

# Converting Colors

XYZ(41.8444, 32.2823, 33.6365)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(41.8444, 32.2823, 33.6365)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569)</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(42.0019, 32.4571,  
33.7569)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D98098
RGB	217, 128, 152
RGB Percent	85%, 50%, 60%
CMY	0.1490, 0.4980, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.30, 0.15
HSL	344°, 54%, 68%
HSV	344°, 41%, 85%
XYZ	42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569
YIQ	157.3470, 45.3400, 26.3320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

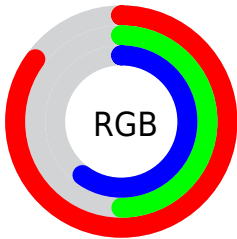
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">217, 128, 152</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14254232</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.72, 37.23, 2.08</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">64, 37.286, 3.204</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">32.4571, 0.3881, 0.2999</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292444312</a> (0xFFD98098)
YUV	<a href="#">157.3470, -2.6361, 52.3157</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.9711, 31.8994, 4.7489</a>

# Details

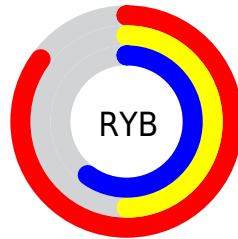
The XYZ color **42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **43.3421, 58.0658, 59.3785**, and the grayscale version is **32.2022, 33.8792, 36.8945**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.1085, 59.1721, 66.1715**, and **19.5000, 13.7209, 13.9326** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.2556, 26.9049, 26.5260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.5287, 39.2923, 42.1045**.

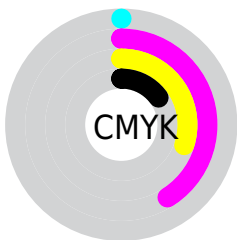
# Distribution



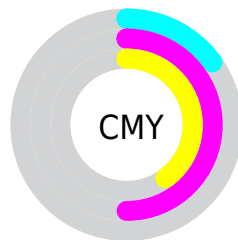
- Red (85%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569 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 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 42.0019, 32.4571,  
33.7569


 42.0019, 32.4571,  
33.7569


345.4823,  
313.1963, 333.7827


 29.2939, 21.7109,  
22.4311


 77.4676, 63.5270,  
66.6850

 19.4487, 13.6446,  
13.9726


 100.9561, 84.6195,  
89.1244

 12.1008, 7.8739,  
7.9631

 128.7687,  
109.9294, 116.1053

 6.8851, 4.0144,  
3.9839

161.2709,  
139.8414, 148.0464

 3.4360, 1.6816,  
1.6165

198.8280,  
174.7396, 185.3661

 1.3883, 0.4117,  
0.3026

241.8054,

 0.2479, 0.0000,

215.0086, 228.4831

0.0000

290.5684,  
261.0327, 277.8157

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 42.0019, 32.4571,  
33.7569

■ 42.0019, 32.4571,  
33.7569

■ 38.2556, 26.9049,  
26.5260

■ 46.5287, 39.2923,  
42.1045

■ 35.2414, 22.5503,  
20.3610

■ 51.8752, 47.4793,  
51.6126

■ 32.9094, 19.3050,  
15.2095


■ 58.0813, 57.0876,  
62.3251


■ 31.2019, 17.0665,  
11.0139


■ 65.1833, 68.1807,  
74.2828

■ 30.0513, 15.7126,  
7.7098

■ 73.2153, 80.8179,  
87.5248

 29.3920, 15.0624,  
5.4293

 81.1786, 92.9930,  
101.7442

 82.4252, 93.4917,  
108.3092

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.7100, 32.4571, 49.9564



42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569



40.0384, 32.4571, 21.8139

# Triad

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



42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569



25.6703, 32.4571, 16.3243



26.5401, 32.4571, 67.7313

# Complementary

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



42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569



43.3421, 58.0658, 59.3785

# 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.



23.1865, 32.4571, 53.5463



42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569



22.7256, 32.4571, 23.8955

# Square

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



42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569



30.2916, 32.4571, 13.6998



21.8697, 32.4571, 36.9724



31.4142, 32.4571, 72.5365



# Rectangle

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



42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569



37.2640, 32.4571, 16.9499



21.8697, 32.4571, 36.9724



25.2169, 32.4571, 63.7369

# Sweetspot

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



42.0028, 32.4587, 33.7575



82.6614, 80.6498, 88.0395



41.9282, 31.6281, 69.5406



17.4290, 16.8525, 18.3923



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.



42.0028, 32.4587, 33.7575



55.9066, 39.9095, 39.7554



42.9905, 37.2675, 25.3517



13.1995, 13.1089, 14.3119



17.8303, 9.1332, 3.4864



1.1909, 0.6060, 0.4142



# Inverse Universe

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



42.0028, 32.4587, 33.7575



55.9066, 39.9095, 39.7554



41.5571, 49.8588, 73.0790



13.1995, 13.1089, 14.3119



17.8303, 9.1332, 3.4864

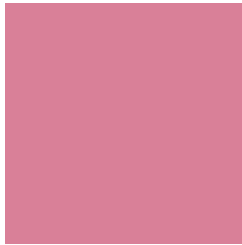


1.1909, 0.6060, 0.4142



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

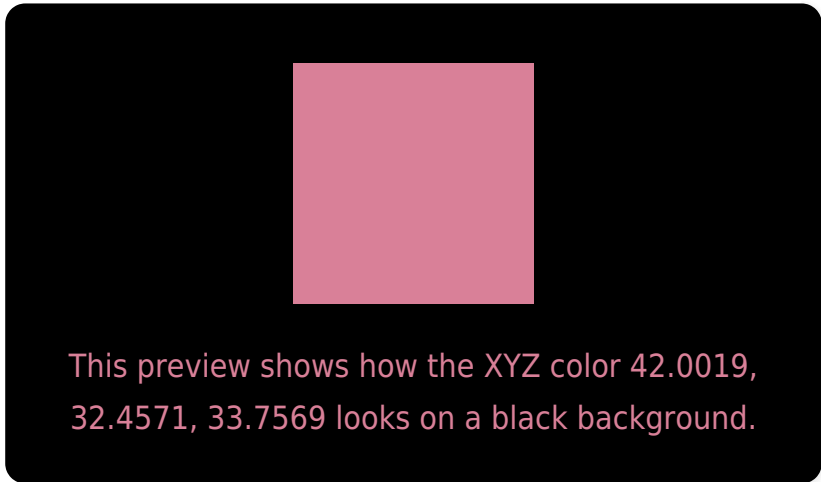
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

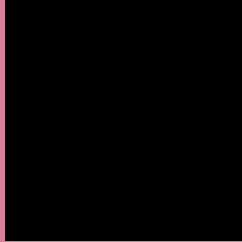
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.0019, 32.4571,



# 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

42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569

### Protanopia

31.8571, 32.7712, 41.2057

### Deuteranopia

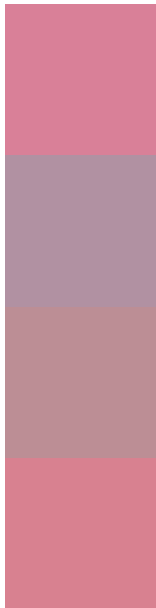
33.2649, 32.7215, 32.5796



## Tritanopia

41.0352, 32.4576, 28.9131

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569

## Protanomaly

34.7784, 32.2065, 38.5659

## Deuteranomaly

35.8369, 32.2073, 32.7616

## Tritanomaly

41.2032, 32.3131, 30.4510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569

## Achromatopsia

32.0474, 33.7164, 36.7171

## Achromatomaly

34.7857, 32.5080, 35.4516

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569 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(217, 128, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 128, 152)  
}
```

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(217, 128, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 128, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569 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(217, 128, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 128, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 128, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 128, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 128, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 128,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 42.0019, 32.4571, 33.7569 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 128, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
128, 152) }
```

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