

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.8749, 41.7063,  
100.0935)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.8749, 41.7063, 100.0935)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(47.0513, 41.8779,  
100.2111)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A4FF
RGB	166, 164, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 100%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3569, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.36, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	241°, 100%, 82%
HSV	241°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111
YIQ	174.9720, -28.0190, 28.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

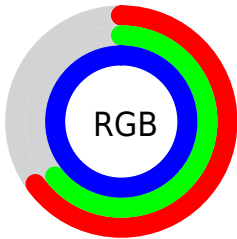
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 164, 255
Decimal	10921215
CIE Lab	70.79, 21.45, -44.91
CIE LCh	71, 49.771, 295.531
Yxy	41.8779, 0.2488, 0.2214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111295 (0xFFA6A4FF)
YUV	174.9720, 39.4538, -7.8684
Hunter-Lab	64.7131, 16.5349, -46.5139

# Details

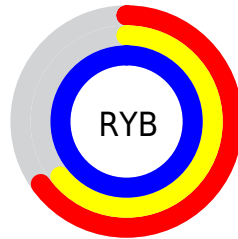
The XYZ color **47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **82.9689, 95.0830, 49.1034**, and the grayscale version is **40.5471, 42.6587, 46.4553**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.8129, 73.5710, 104.9180**, and **22.5428, 19.0451, 55.9140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.2063, 31.2100, 98.6182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8276, 54.9010, 102.1569**.

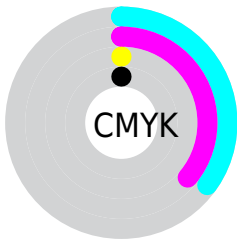
# Distribution



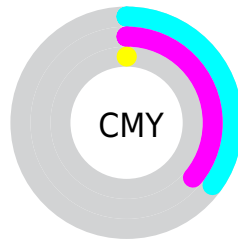
- Red (65%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111 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 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.0513, 41.8779,  
100.2111

■ 47.0513, 41.8779,  
100.2111

365.6648,  
353.9765, 582.1217

■ 33.2843, 29.0057,  
75.8590

■ 85.0085, 78.0148,  
163.5017

■ 22.5046, 19.0851,  
55.8109

■ 109.9294,  
102.0483, 203.2772

■ 14.3468, 11.7318,  
39.6484

139.2990,  
130.5710, 249.0309

■ 8.4456, 6.5613,  
26.9528

173.4826,  
163.9673, 301.1814

■ 4.4356, 3.1893,  
17.3056

212.8457,  
202.6216, 360.1472

■ 1.9514, 1.2314,  
10.2884

257.7535,

■ 0.6064, 0.0871,

246.9183, 426.3468

5.4825

308.5714,  
297.2418, 500.1988

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4694

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8239

■ 47.0513, 41.8779,  
100.2111

■ 47.0513, 41.8779,  
100.2111

■ 38.2063, 31.2100,  
98.6182

■ 57.8276, 54.9010,  
102.1569

■ 31.1746, 22.7525,  
97.3563

■ 70.6354, 70.4035,  
104.4741

■ 25.8318, 16.3517,  
96.4025

■ 85.5732, 88.5062,  
107.1810

■ 22.0362, 11.8324,  
95.7302

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 19.6229, 8.9902,  
95.3088

■ 18.3897, 7.5728,  
95.1002

■ 18.1202, 7.2562,  
95.0533

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.5785, 41.8779, 107.6651



47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111



54.3910, 41.8779, 76.5012

# Triad

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



47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111



49.4894, 41.8779, 17.4323



25.9726, 41.8779, 42.1436

# Complementary

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



47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111



82.9689, 95.0830, 49.1034

# 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.



28.0898, 41.8779, 24.3900



47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111



41.0545, 41.8779, 13.6156

# Square

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



47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111



55.9297, 41.8779, 28.6643



33.3414, 41.8779, 15.6307



27.1199, 41.8779, 68.1542



# Rectangle

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



47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111



57.2541, 41.8779, 57.9375



33.3414, 41.8779, 15.6307



26.3169, 41.8779, 35.1480

# Sweetspot

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



47.0527, 41.8794, 100.2113



77.3630, 78.5540, 105.6927



68.6386, 85.6690, 107.5259



16.1317, 16.2962, 22.5452



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.



47.0527, 41.8794, 100.2113



40.3985, 33.8515, 99.0125



58.1952, 47.6236, 100.7328



17.0399, 17.3968, 22.7098



9.4841, 3.7997, 49.6681



0.9359, 0.3764, 4.8366



# Inverse Universe

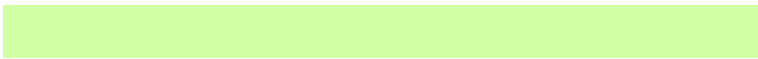
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.2455, 54.9038, 99.7178



69.0832, 48.6836, 98.3417



68.4693, 87.6082, 48.4248



18.7744, 18.2931, 22.6952



30.5233, 14.6986, 48.2675

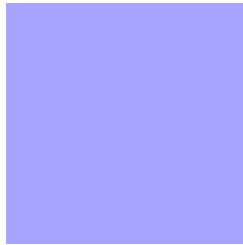


2.9772, 1.4333, 4.7274



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

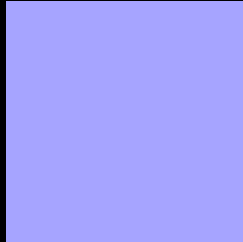
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

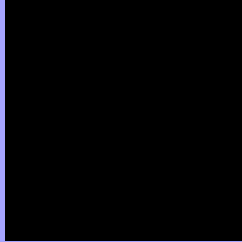
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.0513, 41.8779,



# 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

47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111

### Protanopia

43.9263, 41.8987, 100.3798

### Deuteranopia

43.1296, 42.0859, 98.7787



## Tritanopia

38.0750, 41.8813, 55.3673

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111

## Protanomaly

45.0015, 41.9007, 100.3235

## Deuteranomaly

44.4718, 41.9213, 99.5136

## Tritanomaly

40.7948, 41.5282, 69.4840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111

## Achromatopsia

40.7470, 42.8690, 46.6844

## Achromatomaly

42.4753, 42.2561, 63.0443

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111 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(166, 164, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 164, 255)  
}
```

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(166, 164, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 164, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111 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(166, 164, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 164, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 164, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 164, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 47.0513, 41.8779, 100.2111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 164, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
164, 255) }
```

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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