

# Converting Colors

XYZ(33.1026, 22.3007, 97.1675)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(33.1026, 22.3007, 97.1675)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(33.1537, 22.3549,  
97.1753)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8868FF
RGB	136, 104, 255
RGB Percent	53%, 41%, 100%
CMY	0.4666, 0.5922, 0.0000
CMYK	0.47, 0.59, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	253°, 100%, 70%
HSV	253°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753
YIQ	130.7820, -29.3990, 53.7450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

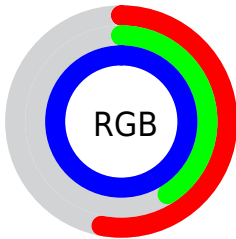
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	136, 104, 255
Decimal	8939775
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.40, 48.51, -71.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 86.136, 304.277
Y <sub>xy</sub>	22.3549, 0.2171, 0.1464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287129855 (0xFF8868FF)
YUV	130.7820, 61.2395, 4.5762
Hunter-Lab	47.2810, 42.4236, -88.7605

# Details

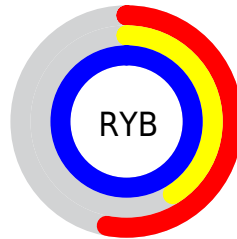
The XYZ color **33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966FF**. A complement of this color would be **68.6888, 88.2068, 26.5023**, and the grayscale version is **21.2930, 22.4019, 24.3956**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **52.7034, 42.7327, 100.0782**, and **14.2683, 8.2194, 53.6578** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.0007, 16.4471, 96.3066**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.6962, 30.1308, 98.3314**.

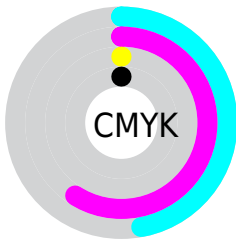
# Distribution



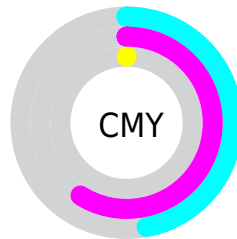
- Red (53%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753 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 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.1537, 22.3549,  
97.1753

■ 33.1537, 22.3549,  
97.1753

307.9945,  
264.3941, 572.2670

■ 22.4040, 14.1179,  
73.3399

■ 63.9685, 47.3319,  
159.2878

■ 14.2723, 8.2027,  
53.7605

■ 84.7643, 64.8406,  
198.4020

■ 8.3933, 4.2249,  
38.0183

■ 109.6395, 86.2088,  
243.4463

■ 4.4015, 1.8002,  
25.6950

■ 138.9596,  
111.8207, 294.8391

■ 1.9317, 0.4873,  
16.3719

173.0897,  
142.0608, 352.9991

■ 0.5952, 0.0000,  
9.6305

212.3953,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

177.3135, 418.3447

5.0523

257.2418,  
217.9631, 491.2945

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.2187

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6851

■ 33.1537, 22.3549,  
97.1753

■ 33.1537, 22.3549,  
97.1753

■ 28.0007, 16.4471,  
96.3066

■ 39.6962, 30.1308,  
98.3314

■ 24.1276, 12.2431,  
95.6992

■ 47.7204, 39.9160,  
99.7972

■ 21.4118, 9.5521,  
95.3230

■ 57.3134, 51.8401,  
101.5931

■ 19.6817, 8.0934,  
95.1326

■ 68.5548, 66.0210,  
103.7378

■ 19.5739, 8.0056,  
95.1213

■ 81.5186, 82.5682,  
106.2485

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.



22.6258, 22.3549, 121.2077



33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753



42.0719, 22.3549, 54.4688

# Triad

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



33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753



30.1078, 22.3549, 1.1422



7.8299, 22.3549, 28.4135

# Complementary

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



33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753



68.6888, 88.2068, 26.5023

# 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.



8.7602, 22.3549, 8.0662



33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753



19.9266, 22.3549, 0.5523

# Square

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



33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753



39.9797, 22.3549, 5.2666



12.5997, 22.3549, 1.7224



9.5292, 22.3549, 66.7421



# Rectangle

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



33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753



44.8145, 22.3549, 29.8822



12.5997, 22.3549, 1.7224



7.8504, 22.3549, 19.5305

# Sweetspot

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



33.1547, 22.3556, 97.1754



70.0369, 67.9035, 104.0231



50.6303, 63.9056, 104.2743



14.2403, 13.5818, 22.1210



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.



33.1547, 22.3556, 97.1754



27.2188, 15.5769, 96.1798



49.4935, 30.7785, 97.9400



17.3628, 17.5632, 22.7249



10.3276, 4.2345, 49.7076



1.0919, 0.4568, 4.8439



# Inverse Universe

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



59.5091, 36.4883, 73.7154



56.1612, 31.1412, 68.4418



50.7081, 78.9374, 25.6608



18.6181, 18.2305, 21.8719



27.1115, 13.3339, 30.3014

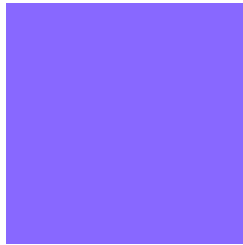


2.6790, 1.3140, 3.1570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

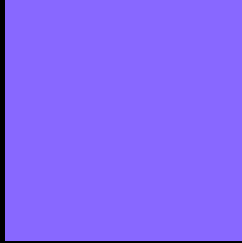
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

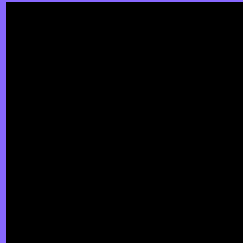
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1537, 22.3549,



# 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

33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753

### Protanopia

26.5559, 22.4916, 97.5494

### Deuteranopia

22.9530, 22.6013, 79.4967



## Tritanopia

19.5798, 22.1587, 30.0332

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753

**Protanomaly**

27.6357, 21.6048, 97.3213

**Deuteranomaly**

23.9543, 20.8633, 85.2026

**Tritanomaly**

23.1760, 21.4506, 48.8178

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753

**Achromatopsia**

21.5731, 22.6966, 24.7166

**Achromatomaly**

24.3467, 21.7959, 43.9981

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753 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(136, 104, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 104, 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(136, 104, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 104, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753 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(136, 104, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 104, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 104, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 104, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 104, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 104, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 33.1537, 22.3549, 97.1753 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 104, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
104, 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](#).

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