

# Converting Colors

XYZ(32.7212, 17.5941, 80.1959)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(32.7212, 17.5941, 80.1959)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767)</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(32.8126, 17.6605,  
80.2767)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A83DEB
RGB	168, 61, 235
RGB Percent	66%, 24%, 92%
CMY	0.3412, 0.7608, 0.0784
CMYK	0.29, 0.74, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	277°, 81%, 58%
HSV	277°, 74%, 92%
XYZ	32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767
YIQ	112.8290, 7.9180, 76.7980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

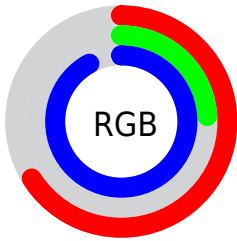
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 61, 235
Decimal	11025899
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.08, 70.23, -68.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 98.083, 315.728
Yxy	17.6605, 0.2510, 0.1351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289215979 (0xFFA83DEB)
YUV	112.8290, 60.2303, 48.3850
Hunter-Lab	42.0244, 65.8299, -83.8411

# Details

The XYZ color **32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **39.4530, 64.3431, 14.7553**, and the grayscale version is **15.4721, 16.2779, 17.7266**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **56.5233, 36.6708, 98.7068**, and **14.3426, 6.4656, 42.6115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.9618, 14.7191, 79.8595**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.3482, 21.7704, 80.8840**.

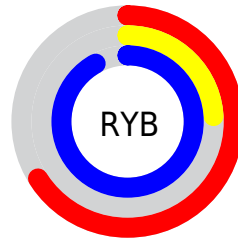
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (24%)

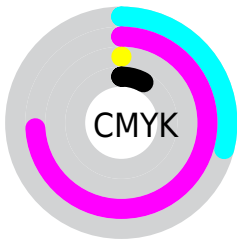
Blue (92%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (92%)

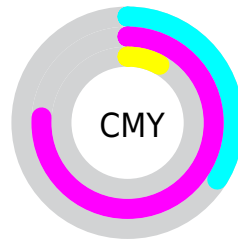


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (76%)


Yellow (8%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767 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 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 32.8126, 17.6605,  
80.2767


 32.8126, 17.6605,  
80.2767


306.4844,  
238.9504, 515.5962

 22.1415, 10.7065,  
59.4186


 63.4395, 39.4580,  
135.5696

 14.0781, 5.8699,  
42.5279


 84.1259, 55.0703,  
170.8414


 8.2571, 2.7661,  
29.1862

 108.8816, 74.3374,  
211.7550

 4.3131, 1.0109,  
18.9750

 138.0717, 97.6439,  
258.7286

 1.8807, 0.0000,  
11.4756

 172.0617,  
125.3740, 312.1811

 0.5656, 0.0000,  
6.2695

211.2169,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

157.9122, 372.5308

2.9382

255.9027,  
195.6429, 440.1963

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0632

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 32.8126, 17.6605,  
80.2767

■ 32.8126, 17.6605,  
80.2767

■ 29.9618, 14.7191,  
79.8595

■ 36.3482, 21.7704,  
80.8840

■ 27.7129, 12.7874,  
79.6052


■ 40.6324, 27.1756,  
81.7015


■ 26.5871, 11.9739,  
79.5075


■ 45.7237, 33.9882,  
82.7481


■ 51.6734, 42.3072,  
84.0403

 58.5282, 52.2225,  
85.5928

 66.3313, 63.8169,  
87.4195

 75.1229, 77.1672,  
89.5330

 84.9406, 92.3455,  
91.9453

 89.9797, 97.7390,  
92.7207

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.0251, 17.6605, 120.0581



32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



40.2844, 17.6605, 34.5318

# Triad

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



32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



21.5113, 17.6605, 0.0000



4.9019, 17.6605, 36.3923

# Complementary

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



32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



39.4530, 64.3431, 14.7553

# 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.



4.8511, 17.6605, 9.2844



32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



12.4511, 17.6605, 0.0000

# Square

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



32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



32.3206, 17.6605, 1.0069



7.0715, 17.6605, 1.1390



7.2507, 17.6605, 82.6481



# Rectangle

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



32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



41.1065, 17.6605, 14.6230



7.0715, 17.6605, 1.1390



4.6547, 17.6605, 24.7136

# Sweetspot

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



32.8135, 17.6611, 80.2771



72.1851, 65.4117, 103.4289



24.9830, 23.1162, 81.7428



14.9329, 13.2401, 22.0185



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.



32.8135, 17.6611, 80.2771



34.5327, 16.3353, 95.9407



48.5327, 26.0411, 68.5245



15.1206, 15.0074, 19.0220



14.9437, 6.7397, 44.2562



1.2803, 0.5843, 3.4802



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8263, 22.5586, 22.6773



44.7761, 23.3408, 18.4969



33.0227, 60.9650, 17.3106



15.3055, 15.1501, 16.8942



20.1642, 10.2684, 6.6662

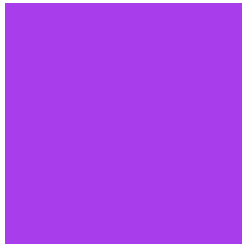


1.6291, 0.8246, 0.7644



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

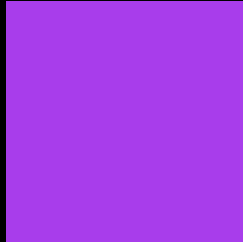
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

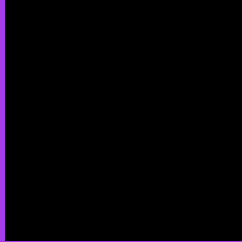
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.8126, 17.6605,



# 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

32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767

### Protanopia

21.3377, 17.9833, 83.2354

### Deuteranopia

17.9820, 17.7477, 62.1524



## Tritanopia

20.0648, 17.4984, 17.9428

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



## Protanomaly

21.2132, 15.1119, 81.9196



## Deuteranomaly

18.9470, 14.7894, 68.1857



## Tritanomaly

23.1758, 16.5476, 33.8708

# Monochromacy



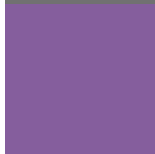
## Original Color

32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767



## Achromatopsia

15.6958, 16.5132, 17.9829



## Achromatomaly

19.7614, 15.4263, 33.8343

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767 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(168, 61, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 61, 235)  
}
```

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(168, 61, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 61, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767 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(168, 61, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 61, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 61, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 61, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 61, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 61,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 32.8126, 17.6605, 80.2767 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 61, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 61,  
235) }
```

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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