

# Converting Colors

XYZ(37.6352, 21.1777, 91.5913)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(37.6352, 21.1777, 91.5913)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(37.7464, 21.2188,  
91.7287)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B14BF9
RGB	177, 75, 249
RGB Percent	69%, 29%, 98%
CMY	0.3059, 0.7059, 0.0235
CMYK	0.29, 0.70, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	275°, 94%, 64%
HSV	275°, 70%, 98%
XYZ	37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287
YIQ	125.3340, 4.9380, 75.7380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

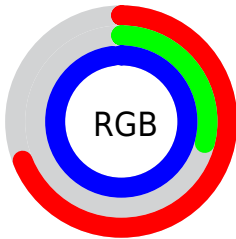
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	177, 75, 249
Decimal	11619321
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.19, 69.30, -69.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 98.216, 314.874
Y <sub>xy</sub>	21.2188, 0.2505, 0.1408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289809401 (0xFFB14BF9)
YUV	125.3340, 60.9673, 45.3111
Hunter-Lab	46.0639, 65.6576, -85.8217

# Details

The XYZ color **37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **47.1785, 74.4627, 18.5432**, and the grayscale version is **19.4062, 20.4168, 22.2339**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.0914, 41.4571, 99.3899**, and **16.8752, 7.6131, 49.8703** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.1170, 17.3124, 91.1664**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.2154, 26.5387, 92.5204**.

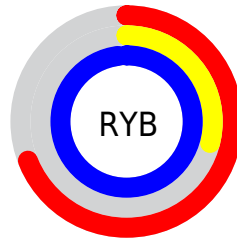
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (29%)

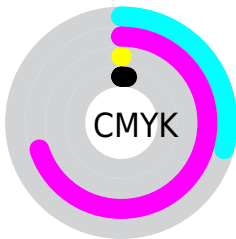
Blue (98%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (98%)

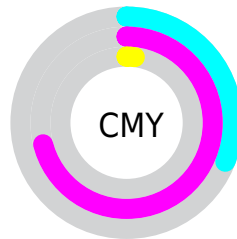


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (71%)


Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287 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 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 37.7464, 21.2188,  
91.7287


 37.7464, 21.2188,  
91.7287


327.8305,  
258.4390, 554.3529

 25.9622, 13.2840,  
68.8335


 71.0257, 45.4514,  
151.6938


 16.9279, 7.6244,  
50.1052


 93.2515, 62.5180,  
189.6007


 10.2781, 3.8556,  
35.1253


 119.6886, 83.3974,  
233.3487

 5.6474, 1.5931,  
23.4751

 150.7023,  
108.4739, 283.3563

 2.6705, 0.3529,  
14.7361

 186.6580,  
138.1319, 340.0419

 0.9820, 0.0000,  
8.4898

227.9210,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

172.7558, 403.8242

4.3177

274.8568,  
212.7301, 475.1217

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.8012

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4287

■ 37.7464, 21.2188,  
91.7287

■ 37.7464, 21.2188,  
91.7287

■ 34.1170, 17.3124,  
91.1664

■ 42.2154, 26.5387,  
92.5204

■ 31.2382, 14.6511,  
90.8044

■ 47.5935, 33.4097,  
93.5632

■ 28.9730, 12.9657,  
90.5985

■ 53.9458, 41.9547,  
94.8778

■ 28.9474, 12.9477,  
90.5964

■ 61.3298, 52.2838,  
96.4823

69.7981, 64.4972,  
98.3934

79.3997, 78.6875,  
100.6263

90.1800, 94.9411,  
103.1954

94.0990, 99.6196,  
103.8919

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



25.7274, 21.2188, 133.7881



37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



46.1670, 21.2188, 41.4227

# Triad

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



37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



25.8269, 21.2188, 0.0000



6.3891, 21.2188, 41.0667

# Complementary

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



37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



47.1785, 74.4627, 18.5432

# 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.



6.3996, 21.2188, 11.1829



37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



15.4731, 21.2188, 0.0000

# Square

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



37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



37.8404, 21.2188, 1.7006



9.1228, 21.2188, 1.6697



9.0864, 21.2188, 91.2853



# Rectangle

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



37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



47.2492, 21.2188, 18.5861



9.1228, 21.2188, 1.6697



6.1163, 21.2188, 28.2997

# Sweetspot

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



37.7474, 21.2196, 91.7292



72.5944, 66.5005, 103.6175



30.5127, 29.3593, 93.6817



14.9921, 13.4411, 22.0542



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.



37.7474, 21.2196, 91.7292



34.6392, 16.9389, 96.0516



56.5067, 31.1416, 81.2523



17.2582, 17.1457, 21.7851



15.6605, 7.0160, 48.5024



1.5710, 0.7119, 4.4978



# Inverse Universe

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



46.8498, 27.2789, 30.3997



46.0173, 24.4286, 23.2096



38.6020, 69.9774, 21.0346



17.5424, 17.3443, 19.4462



22.2900, 11.3317, 8.2353

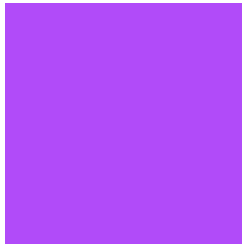


2.1158, 1.0701, 1.0331



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

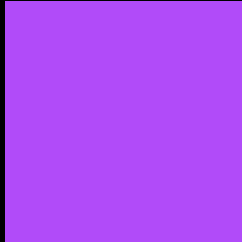
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

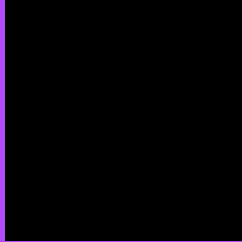
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 37.7464, 21.2188,



# 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

37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287

### Protanopia

25.7286, 21.6930, 97.4389

### Deuteranopia

21.9862, 21.5667, 76.4028



## Tritanopia

23.4646, 20.9400, 22.2071

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



## Protanomaly

26.6300, 19.3312, 95.2563



## Deuteranomaly

22.8306, 18.2980, 81.6854



## Tritanomaly

27.0136, 19.9962, 40.4661

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287



## Achromatopsia

19.4927, 20.5079, 22.3331



## Achromatomaly

24.0150, 19.3470, 40.4988

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287 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(177, 75, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 75, 249)  
}
```

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(177, 75, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 75, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287 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(177, 75, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 75, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(177, 75, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 75, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 75, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 75,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 37.7464, 21.2188, 91.7287 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 75, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177, 75,  
249) }
```

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