

# Converting Colors

XYZ(35.0709, 28.3853, 51.6058)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(35.0709, 28.3853, 51.6058)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015)</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(35.2646, 28.5774,  
51.8015)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B280BD
RGB	178, 128, 189
RGB Percent	70%, 50%, 74%
CMY	0.3020, 0.4980, 0.2588
CMYK	0.06, 0.32, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	289°, 32%, 62%
HSV	289°, 32%, 74%
XYZ	35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015
YIQ	149.9040, 10.2190, 29.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

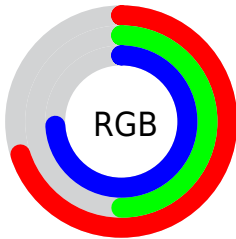
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	178, 128, 189
Decimal	11698365
CIE Lab	60.41, 29.94, -24.40
CIE LCh	60, 38.623, 320.829
Yxy	28.5774, 0.3049, 0.2471
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289888445 (0xFFB280BD)
YUV	149.9040, 19.2743, 24.6402
Hunter-Lab	53.4578, 24.2001, -20.0325

# Details

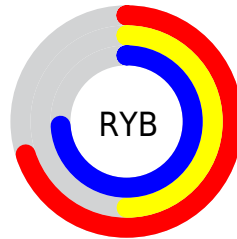
The XYZ color **35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **32.7422, 43.4434, 27.0830**, and the grayscale version is **28.8673, 30.3707, 33.0737**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.9370, 57.1327, 93.8860**, and **15.4097, 11.4831, 24.3260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.2532, 23.7005, 51.0193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.7564, 34.3850, 52.7389**.

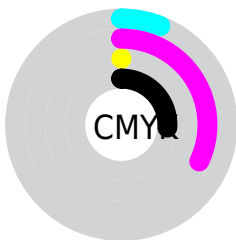
# Distribution



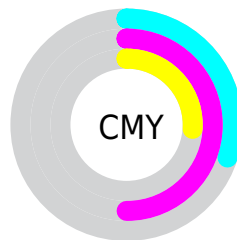
- Red (70%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015 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 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 35.2646, 28.5774,  
51.8015


 35.2646, 28.5774,  
51.8015

317.2223,  
295.2158, 410.6049


 24.0342, 18.7614,  
36.4657


 67.2268, 57.4050,  
94.2620

 15.4839, 11.4980,  
24.5016


 88.6893, 77.1853,  
122.2239

 9.2482, 6.4028,  
15.4905


 114.2933,  
101.0559, 155.2315

 4.9618, 3.0915,  
9.0139

144.4041,  
129.4010, 193.7034

 2.2594, 1.1797,  
4.6533

179.3871,  
162.6052, 238.0581

 0.7738, 0.0450,  
1.9902

219.6075,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

201.0528, 288.7143

0.5492

265.4308,  
245.1282, 346.0904

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.2646, 28.5774,  
51.8015

■ 35.2646, 28.5774,  
51.8015

■ 32.2532, 23.7005,  
51.0193

■ 38.7564, 34.3850,  
52.7389

■ 29.6938, 19.6996,  
50.3820

■ 42.7497, 41.1670,  
53.8375

■ 27.5591, 16.5197,  
49.8807

■ 47.2672, 48.9684,  
55.1052

■ 25.8176, 14.0982,  
49.5051

■ 52.3299, 57.8306,  
56.5489

■ 24.4334, 12.3630,  
49.2431

■ 57.9573, 67.7926,  
58.1752

■ 23.3635, 11.2286,  
49.0805

■ 64.1681, 78.8913,  
59.9901

■ 22.6876, 10.6348,  
49.0015

■ 69.2642, 87.7310,  
61.4277

■ 70.1958, 88.2112,  
61.4713

■ 71.1479, 88.7021,  
61.5159

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.7037, 28.5774, 64.3453



35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015



37.7304, 28.5774, 35.6848

# Triad

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



35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015



28.7136, 28.5774, 11.1632



19.1735, 28.5774, 41.8975

# Complementary

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



35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015



32.7422, 43.4434, 27.0830

# 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.



18.7780, 28.5774, 26.9547



35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015



23.9036, 28.5774, 11.9055

# Square

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



35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015



33.6561, 28.5774, 14.3555



20.4065, 28.5774, 16.8329



21.5620, 28.5774, 57.5219



# Rectangle

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



35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015



37.6707, 28.5774, 26.2519



20.4065, 28.5774, 16.8329



18.8156, 28.5774, 36.5465

# Sweetspot

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



35.2655, 28.5786, 51.8021



78.1944, 76.5277, 96.8762



27.3477, 26.7829, 51.8728



16.5812, 16.0549, 20.7675



90.7827, 95.5105, 104.0109



18.6292, 19.5994, 21.3438



# Same Dimension

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



35.2655, 28.5786, 51.8021



59.1135, 44.6053, 91.7203



35.9321, 29.1486, 41.6066



9.7567, 9.6069, 12.0123



15.3235, 7.1856, 32.9722



0.6450, 0.3046, 1.2936



# Inverse Universe

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



33.3665, 28.1224, 28.0967



55.3188, 43.7485, 41.8671



32.3920, 43.1017, 34.3476



9.5985, 9.5637, 10.2749



14.3360, 7.3655, 1.7969

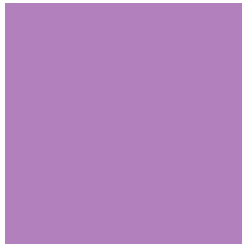


0.5833, 0.2972, 0.1851



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

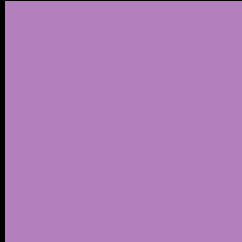
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015 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 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.2646, 28.5774,



# 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

35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015

### Protanopia

29.5691, 28.8307, 59.2648

### Deuteranopia

29.3328, 28.6791, 50.4440



## Tritanopia

31.0839, 28.4856, 31.4637

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015

## Protanomaly

31.1991, 28.4112, 56.6629

## Deuteranomaly

31.1950, 28.5371, 50.8778

## Tritanomaly

32.3647, 28.3824, 37.9550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015

## Achromatopsia

28.9890, 30.4987, 33.2131

## Achromatomaly

30.8710, 29.4999, 39.1889

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015 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(178, 128, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 128, 189)  
}
```

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(178, 128, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 128, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015 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(178, 128, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 128, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 128, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 128, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 128, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 128,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 35.2646, 28.5774, 51.8015 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 128, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
128, 189) }
```

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