

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.0930, 31.7831, 51.4352)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.0930, 31.7831, 51.4352)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152)</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(40.0933, 31.8691,  
51.6152)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C484BC
RGB	196, 132, 188
RGB Percent	77%, 52%, 74%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4823, 0.2627
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.04, 0.23
HSL	308°, 35%, 64%
HSV	308°, 33%, 77%
XYZ	40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152
YIQ	157.5200, 20.1680, 30.9840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

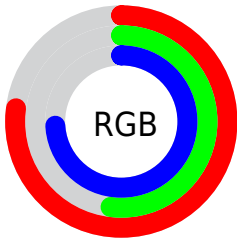
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	196, 132, 188
Decimal	12879036
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.23, 33.46, -19.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 38.641, 329.979
Yxy	31.8691, 0.3244, 0.2579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291069116 (0xFFC484BC)
YUV	157.5200, 15.0266, 33.7470
Hunter-Lab	56.4527, 27.9803, -14.6924

# Details

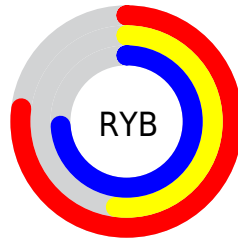
The XYZ color **40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **33.9906, 46.2798, 31.9542**, and the grayscale version is **32.2109, 33.8884, 36.9045**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.3961, 62.5321, 93.7368**, and **18.3001, 13.2968, 24.5237** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.4193, 26.9398, 49.4320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.2730, 37.8017, 53.9898**.

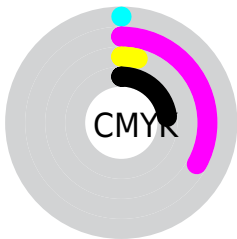
# Distribution



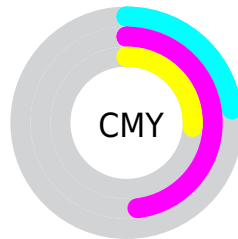
- Red (77%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152 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 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.0933, 31.8691,  
51.6152

 40.0933, 31.8691,  
51.6152

337.6443,  
310.5225, 409.8639


 27.7958, 21.2615,  
36.3183


 74.5890, 62.6058,  
93.9843

 18.3115, 13.3153,  
24.3885


 97.5179, 83.5038,  
121.8936

 11.2749, 7.6460,  
15.4072


 124.7214,  
108.6006, 154.8441

 6.3207, 3.8693,  
8.9559

156.5648,  
138.2808, 193.2544

 3.0836, 1.6007,  
4.6160

193.4134,  
172.9287, 237.5429

 1.1981, 0.3581,  
1.9690

235.6327,

 0.1049, 0.0000,

212.9287, 288.1283

0.5361

283.5878,  
258.6652, 345.4291

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.0933, 31.8691,  
51.6152

■ 40.0933, 31.8691,  
51.6152

■ 37.4193, 26.9398,  
49.4320

■ 43.2730, 37.8017,  
53.9898

■ 35.2201, 22.9534,  
47.4287

■ 46.9815, 44.7850,  
56.5625

■ 33.4658, 19.8497,  
45.5957

■ 51.2436, 52.8685,  
59.3422

■ 32.1220, 17.5599,  
43.9212

■ 56.0821, 62.0974,  
62.3364

■ 31.1491, 16.0049,  
42.3921

■ 61.5182, 72.5142,  
65.5524

■ 30.4996, 15.0897,  
40.9924

■ 67.5723, 84.1596,  
68.9970

■ 30.1636, 14.6953,  
40.0246

■ 69.5631, 87.6710,  
71.1099

■ 69.8615, 87.7904,  
72.6816

■ 70.1647, 87.9117,  
74.2778

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.7240, 31.8691, 66.9654



40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152



41.7792, 31.8691, 34.7108

# Triad

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



40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152



30.2944, 31.8691, 12.7982



22.2290, 31.8691, 51.5909

# Complementary

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



40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152



33.9906, 46.2798, 31.9542

# 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.



21.1286, 31.8691, 34.6893



40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152



25.4381, 31.8691, 14.9331

# Square

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



40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152



35.7313, 31.8691, 14.9392



22.2321, 31.8691, 21.9545



25.4323, 31.8691, 66.9487



# Rectangle

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



40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152



41.0172, 31.8691, 25.5803



22.2321, 31.8691, 21.9545



21.6190, 31.8691, 45.7644

# Sweetspot

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



40.0943, 31.8705, 51.6159



86.9388, 84.5921, 103.6853



28.9420, 26.0189, 55.7219



18.3826, 17.6788, 22.0428



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.



40.0943, 31.8705, 51.6159



69.1655, 51.3312, 90.7147



37.0634, 30.6582, 35.6554



10.4413, 10.2251, 12.4147



19.4031, 9.4510, 25.8323



0.8539, 0.4146, 1.1978



# Inverse Universe

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



40.0943, 31.8705, 51.6159



69.1655, 51.3312, 90.7147



36.6521, 47.3444, 45.9695



10.4413, 10.2251, 12.4147



19.4031, 9.4510, 25.8323

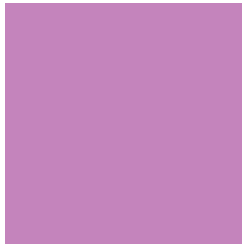


0.8539, 0.4146, 1.1978



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

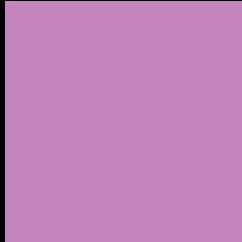
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

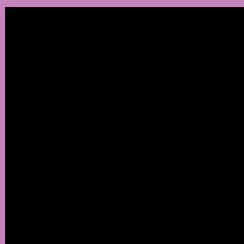
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.0933, 31.8691,



# 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

40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152

### Protanopia

32.7041, 32.2962, 60.3872

### Deuteranopia

32.8002, 32.0878, 50.3637



## Tritanopia

36.2235, 31.7436, 33.0721

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152

## Protanomaly

34.7006, 31.7556, 57.1238

## Deuteranomaly

35.0476, 31.6251, 50.7114

## Tritanomaly

37.4973, 31.6261, 39.2501

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152

## Achromatopsia

32.4990, 34.1914, 37.2345

## Achromatomaly

34.9221, 33.1301, 42.0903

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152 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(196, 132, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 132, 188)  
}
```

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(196, 132, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 132, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152 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".

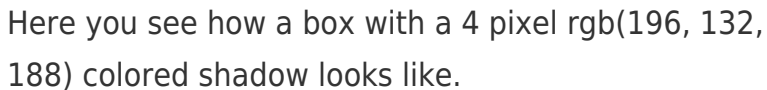
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 132, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 132, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 132, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 132, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 132, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 132, 188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.0933, 31.8691, 51.6152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 132, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
132, 188) }
```

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