

# Converting Colors

XYZ(47.4154, 41.0195,  
100.0262)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(47.4154, 41.0195,  
100.0262)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABA0FF
RGB	171, 160, 255
RGB Percent	67%, 63%, 100%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3725, 0.0000
CMYK	0.33, 0.37, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	247°, 100%, 81%
HSV	247°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262
YIQ	174.1190, -23.9390, 31.8770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

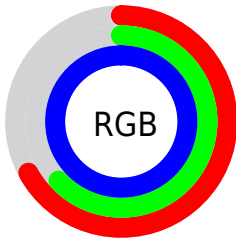
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 160, 255
Decimal	11247871
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.19, 25.04, -45.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 52.217, 298.658
Yxy	41.0195, 0.2516, 0.2177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289437951 (0xFFABA0FF)
YUV	174.1190, 39.8743, -2.7354
Hunter-Lab	64.0465, 20.0672, -47.7651

# Details

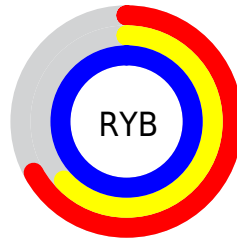
The XYZ color **47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **79.4133, 93.2911, 47.0805**, and the grayscale version is **40.1048, 42.1934, 45.9486**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.3453, 72.3149, 104.6475**, and **22.7581, 18.5153, 55.8004** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.9403, 30.7482, 98.4903**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.6374, 53.5387, 101.9039**.

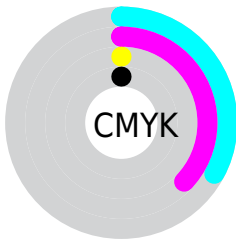
# Distribution



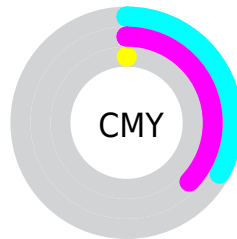
- Red (67%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262 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 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47.4154, 41.0195,  
100.0262

47.4154, 41.0195,  
100.0262

367.0915,  
350.4021, 581.5241

33.5735, 28.3343,  
75.7054

85.5483, 76.7135,  
163.2454

22.7275, 18.5778,  
55.6858

110.5701,  
100.4911, 202.9808

14.5120, 11.3656,  
39.5487

140.0491,  
128.7350, 248.6916

8.5617, 6.3133,  
26.8758

174.3508,  
161.8295, 300.7963

4.5112, 3.0365,  
17.2483

213.8405,  
200.1591, 359.7133

1.9952, 1.1508,  
10.2479

258.8837,

0.6313, 0.0210,

244.1081, 425.8612

5.4559

309.8455,  
294.0610, 499.6586

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4538

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8155

■ 47.4154, 41.0195,  
100.0262

■ 47.4154, 41.0195,  
100.0262

■ 38.9403, 30.7482,  
98.4903

■ 57.6374, 53.5387,  
101.9039

■ 32.1099, 22.5867,  
97.2750

■ 69.6929, 68.4238,  
104.1417

■ 26.8171, 16.3888,  
96.3577

■ 83.6673, 85.7899,  
106.7571

■ 22.9408, 11.9876,  
95.7125

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 20.3408, 9.1879,  
95.3091

■ 18.8439, 7.7421,  
95.1089

■ 18.5718, 7.4890,  
95.0744

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.6041, 41.0195, 110.2039



47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262



54.7816, 41.0195, 73.9016

# Triad

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



47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262



48.1793, 41.0195, 15.3121



24.7538, 41.0195, 43.5697

# Complementary

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



47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262



79.4133, 93.2911, 47.0805

# 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.



26.5650, 41.0195, 24.3770



47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262



39.3741, 41.0195, 12.1927

# Square

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



47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262



55.2661, 41.0195, 25.6749



31.6231, 41.0195, 14.7783



26.2680, 41.0195, 71.2619



# Rectangle

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



47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262



57.4299, 41.0195, 54.5773



31.6231, 41.0195, 14.7783



24.9884, 41.0195, 36.0290

# Sweetspot

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



47.4168, 41.0210, 100.0265



78.2022, 78.9866, 105.7320



65.3518, 80.3018, 106.6631



16.3298, 16.3983, 22.5545



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.



47.4168, 41.0210, 100.0265



40.7034, 32.8741, 98.8078



59.2369, 47.1145, 100.5796



17.1983, 17.4784, 22.7172



9.7657, 3.9449, 49.6813



1.0107, 0.4150, 4.8401



# Inverse Universe

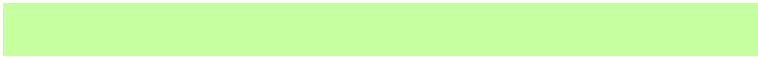
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.1403, 52.9342, 92.1077



66.6384, 46.4828, 89.2373



65.3946, 86.0642, 46.4244



18.6967, 18.2620, 22.2861



28.7199, 13.9772, 38.7708

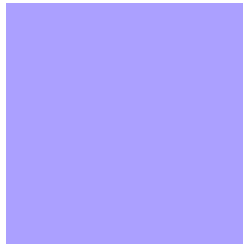


2.8210, 1.3708, 3.9046



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

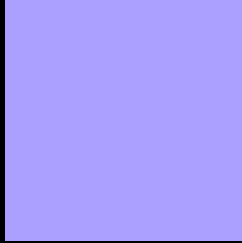
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

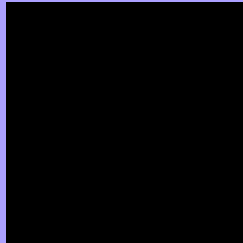
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 47.4154, 41.0195,



# 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

47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262

### Protanopia

43.3933, 41.3467, 100.3014

### Deuteranopia

42.2577, 41.0755, 98.6297



## Tritanopia

38.1178, 41.0710, 53.4954

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262

## Protanomaly

44.8231, 41.2647, 100.2102

## Deuteranomaly

43.9200, 40.8178, 99.3297

## Tritanomaly

40.9719, 40.8108, 68.0052

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262

## Achromatopsia

40.2316, 42.3268, 46.0938

## Achromatomaly

42.2010, 41.5720, 62.2999

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262 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(171, 160, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 160, 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(171, 160, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 160, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262 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(171, 160, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 160, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 160, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 160, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 160, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 160,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 47.4154, 41.0195, 100.0262 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 160, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
160, 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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