

# Converting Colors

XYZ(32.1519, 25.8121, 35.3676)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(32.1519, 25.8121, 35.3676)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890)</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(32.0937, 25.8123,  
35.1890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B6789D
RGB	182, 120, 157
RGB Percent	71%, 47%, 62%
CMY	0.2863, 0.5294, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.14, 0.29
HSL	324°, 30%, 59%
HSV	324°, 34%, 71%
XYZ	32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890
YIQ	142.7560, 25.0750, 24.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

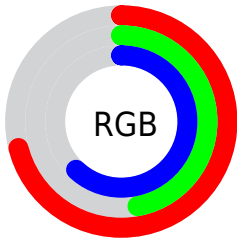
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">182, 120, 157</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11958429</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">57.86, 29.82, -9.91</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">58, 31.422, 341.620</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">25.8123, 0.3447, 0.2773</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290148509</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB6789D</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">142.7560, 7.0223, 34.4170</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">50.8058, 23.8471, -5.5012</a>

# Details

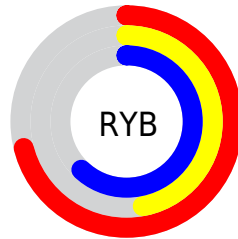
The XYZ color **32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **29.5856, 39.4941, 32.8537**, and the grayscale version is **25.9777, 27.3306, 29.7630**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.4238, 52.9913, 69.2256**, and **13.6938, 10.0101, 14.8461** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.5016, 21.6006, 31.3259**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.1410, 30.8735, 39.3901**.

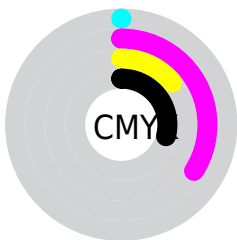
# Distribution



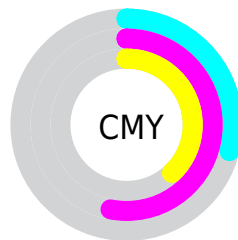
- Red (71%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890 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 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 32.0937, 25.8123,  
35.1890

■ 32.0937, 25.8123,  
35.1890

303.2836,  
281.8595, 340.3314

■ 21.5890, 16.6833,  
23.5238

■ 62.3222, 52.9720,  
68.9333

■ 13.6701, 10.0089,  
14.7718

■ 82.7766, 71.7714,  
91.8496

■ 7.9717, 5.4049,  
8.5146

■ 107.2783, 94.5631,  
119.3532

■ 4.1285, 2.4867,  
4.3335

136.1927,  
121.7315, 151.8627

■ 1.7751, 0.8700,  
1.8100

169.8850,  
153.6609, 189.7968

■ 0.5026, 0.0000,  
0.4345

208.7207,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

190.7358, 233.5739

0.0000

253.0651,  
233.3405, 283.6126

■ 32.0937, 25.8123,  
35.1890

■ 32.0937, 25.8123,  
35.1890

■ 29.5016, 21.6006,  
31.3259

■ 35.1410, 30.8735,  
39.3901

■ 27.3380, 18.1872,  
27.7878

■ 38.6637, 36.8243,  
43.9383

■ 25.5772, 15.5211,  
24.5632

■ 42.6833, 43.7068,  
48.8441

■ 24.1892, 13.5437,  
21.6387

■ 47.2194, 51.5592,  
54.1171

■ 23.1398, 12.1876,  
18.9992

■ 52.2906, 60.4175,  
59.7663

■ 22.3878, 11.3715,  
16.6275

■ 57.9145, 70.3159,  
65.8004

■ 22.0309, 11.0409,  
15.3278

■ 64.1077, 81.2872,  
72.2280

■ 67.4094, 86.4083,  
77.8979

■ 68.3781, 86.7958,  
82.9993

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.6821, 25.8123, 46.7038



32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890



32.3596, 25.8123, 24.1194

# Triad

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



32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890



23.0995, 25.8123, 12.2551



19.4939, 25.8123, 44.3123

# Complementary

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



32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890



29.5856, 39.4941, 32.8537

# 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.



18.0839, 25.8123, 32.5076



32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890



20.0182, 25.8123, 15.2446

# Square

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



32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890



26.8965, 25.8123, 12.6238



18.2654, 25.8123, 22.0422



22.3138, 25.8123, 52.8333



# Rectangle

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



32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890



31.2544, 25.8123, 18.5476



18.2654, 25.8123, 22.0422



18.8531, 25.8123, 40.4851

# Sweetspot

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



32.0945, 25.8135, 35.1895



72.8253, 71.4165, 83.0449



26.8029, 22.8132, 47.2472



15.8645, 15.3972, 18.0704



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



# Same Dimension

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



32.0945, 25.8135, 35.1895



54.5276, 40.8372, 58.3990



29.7877, 24.8908, 23.0421



9.2235, 9.0998, 10.5241



15.5914, 7.8103, 11.0009



0.5794, 0.2872, 0.5446



# Inverse Universe

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



32.0945, 25.8135, 35.1895



54.5276, 40.8372, 58.3990



32.2913, 40.5764, 47.1014



9.2235, 9.0998, 10.5241



15.5914, 7.8103, 11.0009

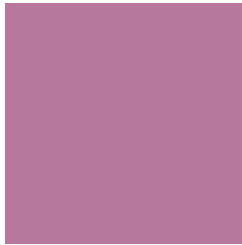


0.5794, 0.2872, 0.5446



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

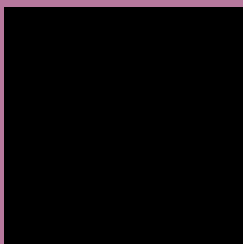
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.0937, 25.8123,



# 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

32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890

### Protanopia

25.9228, 26.0281, 41.1938

### Deuteranopia

26.4910, 26.0524, 34.2042



## Tritanopia

30.1011, 25.7202, 25.9323

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890

## Protanomaly

27.6703, 25.5285, 39.0664

## Deuteranomaly

28.1971, 25.7027, 34.4853

## Tritanomaly

30.7878, 25.8222, 28.9527

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890

## Achromatopsia

26.1081, 27.4677, 29.9124

## Achromatomaly

27.9139, 26.6342, 31.6867

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890 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(182, 120, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 120, 157)  
}
```

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(182, 120, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 120, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890 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(182, 120, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 120, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 120, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 120, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 120, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 120,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 32.0937, 25.8123, 35.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 120, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
120, 157) }
```

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