

# Converting Colors

XYZ(35.4905, 28.2169, 45.0151)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(35.4905, 28.2169, 45.0151)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816)</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(35.5191, 28.2807,  
45.1816)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA7DB1
RGB	186, 125, 177
RGB Percent	73%, 49%, 69%
CMY	0.2706, 0.5098, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.05, 0.27
HSL	309°, 31%, 61%
HSV	309°, 33%, 73%
XYZ	35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816
YIQ	149.1670, 19.6640, 29.1040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

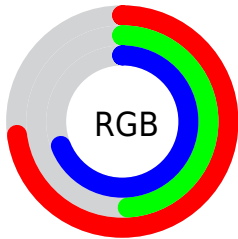
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	186, 125, 177
Decimal	12221873
CIELab	60.14, 31.95, -17.90
CIELCh	60, 36.620, 330.744
Yxy	28.2807, 0.3259, 0.2595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290411953 (0xFFBA7DB1)
YUV	149.1670, 13.7217, 32.3025
Hunter-Lab	53.1796, 26.1573, -13.1473

# Details

The XYZ color **35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **30.3206, 41.1998, 28.9103**, and the grayscale version is **28.5764, 30.0646, 32.7403**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.5905, 56.7787, 84.4878**, and **15.6699, 11.3929, 20.4419** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.1107, 23.8969, 43.0429**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.3757, 33.5511, 47.4974**.

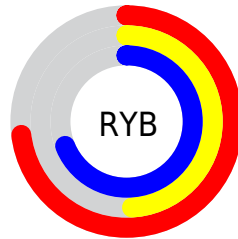
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (49%)

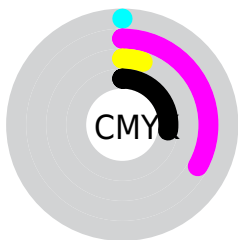
Blue (69%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (69%)

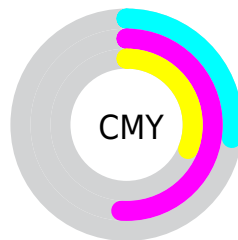


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (51%)


Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816 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 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 35.5191, 28.2807,  
45.1816


 35.5191, 28.2807,  
45.1816


318.3217,  
293.8058, 383.6901

 24.2314, 18.5374,  
31.2565


 67.6179, 56.9323,  
84.3142

 15.6310, 11.3365,  
20.5341


 89.1597, 76.6093,  
110.3588

 9.3526, 6.2936,  
12.5960


 114.8503,  
100.3664, 141.2802

 5.0308, 3.0244,  
7.0235

145.0549,  
128.5878, 177.4972

 2.3003, 1.1445,  
3.3981

180.1391,  
161.6581, 219.4281

 0.7948, 0.0157,  
1.3013

220.4680,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

199.9616, 267.4915

0.0629

266.4071,  
243.8827, 322.1060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.5191, 28.2807,  
45.1816

■ 35.5191, 28.2807,  
45.1816

■ 33.1107, 23.8969,  
43.0429

■ 38.3757, 33.5511,  
47.4974

■ 31.1232, 20.3464,  
41.0712

■ 41.7005, 39.7498,  
49.9964

■ 29.5302, 17.5765,  
39.2578

■ 45.5158, 46.9203,  
52.6862

■ 28.3015, 15.5264,  
37.5926

■ 49.8414, 55.1026,  
55.5738

■ 27.4024, 14.1268,  
36.0637

■ 54.6961, 64.3340,  
58.6655

■ 26.7910, 13.2943,  
34.6571

■ 60.0978, 74.6503,  
61.9674

■ 26.4694, 12.9270,  
33.6993

■ 65.9979, 85.9544,  
65.4636

■ 66.3136, 86.0807,  
67.1265

■ 66.6352, 86.2093,  
68.8197

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.7470, 28.2807, 58.6748



35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816



36.9182, 28.2807, 30.4595

# Triad

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



35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816



26.7633, 28.2807, 11.5447



19.8645, 28.2807, 45.9340

# Complementary

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



35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816



30.3206, 41.1998, 28.9103

# 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.



18.8493, 28.2807, 31.1286



35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816



22.5376, 28.2807, 13.5307

# Square

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



35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816



31.5215, 28.2807, 13.3383



19.7692, 28.2807, 19.8379



22.7180, 28.2807, 59.1905



# Rectangle

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



35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816



36.2031, 28.2807, 22.5377



19.7692, 28.2807, 19.8379



19.3129, 28.2807, 40.8516

# Sweetspot

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



35.5200, 28.2820, 45.1822



77.3138, 75.2901, 91.8678



25.8918, 23.2114, 49.5704



16.8193, 16.1930, 20.0825



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.



35.5200, 28.2820, 45.1822



61.3047, 45.6487, 79.2043



32.8796, 27.2258, 31.2784



9.3224, 9.1393, 11.0453



17.8293, 8.7055, 22.7857



0.6442, 0.3132, 0.8858



# Inverse Universe

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



35.5200, 28.2820, 45.1822



61.3047, 45.6487, 79.2043



32.6852, 42.1457, 41.3619



9.3224, 9.1393, 11.0453



17.8293, 8.7055, 22.7857

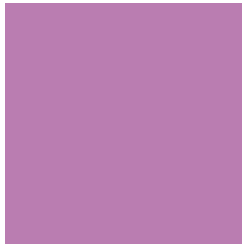


0.6442, 0.3132, 0.8858



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

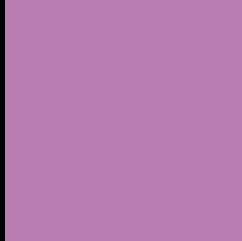
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

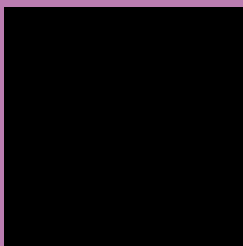
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.5191, 28.2807,



# 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

35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816

### Protanopia

28.9404, 28.6508, 52.7200

### Deuteranopia

28.9900, 28.4217, 44.0024



## Tritanopia

32.4252, 28.4006, 29.3641

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816

## Protanomaly

30.6515, 28.0695, 49.7014

## Deuteranomaly

31.0392, 28.1770, 44.3602

## Tritanomaly

33.2951, 28.1344, 34.6860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816

## Achromatopsia

28.5667, 30.0544, 32.7292

## Achromatomaly

30.5364, 28.9408, 36.7776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816 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(186, 125, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 125, 177)  
}
```

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(186, 125, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 125, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816 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(186, 125, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 125, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 125, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 125, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 125, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 125,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 35.5191, 28.2807, 45.1816 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 125, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
125, 177) }
```

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