

# Converting Colors

XYZ(32.0963, 16.0211, 96.0085)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(32.0963, 16.0211, 96.0085)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(32.0558, 16.0093,  
96.0083)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9830FF
RGB	152, 48, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 19%, 100%
CMY	0.4039, 0.8118, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.81, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	270°, 100%, 59%
HSV	270°, 81%, 100%
XYZ	32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083
YIQ	102.6940, -4.4630, 86.4250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

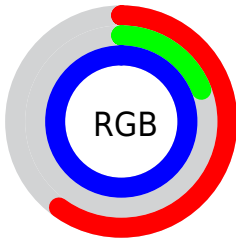
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	152, 48, 255
Decimal	9974015
CIE Lab	46.99, 76.54, -83.19
CIE LCh	47, 113.044, 312.618
Yxy	16.0093, 0.2225, 0.1111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288164095 (0xFF9830FF)
YUV	102.6940, 75.0869, 43.2414
Hunter-Lab	40.0116, 72.9871, -114.2588

# Details

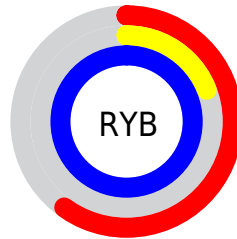
The XYZ color **32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **49.0553, 78.3123, 15.3267**, and the grayscale version is **12.6217, 13.2790, 14.4608**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **50.8531, 32.0913, 98.1217**, and **14.1979, 6.1551, 53.2631** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.0469, 13.3294, 95.6496**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.9186, 20.0175, 96.5784**.

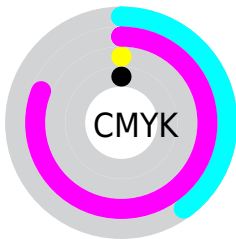
# Distribution



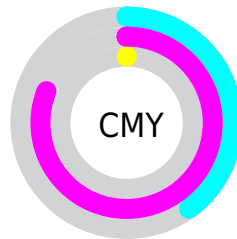
- Red (60%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083 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 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 32.0558, 16.0093,  
96.0083


 32.0558, 16.0093,  
96.0083


303.1141,  
229.3966, 568.4545


 21.5599, 9.5307,  
72.3730


 62.2632, 36.6143,  
157.6644

 13.6487, 5.0889,  
52.9747


 82.7053, 51.5096,  
196.5223


 7.9568, 2.2995,  
37.3950

 107.1936, 69.9793,  
241.2914

 4.1189, 0.7735,  
25.2153

 136.0933, 92.4076,  
292.3903

 1.7696, 0.0000,  
16.0170

 169.7699,  
119.1792, 350.2375

 0.4993, 0.0000,  
9.3817

 208.5886,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

150.6782, 415.2516

4.8908

252.9149,  
187.2892, 487.8511

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.1257

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6310

■ 32.0558, 16.0093,  
96.0083

■ 32.0558, 16.0093,  
96.0083

■ 29.0469, 13.3294,  
95.6496

■ 35.9186, 20.0175,  
96.5784

■ 26.9703, 11.8186,  
95.4675

■ 40.7300, 25.5356,  
97.3899

■ 46.5727, 32.7169,  
98.4681

■ 53.5186, 41.6951,  
99.8350

61.6324, 52.5894,  
101.5101

70.9734, 65.5090,  
103.5115

81.5967, 80.5543,  
105.8557

93.5535, 97.8191,  
108.5579

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.7577, 16.0093, 142.7817



32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



41.5181, 16.0093, 39.2740

# Triad

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



32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



21.6300, 16.0093, 0.0000



3.1840, 16.0093, 32.2322

# Complementary

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



32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



49.0553, 78.3123, 15.3267

# 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.



3.3303, 16.0093, 5.7024



32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



11.4304, 16.0093, 0.0000

# Square

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



32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



33.9267, 16.0093, 0.3124



5.6339, 16.0093, 0.0000



5.0773, 16.0093, 86.3729



# Rectangle

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



32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



43.1962, 16.0093, 15.0610



5.6339, 16.0093, 0.0000



3.0317, 16.0093, 20.0383

# Sweetspot

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



32.0567, 16.0097, 96.0084



68.2082, 61.6498, 102.9124



30.4162, 30.1429, 98.8228



13.8833, 12.2043, 21.8739



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



32.0567, 16.0097, 96.0084



27.6374, 12.2857, 95.5225



60.3470, 30.5939, 97.3323



17.8728, 17.8261, 22.7487



14.2649, 6.2643, 49.8919



1.5149, 0.6749, 4.8637



# Inverse Universe

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



47.8826, 25.6082, 31.6957



45.4010, 23.0573, 23.4319



37.5124, 72.3618, 14.7865



18.3863, 18.1378, 20.6513



23.6216, 11.9379, 11.9237

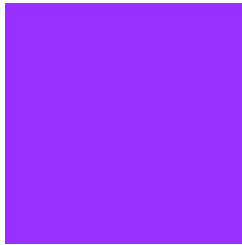


2.3550, 1.1844, 1.4511



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

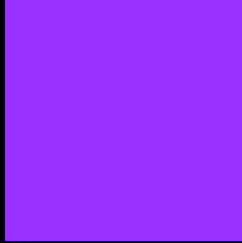
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

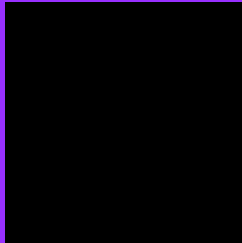
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.0558, 16.0093,



# 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

32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083

### Protanopia

18.9852, 16.0064, 74.0404

### Deuteranopia

15.8676, 15.9748, 53.8769



## Tritanopia

16.3782, 15.8908, 18.4237

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



## Protanomaly

20.1894, 13.5822, 81.6783



## Deuteranomaly

17.7561, 13.1343, 67.2450



## Tritanomaly

19.8836, 14.3953, 37.8070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083



## Achromatopsia

12.8919, 13.5633, 14.7705



## Achromatomaly

17.1500, 12.7201, 33.8991

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083 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(152, 48, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 48, 255)  
}
```

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(152, 48, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 48, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083 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(152, 48, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 48, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 48, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 48, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 48, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 48,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 32.0558, 16.0093, 96.0083 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 48, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 48,  
255) }
```

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