

# Converting Colors

XYZ(49.3129, 33.6682, 98.5073)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(49.3129, 33.6682, 98.5073)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(49.3667, 33.6956,  
98.5097)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CA7AFF
RGB	202, 122, 255
RGB Percent	79%, 48%, 100%
CMY	0.2078, 0.5216, 0.0000
CMYK	0.21, 0.52, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	276°, 100%, 74%
HSV	276°, 52%, 100%
XYZ	49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097
YIQ	161.0820, 4.9870, 58.3230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

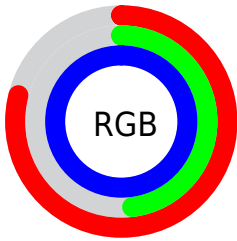
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 122, 255
Decimal	13269759
CIE Lab	64.72, 53.98, -54.26
CIE LCh	65, 76.542, 314.852
Yxy	33.6956, 0.2719, 0.1856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291459839 (0xFFCA7AFF)
YUV	161.0820, 46.3016, 35.8851
Hunter-Lab	58.0479, 50.2210, -59.9840

# Details

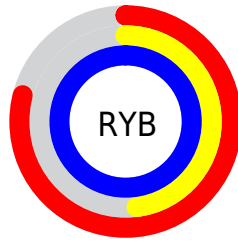
The XYZ color **49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **56.9523, 82.0392, 31.2469**, and the grayscale version is **33.7056, 35.4609, 38.6169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.0121, 59.9243, 102.2207**, and **23.9982, 14.3532, 54.9317** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9771, 26.8637, 97.4751**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.7610, 42.2659, 99.8269**.

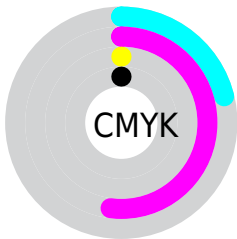
# Distribution



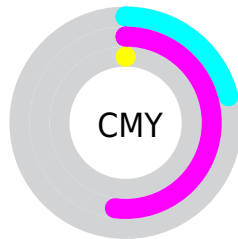
- Red (79%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097 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 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 49.3667, 33.6956,  
98.5097


 49.3667, 33.6956,  
98.5097

374.6772,  
318.7726, 576.6098


 35.1262, 22.6598,  
74.4466


 88.4333, 65.4600,  
161.1416

 23.9271, 14.3425,  
54.6606


 113.9901, 86.9575,  
200.5475

 15.4040, 8.3593,  
38.7333


 144.0497,  
112.7110, 245.9047

 9.1915, 4.3257,  
26.2461

178.9774,  
143.1049, 297.6318

 4.9244, 1.8574,  
16.7804

219.1387,  
178.5236, 356.1474

 2.2373, 0.5226,  
9.9178

264.8989,

 0.7623, 0.0000,

219.3515, 421.8698

5.2396

316.6232,  
265.9731, 495.2178

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.3273

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7465

■ 49.3667, 33.6956,  
98.5097

■ 49.3667, 33.6956,  
98.5097

■ 43.9771, 26.8637,  
97.4751

■ 55.7610, 42.2659,  
99.8269

■ 39.5195, 21.6331,  
96.7004

■ 63.2183, 52.6895,  
101.4459

■ 35.9156, 17.8518,  
96.1605

■ 71.7964, 65.0761,  
103.3846

■ 33.0704, 15.3347,  
95.8246

■ 81.5475, 79.5253,  
105.6597

■ 31.2600, 14.0300,  
95.6682

■ 92.5203, 96.1300,  
108.2863

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.7559, 33.6956, 131.8175



49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



57.0682, 33.6956, 54.8889

# Triad

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



49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



37.8734, 33.6956, 3.7880



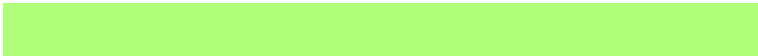
15.6325, 33.6956, 54.4958

# Complementary

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



49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



56.9523, 82.0392, 31.2469

# 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.



15.6500, 33.6956, 23.0352



49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



26.9084, 33.6956, 3.7703

# Square

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



49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



49.4695, 33.6956, 8.4143



19.3126, 33.6956, 8.3320



19.2577, 33.6956, 98.0843



# Rectangle

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



49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



58.0417, 33.6956, 31.8028



19.3126, 33.6956, 8.3320



15.2449, 33.6956, 42.0513

# Sweetspot

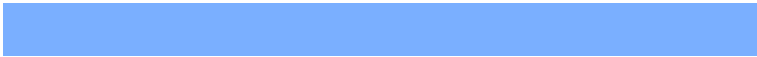
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



49.3679, 33.6969, 98.5099



77.6567, 73.7203, 104.7442



41.4459, 42.0965, 100.5487



16.1915, 15.1415, 22.3192



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.



49.3679, 33.6969, 98.5099



43.5656, 26.3620, 97.4000



64.1820, 41.5727, 88.4102



18.0513, 17.9182, 22.7571



16.5070, 7.4202, 49.9968



1.7305, 0.7860, 4.8738



# Inverse Universe

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



55.9379, 38.2751, 44.9972



51.4770, 31.8091, 35.9399



48.1811, 77.4156, 35.4370



18.3092, 18.1070, 20.2455



22.8606, 11.6335, 7.9164

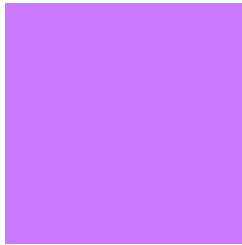


2.2780, 1.1536, 1.0453



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

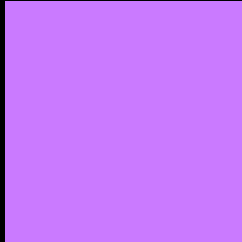
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

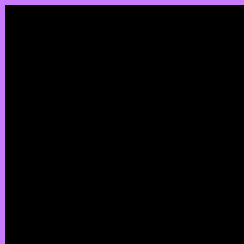
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 49.3667, 33.6956,



# 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

49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097

### Protanopia

36.8081, 34.0442, 99.2389

### Deuteranopia

35.0637, 34.0171, 93.5248



## Tritanopia

36.7001, 33.4655, 36.8729

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



## Protanomaly

39.7556, 32.7690, 98.8375



## Deuteranomaly

38.5412, 32.6623, 95.5399



## Tritanomaly

40.3095, 32.9480, 54.6871

# Monochromacy



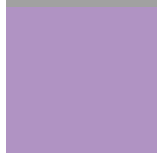
## Original Color

49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097



## Achromatopsia

33.8758, 35.6400, 38.8120



## Achromatomaly

38.1885, 34.0377, 56.1869

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097 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(202, 122, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 122, 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(202, 122, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 122, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097 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(202, 122, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 122, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 122, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 122, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 122, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 122,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 49.3667, 33.6956, 98.5097 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 122, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
122, 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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