

# Converting Colors

XYZ(28.1873, 17.4062, 44.6223)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(28.1873, 17.4062, 44.6223)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256)</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(28.1767, 17.4222,  
44.5256)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE4CB3
RGB	174, 76, 179
RGB Percent	68%, 30%, 70%
CMY	0.3176, 0.7019, 0.2980
CMYK	0.03, 0.58, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	297°, 40%, 50%
HSV	297°, 58%, 70%
XYZ	28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256
YIQ	117.0440, 25.3450, 52.8090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

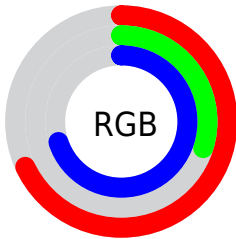
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	174, 76, 179
Decimal	11422899
CIELab	48.79, 54.13, -36.75
CIELCh	49, 65.428, 325.831
Yxy	17.4222, 0.3126, 0.1933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289612979 (0xFFAE4CB3)
YUV	117.0440, 30.5443, 49.9504
Hunter-Lab	41.7399, 47.4523, -34.0290

# Details

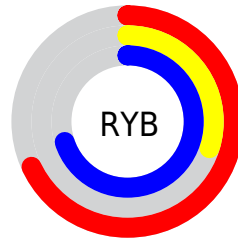
The XYZ color **28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **20.8185, 34.5117, 12.4024**, and the grayscale version is **16.8257, 17.7019, 19.2774**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **56.2567, 39.1192, 83.1830**, and **11.5589, 5.7989, 20.2487** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.9180, 15.1907, 44.1615**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.7810, 20.3420, 45.0049**.

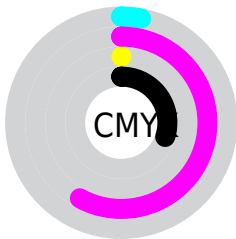
# Distribution



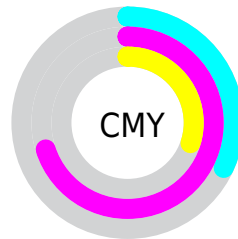
- Red (68%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256 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 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 28.1767, 17.4222,  
44.5256


 28.1767, 17.4222,  
44.5256


285.3751,  
237.5938, 380.9528


 18.6000, 10.5360,  
30.7437


 56.1731, 39.0503,  
83.3190


 11.4839, 5.7557,  
20.1469


 75.3235, 54.5609,  
109.1675


 6.4630, 2.6971,  
12.3168


 98.3960, 73.7151,  
139.8753

 3.1719, 0.9757,  
6.8346

 125.7557, 96.8973,  
175.8610

 1.2453, 0.0000,  
3.2820

 157.7681,  
124.4919, 217.5430

 0.1417, 0.0000,  
1.2404

194.7986,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

156.8832, 265.3400

0.0122

237.2125,  
194.4557, 319.6704

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 28.1767, 17.4222,  
44.5256

■ 28.1767, 17.4222,  
44.5256

■ 26.9180, 15.1907,  
44.1615

■ 29.7810, 20.3420,  
45.0049

■ 25.9736, 13.5866,  
43.9016

■ 31.7549, 23.9996,  
45.6068

■ 25.3103, 12.5426,  
43.7351

■ 34.1223, 28.4425,  
46.3396

■ 24.8761, 11.9551,  
43.6446

■ 36.9049, 33.7138,  
47.2104

■ 24.7819, 11.8356,  
43.6265

■ 40.1225, 39.8532,  
48.2258

■ 43.7937, 46.8980,  
49.3921

■ 47.9362, 54.8833,  
50.7151

■ 52.5664, 63.8424,  
52.2004

■ 57.7003, 73.8069,  
53.8531

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.1659, 17.4222, 67.5707



28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



31.0915, 17.4222, 21.4980

# Triad

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



28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



17.4200, 17.4222, 1.3639



8.1370, 17.4222, 37.5157

# Complementary

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



28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



20.8185, 34.5117, 12.4024

# 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.



7.4522, 17.4222, 16.6480



28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



11.9880, 17.4222, 2.0048

# Square

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



28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



23.9942, 17.4222, 2.5968



8.6754, 17.4222, 5.7317



10.8447, 17.4222, 62.0744



# Rectangle

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



28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



30.4707, 17.4222, 11.2521



8.6754, 17.4222, 5.7317



7.6960, 17.4222, 29.5934

# Sweetspot

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



28.1773, 17.4230, 44.5260



66.2311, 60.6384, 84.5948



14.0714, 10.6991, 43.9716



14.4410, 12.9925, 18.6689



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



28.1773, 17.4230, 44.5260



47.7127, 26.3473, 78.9520



25.3849, 16.4371, 23.8992



8.8085, 8.6253, 10.7069



17.5282, 8.3719, 30.8291



0.5639, 0.2698, 0.9706



# Inverse Universe

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



22.6606, 15.3473, 9.5532



37.0453, 22.3654, 9.8972



22.6358, 35.1910, 24.1266



8.5125, 8.5117, 8.9314



13.1776, 6.7886, 0.8290



0.4201, 0.2158, 0.0551



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

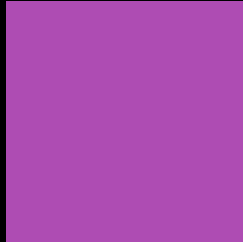
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

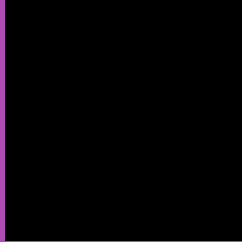
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 28.1767, 17.4222,



# 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

28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256

### Protanopia

20.2301, 17.8076, 65.3218

### Deuteranopia

18.1054, 17.7447, 41.5005



## Tritanopia

22.1986, 17.3646, 15.2784

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



## Protanomaly

21.0436, 16.3956, 57.3139



## Deuteranomaly

20.4176, 16.5401, 42.6739



## Tritanomaly

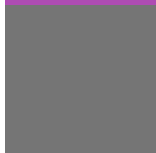
23.8176, 17.1083, 23.5196

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256



## Achromatopsia

16.9083, 17.7888, 19.3720



## Achromatomaly

19.9662, 16.7995, 27.0012

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256 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(174, 76, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 76, 179)  
}
```

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(174, 76, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 76, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256 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(174, 76, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 76, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(174, 76, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 76, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 76, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 76,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 28.1767, 17.4222, 44.5256 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 76, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 76,  
179) }
```

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