

# Converting Colors

XYZ(33.1435, 26.4146, 95.6455)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(33.1435, 26.4146, 95.6455)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(33.1750, 26.5316,  
95.4681)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7980FC
RGB	121, 128, 252
RGB Percent	47%, 50%, 99%
CMY	0.5255, 0.4980, 0.0118
CMYK	0.52, 0.49, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	237°, 96%, 73%
HSV	237°, 52%, 99%
XYZ	33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681
YIQ	140.0430, -43.9760, 37.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

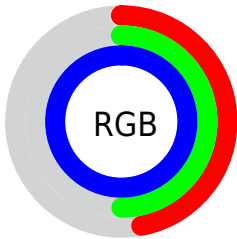
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	121, 128, 252
Decimal	7962876
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.54, 30.76, -62.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 70.025, 296.054
Yxy	26.5316, 0.2138, 0.1710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286152956 (0xFF7980FC)
YUV	140.0430, 55.1948, -16.7007
Hunter-Lab	51.5088, 24.8250, -73.8338

# Details

The XYZ color **33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **76.2506, 87.3840, 30.9390**, and the grayscale version is **24.7497, 26.0386, 28.3561**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53.6299, 50.0915, 101.4498**, and **14.3337, 10.4020, 52.8821** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.3394, 19.4349, 94.4064**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.6664, 35.5679, 96.8180**.

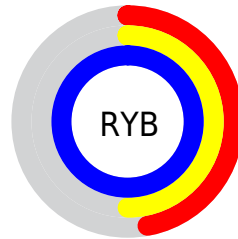
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (50%)

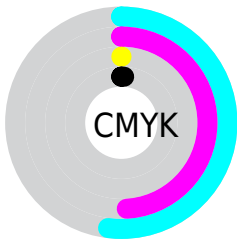
Blue (99%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (99%)

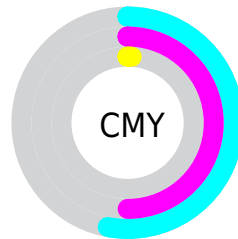


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (50%)


Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681 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 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 33.1750, 26.5316,  
95.4681


 33.1750, 26.5316,  
95.4681


308.0886,  
285.3820, 566.6850

 22.4204, 17.2218,  
71.9256


 64.0015, 54.1313,  
156.9123

 14.2845, 10.3927,  
52.6114

 84.8041, 73.1900,  
195.6510

 8.4018, 5.6601,  
37.1071


 109.6868, 96.2670,  
240.2923

 4.4071, 2.6395,  
24.9940

139.0149,  
123.7469, 291.2546

 1.9349, 0.9466,  
15.8536

173.1538,  
156.0139, 348.9565

 0.5970, 0.0000,  
9.2674

212.4688,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

193.4525, 413.8165

4.8168

257.3253,  
236.4471, 486.2532

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.0833

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6058

■ 33.1750, 26.5316,  
95.4681

■ 33.1750, 26.5316,  
95.4681

■ 27.3394, 19.4349,  
94.4064

■ 40.6664, 35.5679,  
96.8180

■ 23.0307, 14.1334,  
93.6102

■ 49.9225, 46.6690,  
98.4729

■ 20.1065, 10.4665,  
93.0566

■ 61.0473, 59.9526,  
100.4505

■ 18.3959, 8.2440,  
92.7178

■ 74.1353, 75.5267,  
102.7668

■ 17.7207, 7.3280,  
92.5765

■ 89.2750, 93.4922,  
105.4366

94.5708, 99.8083,  
106.3766

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.0997, 26.5316, 106.2484



33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681



41.5182, 26.5316, 64.0955

# Triad

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



33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681



35.5912, 26.5316, 4.7536



12.0853, 26.5316, 25.7589

# Complementary

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



33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681



76.2506, 87.3840, 30.9390

# 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.



13.8631, 26.5316, 9.7284



33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681



26.3693, 26.5316, 2.7465

# Square

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



33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681



43.1205, 26.5316, 12.7153



18.6465, 26.5316, 3.8430



13.1155, 26.5316, 54.9890



# Rectangle

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



33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681



44.8439, 26.5316, 41.8296



18.6465, 26.5316, 3.8430



12.3611, 26.5316, 18.9364

# Sweetspot

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



33.1762, 26.5325, 95.4688



70.4930, 70.8524, 104.5682



58.9147, 80.1739, 97.3761



14.4963, 14.4608, 22.2771



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.



33.1762, 26.5325, 95.4688



28.0557, 19.9291, 96.9758



42.7163, 30.1423, 95.6627



16.3574, 16.7916, 21.7643



9.2622, 3.8799, 48.2343



0.8832, 0.4100, 4.4758



# Inverse Universe

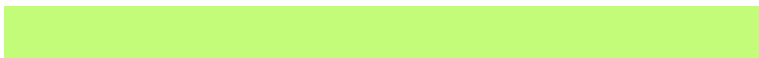
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



50.8796, 35.9303, 24.6762



48.0730, 30.8179, 16.8721



60.8290, 82.6355, 30.8352



17.2822, 17.2402, 18.0757



20.9671, 10.8026, 1.2694

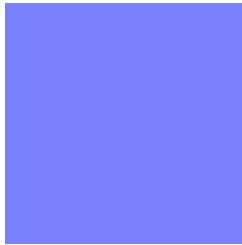


1.9547, 1.0056, 0.1849



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

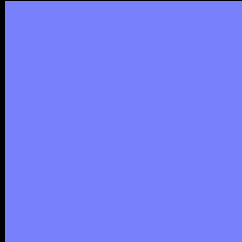
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

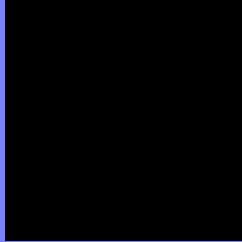
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# XYZ 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1750, 26.5316,



# 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

33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681

### Protanopia

30.2475, 26.5776, 98.1435

### Deuteranopia

27.7267, 26.6778, 93.3105



## Tritanopia

21.7423, 26.6455, 38.1796

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681

## Protanomaly

31.1008, 26.4176, 97.2259

## Deuteranomaly

28.7995, 26.1330, 93.9688

## Tritanomaly

25.0028, 26.1109, 55.3519

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681

## Achromatopsia

24.9269, 26.2251, 28.5591

## Achromatomaly

26.8175, 25.9311, 47.3078

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681 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(121, 128, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 128, 252)  
}
```

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(121, 128, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 128, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681 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(121, 128, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 128, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 128, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 128, 252); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 128, 252); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 128, 252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 33.1750, 26.5316, 95.4681 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 128, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
128, 252) }
```

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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