



# 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

26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307

### Protanopia

19.7761, 18.1317, 55.2808

### Deuteranopia

18.2925, 17.9167, 38.0915



## Tritanopia

21.9090, 17.7529, 16.1819

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307

**Protanomaly**

20.9668, 17.1089, 49.7742

**Deuteranomaly**

20.3828, 17.0506, 38.7760

**Tritanomaly**

23.3418, 17.5096, 23.2685

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307

**Achromatopsia**

17.5343, 18.4475, 20.0893

**Achromatomaly**

20.0580, 17.4614, 26.3580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307 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(169, 84, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 84, 171)  
}
```

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(169, 84, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 84, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307 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(169, 84, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 84, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 84, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 84, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 84, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 84,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 26.8832, 17.7159, 40.5307 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 84, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 84,  
171) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor