

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.9864, 32.8043, 97.3056)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.9864, 32.8043, 97.3056)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360)</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(47.0894, 32.9085,  
97.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C17CFE
RGB	193, 124, 254
RGB Percent	76%, 49%, 100%
CMY	0.2431, 0.5137, 0.0039
CMYK	0.24, 0.51, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	272°, 98%, 74%
HSV	272°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360
YIQ	159.4510, -0.6060, 55.0580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

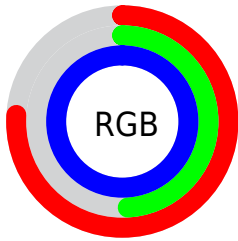
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	193, 124, 254
Decimal	12680446
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.09, 50.44, -54.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 74.464, 312.635
Yxy	32.9085, 0.2651, 0.1853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290870526 (0xFFC17CFE)
YUV	159.4510, 46.6127, 29.4225
Hunter-Lab	57.3659, 46.1331, -60.7546

# Details

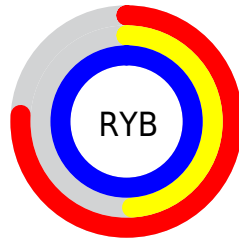
The XYZ color **47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **59.0880, 82.6537, 31.9093**, and the grayscale version is **32.9556, 34.6718, 37.7576**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.1153, 59.7562, 102.2355**, and **22.5488, 13.9002, 54.3179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3898, 25.8385, 96.5723**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.8560, 41.7465, 98.9858**.

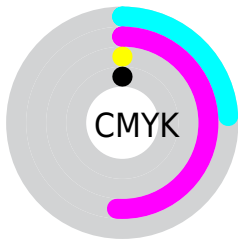
# Distribution



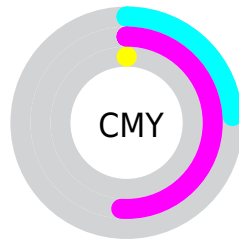
- Red (76%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360 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 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 47.0894, 32.9085,  
97.6360


 47.0894, 32.9085,  
97.6360


365.8142,  
315.2372, 573.7684

 33.3146, 22.0564,  
73.7219

 85.0650, 64.2326,  
159.9281

 22.5279, 13.8983,  
54.0710

 109.9965, 85.4734,  
199.1432

 14.3641, 8.0500,  
38.2649


 139.3775,  
110.9459, 244.2957

 8.4577, 4.1269,  
25.8849

173.5735,  
141.0345, 295.8042

 4.4435, 1.7448,  
16.5126

212.9499,  
176.1235, 354.0871

 1.9559, 0.4524,  
9.7293

257.8718,

 0.6090, 0.0000,

216.5973, 419.5631

5.1166

308.7048,  
262.8405, 492.6507

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.2559

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7064

■ 47.0894, 32.9085,  
97.6360

■ 47.0894, 32.9085,  
97.6360

■ 41.3898, 25.8385,  
96.5723

■ 53.8560, 41.7465,  
98.9858

■ 36.6834, 20.4011,  
95.7709

■ 61.7489, 52.4664,  
100.6390

■ 32.8916, 16.4468,  
95.2074

■ 70.8268, 65.1768,  
102.6139

■ 29.9195, 13.7949,  
94.8522

■ 81.1433, 79.9769,  
104.9269

■ 27.8520, 12.2917,  
94.6711

■ 92.7483, 96.9589,  
107.5931

94.8895, 99.9358,  
108.0548

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.9185, 32.9085, 127.3847



47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



54.8478, 32.9085, 56.0668

# Triad

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



47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



37.7168, 32.9085, 4.0954



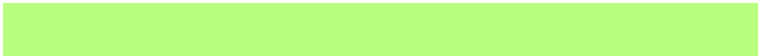
15.3930, 32.9085, 50.0672

# Complementary

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



47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



59.0880, 82.6537, 31.9093

# 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.



15.6641, 32.9085, 21.1659



47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



27.0564, 32.9085, 3.8107

# Square

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



47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



48.6578, 32.9085, 9.1629



19.4740, 32.9085, 7.8667



18.6255, 32.9085, 91.1851



# Rectangle

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



47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



56.1685, 32.9085, 33.2318



19.4740, 32.9085, 7.8667



15.1027, 32.9085, 38.5640

# Sweetspot

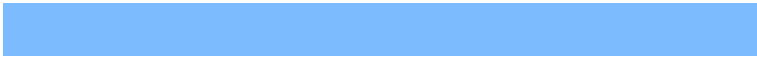
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



47.0907, 32.9098, 97.6368



77.7410, 74.7305, 104.9348



43.9375, 46.9119, 100.5056



16.1694, 15.3204, 22.3549



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.



47.0907, 32.9098, 97.6368



41.8490, 26.1758, 97.4545



65.6257, 42.5048, 96.7030



17.9236, 17.8523, 22.7511



14.8558, 6.5689, 49.9195



1.5726, 0.7046, 4.8664



# Inverse Universe

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



56.8384, 38.9899, 50.4293



53.2331, 33.2646, 42.8652



47.5315, 76.6801, 32.0917



18.3641, 18.1290, 20.5346



23.3831, 11.8425, 10.6680

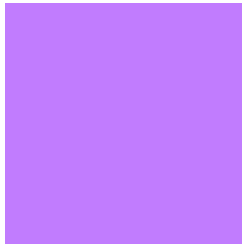


2.3314, 1.1749, 1.3264



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

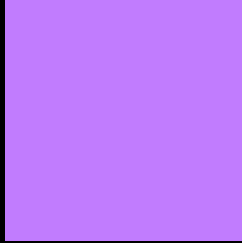
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

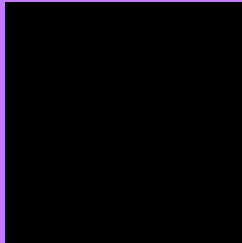
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.0894, 32.9085,



# 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

47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360

### Protanopia

36.0883, 33.1872, 99.1115

### Deuteranopia

34.4253, 33.4378, 93.4467



## Tritanopia

34.8232, 32.7178, 37.2807

# Trichromacy



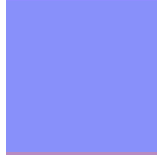
## Original Color

47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



## Protanomaly

38.8783, 32.3168, 98.7964



## Deuteranomaly

37.3819, 32.0829, 94.6649



## Tritanomaly

38.4987, 32.4276, 55.2690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360



## Achromatopsia

32.9542, 34.6704, 37.7561



## Achromatomaly

36.8111, 33.1107, 55.4898

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360 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(193, 124, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 124, 254)  
}
```

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(193, 124, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 124, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360 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(193, 124, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 124, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 124, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 124, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 124, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 124,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 47.0894, 32.9085, 97.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 124, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
124, 254) }
```

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