

# Converting Colors

XYZ(44.2213, 32.9154, 59.0831)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(44.2213, 32.9154, 59.0831)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638)</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(44.1444, 32.8057,  
59.2638)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D07FC9
RGB	208, 127, 201
RGB Percent	82%, 50%, 79%
CMY	0.1843, 0.5019, 0.2118
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.03, 0.18
HSL	305°, 46%, 66%
HSV	305°, 39%, 82%
XYZ	44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638
YIQ	159.6550, 24.5220, 40.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

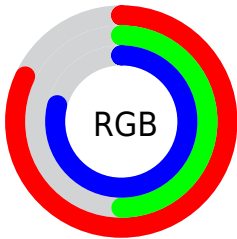
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	208, 127, 201
Decimal	13664201
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.00, 42.37, -25.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 49.379, 329.100
Yxy	32.8057, 0.3241, 0.2408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291854281 (0xFFD07FC9)
YUV	159.6550, 20.3831, 42.3986
Hunter-Lab	57.2763, 37.3414, -21.2540

# Details

The XYZ color **44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **35.6127, 51.3461, 30.5900**, and the grayscale version is **33.1572, 34.8840, 37.9887**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.8139, 61.5277, 102.4880**, and **20.7314, 13.8141, 29.1775** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.5203, 27.8934, 57.3521**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.3276, 38.8310, 61.3748**.

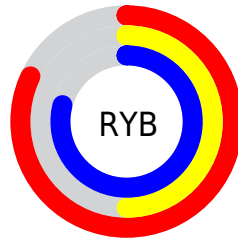
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (50%)

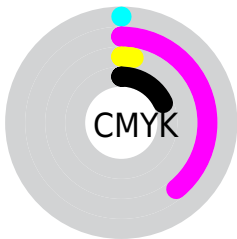
Blue (79%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (79%)

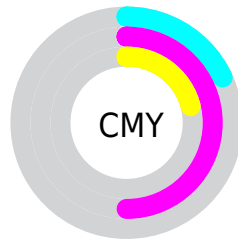


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (50%)


Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638 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 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 44.1444, 32.8057,  
59.2638

 44.1444, 32.8057,  
59.2638

354.1395,  
314.7733, 439.6079


 30.9824, 21.9776,  
42.4041


 80.6800, 64.0721,  
105.2939

 20.7372, 13.8405,  
29.0899


 104.7843, 85.2792,  
135.3013

 13.0434, 8.0098,  
18.9027


 133.2668,  
110.7147, 170.5284

 7.5357, 4.1012,  
11.4239

166.4929,  
140.7631, 211.3937

 3.8486, 1.7303,  
6.2350

204.8278,  
175.8088, 258.3158

 1.6168, 0.4432,  
2.9174

248.6370,

 0.4033, 0.0000,

216.2361, 311.7132

1.0526

298.2858,  
262.4295, 372.0043

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 44.1444, 32.8057,  
59.2638

■ 44.1444, 32.8057,  
59.2638

■ 41.5203, 27.8934,  
57.3521

■ 47.3276, 38.8310,  
61.3748

■ 39.4178, 24.0208,  
55.6261

■ 51.0981, 46.0276,  
63.6934

■ 37.7996, 21.1131,  
54.0736

■ 55.4862, 54.4553,  
66.2302

■ 36.6224, 19.0834,  
52.6803

■ 60.5189, 64.1683,  
68.9942

■ 35.8350, 17.8293,  
51.4289

■ 66.2217, 75.2176,  
71.9940

35.3544, 17.1850,  
50.2918

72.6190, 87.6516,  
75.2377

35.3096, 17.1288,  
50.1740

73.8574, 89.7639,  
76.7742

74.0877, 89.8561,  
77.9871

74.3206, 89.9492,  
79.2135

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.1593, 32.8057, 80.8170



44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



46.5830, 32.8057, 36.3259

# Triad

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



44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



31.3917, 32.8057, 9.4544



20.8802, 32.8057, 57.8129

# Complementary

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



44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



35.6127, 51.3461, 30.5900

# 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.



19.6138, 32.8057, 35.1205



44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



25.1097, 32.8057, 11.5921

# Square

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



44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



38.5779, 32.8057, 11.8791



21.0417, 32.8057, 19.4193



24.7955, 32.8057, 79.7828



# Rectangle

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



44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



45.6281, 32.8057, 24.5803



21.0417, 32.8057, 19.4193



20.1589, 32.8057, 49.8001

# Sweetspot

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



44.1455, 32.8072, 59.2645



85.6303, 81.8374, 103.6739



28.7678, 24.7823, 62.9425



18.1284, 17.1322, 22.0756



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.



44.1455, 32.8072, 59.2645



66.3517, 45.2005, 91.3270



40.0140, 31.1546, 37.5088



12.2649, 11.9907, 14.6707



22.0247, 10.6827, 31.3657



1.2447, 0.6026, 1.8236



# Inverse Universe

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



44.1455, 32.8072, 59.2645



66.3517, 45.2005, 91.3270



38.9739, 52.6906, 48.2899



12.2649, 11.9907, 14.6707



22.0247, 10.6827, 31.3657



1.2447, 0.6026, 1.8236



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

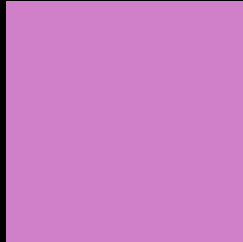
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

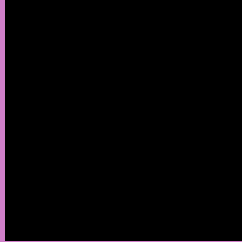
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 44.1444, 32.8057,



# 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

44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638

### Protanopia

34.2739, 33.0713, 72.9836

### Deuteranopia

33.5865, 32.8316, 56.7915



## Tritanopia

38.5212, 32.7326, 32.3047

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



## Protanomaly

36.8088, 32.3786, 67.9280



## Deuteranomaly

36.5931, 32.2682, 57.7258



## Tritanomaly

40.4020, 32.6776, 40.7372

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638



## Achromatopsia

33.4132, 35.1533, 38.2819



## Achromatomaly

36.4592, 33.6221, 45.1255

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638 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(208, 127, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 127, 201)  
}
```

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(208, 127, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 127, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638 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(208, 127, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 127, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(208, 127, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 127, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 127, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 127,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 44.1444, 32.8057, 59.2638 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 127, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
127, 201) }
```

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