

# Converting Colors

XYZ(34.8356, 16.7964, 96.0137)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(34.8356, 16.7964, 96.0137)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160)</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(34.8293, 16.8066,  
96.0160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A824FF
RGB	168, 36, 255
RGB Percent	66%, 14%, 100%
CMY	0.3412, 0.8588, 0.0000
CMYK	0.34, 0.86, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	276°, 100%, 57%
HSV	276°, 86%, 100%
XYZ	34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160
YIQ	100.4340, 8.3730, 96.0930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

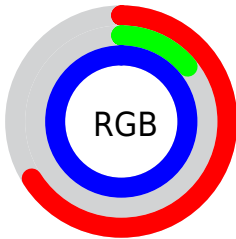
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 36, 255
Decimal	11019519
CIE Lab	48.02, 81.87, -81.42
CIE LCh	48, 115.463, 315.159
Yxy	16.8066, 0.2359, 0.1138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289209599 (0xFFA824FF)
YUV	100.4340, 76.2010, 59.2554
Hunter-Lab	40.9959, 79.9075, -110.1654

# Details

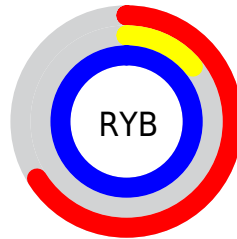
The XYZ color **34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **44.2466, 75.8582, 13.9793**, and the grayscale version is **12.0347, 12.6614, 13.7883**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.1145, 33.3808, 98.1460**, and **16.0219, 7.0954, 53.3484** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.2398, 14.7044, 95.7467**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.1364, 20.0921, 96.4759**.

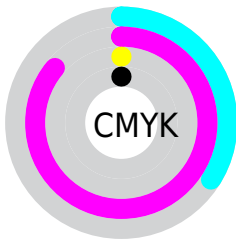
# Distribution



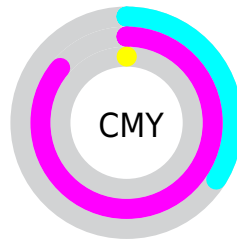
- Red (66%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160 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 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 34.8293, 16.8066,  
96.0160


 34.8293, 16.8066,  
96.0160


315.3355,  
234.0554, 568.4797

 23.6973, 10.0967,  
72.3793


 66.5570, 37.9930,  
157.6751


 15.2328, 5.4631,  
52.9799


 87.8834, 53.2382,  
196.5347


 9.0703, 2.5215,  
37.3991


 113.3387, 72.0973,  
241.3056

 4.8445, 0.8874,  
25.2184

 143.2882, 94.9548,  
292.4064

 2.1901, 0.0000,  
16.0194

 178.0973,  
122.1949, 350.2557

 0.7375, 0.0000,  
9.3834

 218.1313,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

154.2021, 415.2720

4.8919

263.7556,  
191.3608, 487.8738

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.1263

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6314

■ 34.8293, 16.8066,  
96.0160

■ 34.8293, 16.8066,  
96.0160

■ 32.2398, 14.7044,  
95.7467

■ 38.1364, 20.0921,  
96.4759

■ 31.3198, 14.0608,  
95.6710

■ 42.2623, 24.7616,  
97.1597

■ 47.2922, 30.9787,  
98.0947

■ 53.2985, 38.8834,  
99.3038

60.3456, 48.5993,  
100.8078

68.4918, 60.2384,  
102.6250

77.7909, 73.9032,  
104.7725

88.2927, 89.6889,  
107.2659

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.



21.8127, 16.8066, 148.5428



34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



44.2563, 16.8066, 37.3039

# Triad

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



34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



21.6809, 16.8066, 0.0000



3.3837, 16.8066, 37.8001

# Complementary

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



34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



44.2466, 75.8582, 13.9793

# 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.



3.3735, 16.8066, 7.1787



34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



11.2832, 16.8066, 0.0000

# Square

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



34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



34.6974, 16.8066, 0.0640



5.5568, 16.8066, 0.0956



5.5957, 16.8066, 96.6968



# Rectangle

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



34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



45.4259, 16.8066, 13.6062



5.5568, 16.8066, 0.0956



3.1693, 16.8066, 23.9644

# Sweetspot

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



34.8302, 16.8071, 96.0161



68.3886, 60.0888, 102.6016



25.9354, 21.9107, 97.4700



14.0076, 11.9523, 21.8187



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.



34.8302, 16.8071, 96.0161



31.3198, 14.0608, 95.6710



56.5932, 28.4108, 79.6669



18.0535, 17.9193, 22.7572



16.5382, 7.4362, 49.9983



1.7334, 0.7875, 4.8739



# Inverse Universe

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



45.4460, 23.9519, 20.9663



43.6036, 22.2054, 14.3765



37.2489, 72.1996, 15.9626



18.3083, 18.1066, 20.2404



22.8524, 11.6302, 7.8731

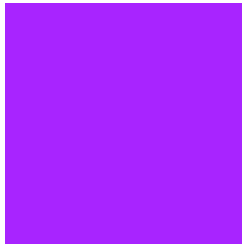


2.2771, 1.1532, 1.0407



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

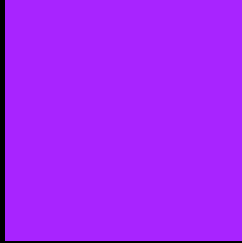
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

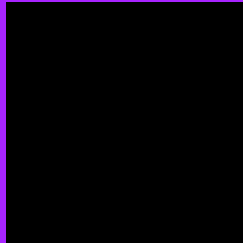
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 34.8293, 16.8066,



# 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

34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160

### Protanopia

20.1414, 16.9781, 78.5595

### Deuteranopia

16.9039, 16.9396, 57.6371



## Tritanopia

18.8594, 16.7332, 17.5651

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



## Protanomaly

20.7459, 13.4699, 83.9446



## Deuteranomaly

18.4653, 13.1920, 69.9797



## Tritanomaly

22.2593, 14.8516, 36.8154

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160



## Achromatopsia

12.1130, 12.7438, 13.8780



## Achromatomaly

17.1121, 12.0680, 32.8799

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160 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, 36, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 36, 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(168, 36, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 36, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160 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, 36, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 36, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 36, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 36, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 36, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 36,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 34.8293, 16.8066, 96.0160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 36, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 36,  
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