

# Converting Colors

XYZ(35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(35.6109, 19.1819,  
56.4691)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C837C8
RGB	200, 55, 200
RGB Percent	78%, 22%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.7843, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	300°, 57%, 50%
HSV	300°, 72%, 78%
XYZ	35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691
YIQ	114.8850, 39.8750, 75.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

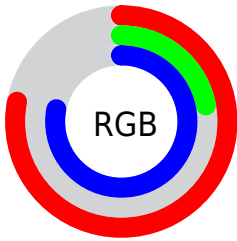
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 55, 200
Decimal	13121480
CIE Lab	50.90, 72.10, -45.34
CIE LCh	51, 85.170, 327.833
Yxy	19.1819, 0.3201, 0.1724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291311560 (0xFFC837C8)
YUV	114.8850, 41.9617, 74.6459
Hunter-Lab	43.7971, 68.4911, -45.7865

# Details

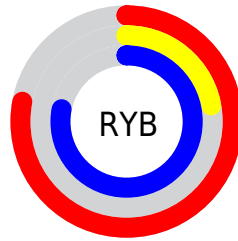
The XYZ color **35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **22.9203, 42.3974, 10.5910**, and the grayscale version is **16.1308, 16.9708, 18.4812**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65.5354, 40.9708, 99.0618**, and **16.2662, 7.7951, 27.4353** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.8463, 17.6522, 56.2143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.7617, 21.4829, 56.8529**.

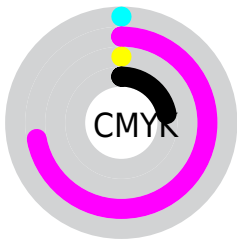
# Distribution



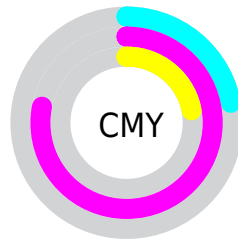
- Red (78%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691 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 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 35.6109, 19.1819,  
56.4691


 35.6109, 19.1819,  
56.4691


318.7176,  
247.4511, 428.8948

 24.3026, 11.8018,  
40.1726


 67.7589, 42.0412,  
101.1827

 15.6842, 6.6089,  
27.3584


 89.3292, 58.2893,  
130.4370

 9.3904, 3.2187,  
17.6077


 115.0509, 78.2620,  
164.8476

 5.0558, 1.2470,  
10.5022

 145.2894,  
102.3440, 204.8331

 2.3151, 0.0996,  
5.6233

 180.4099,  
130.9194, 250.8121

 0.8024, 0.0000,  
2.5523

220.7779,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

164.3729, 303.2030

0.8677

266.7587,  
203.0886, 362.4244

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.6109, 19.1819,  
56.4691

■ 35.6109, 19.1819,  
56.4691

■ 34.8463, 17.6522,  
56.2143

■ 36.7617, 21.4829,  
56.8529

■ 34.4160, 16.7915,  
56.0708

■ 38.3380, 24.6355,  
57.3784

■ 34.2450, 16.4496,  
56.0138

■ 40.3768, 28.7130,  
58.0581

■ 42.9103, 33.7799,  
58.9026

■ 45.9679, 39.8952,  
59.9219

■ 49.5768, 47.1129,  
61.1249

■ 53.7622, 55.4838,  
62.5201

■ 58.5478, 65.0550,  
64.1154

■ 63.9561, 75.8714,  
65.9182

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.8624, 19.1819, 94.3299



35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



39.6085, 19.1819, 22.6844

# Triad

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



35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



18.8495, 19.1819, 0.1852



7.3524, 19.1819, 50.7906

# Complementary

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



35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



22.9203, 42.3974, 10.5910

# 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.



6.3845, 19.1819, 19.1849



35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



11.6815, 19.1819, 0.8698

# Square

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



35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



28.2557, 19.1819, 1.1009



7.6909, 19.1819, 4.6685



10.9127, 19.1819, 89.6305



# Rectangle

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



35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



38.3397, 19.1819, 9.6795



7.6909, 19.1819, 4.6685



6.7719, 19.1819, 38.5002

# Sweetspot

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



35.6116, 19.1828, 56.4695



79.6904, 69.2808, 103.7799



13.3680, 7.7157, 55.4290



16.7244, 14.1637, 22.1023



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.



35.6116, 19.1828, 56.4695



59.8378, 29.5760, 97.1616



29.0500, 16.5581, 21.9164



11.0832, 10.8166, 13.4212



21.7740, 10.4591, 35.6151



1.0310, 0.4952, 1.6864



# Inverse Universe

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



35.6116, 19.1828, 56.4695



59.8378, 29.5760, 97.1616



26.0942, 43.6670, 27.3048



11.0832, 10.8166, 13.4212



21.7740, 10.4591, 35.6151

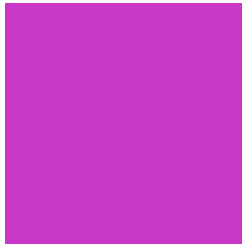


1.0310, 0.4952, 1.6864



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

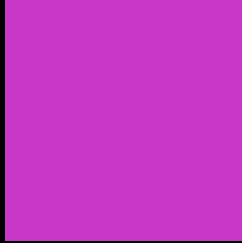
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

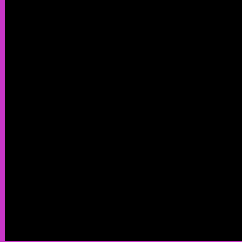
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.6109, 19.1819,



# 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

35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691

### Protanopia

23.6166, 19.6247, 92.9857

### Deuteranopia

20.0915, 19.6152, 51.4424



## Tritanopia

26.6378, 19.0366, 13.5797

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



## Protanomaly

21.3158, 15.2481, 78.1636



## Deuteranomaly

22.8577, 17.1424, 53.1430



## Tritanomaly

28.7657, 18.3765, 24.5852

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691



## Achromatopsia

16.2955, 17.1441, 18.6699



## Achromatomaly

20.9567, 16.0150, 29.1808

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691 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(200, 55, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 55, 200)  
}
```

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(200, 55, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 55, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691 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(200, 55, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 55, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 55, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 55, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 55, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 55,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 35.6109, 19.1819, 56.4691 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 55, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 55,  
200) }
```

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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