

# Converting Colors

XYZ(51.2604, 42.4296,  
129.1541)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(51.2604, 42.4296, 129.1541)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(45.7251, 40.1481,  
99.9471)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3A0FF
RGB	163, 160, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 100%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3725, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.37, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	242°, 100%, 81%
HSV	242°, 37%, 100%
XYZ	45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471
YIQ	171.7270, -28.7070, 30.1810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

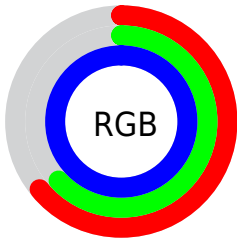
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	163, 160, 255
Decimal	10723583
CIELab	69.57, 22.92, -46.83
CIElCh	70, 52.138, 296.082
Yxy	40.1481, 0.2461, 0.2161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288913663 (0xFFA3A0FF)
YUV	171.7270, 41.0536, -7.6536
Hunter-Lab	63.3625, 17.9288, -49.1694

# Details

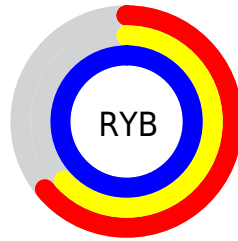
The XYZ color **45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **82.2496, 94.7533, 47.2131**, and the grayscale version is **38.8856, 40.9107, 44.5518**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.8656, 71.0365, 104.5314**, and **21.7251, 18.1403, 55.7825** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.1774, 29.8393, 98.4078**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.1692, 52.7818, 101.8352**.

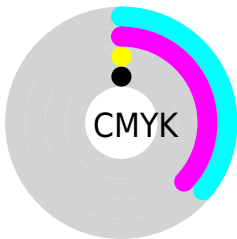
# Distribution



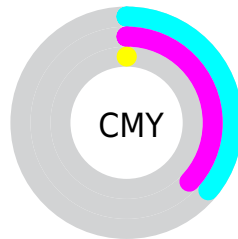
- Red (64%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471 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 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.7251, 40.1481,  
99.9471

■ 45.7251, 40.1481,  
99.9471

360.4368,  
346.7474, 581.2683

■ 32.2327, 27.6540,  
75.6397

■ 83.0378, 75.3890,  
163.1357

■ 21.6957, 18.0650,  
55.6322

■ 107.5888, 98.9046,  
202.8541

■ 13.7488, 10.9967,  
39.5061

136.5567,  
126.8628, 248.5464

■ 8.0267, 6.0646,  
26.8428

170.3068,  
159.6481, 300.6314

■ 4.1640, 2.8844,  
17.2238

209.2045,  
197.6448, 359.5276

■ 1.7953, 1.0717,  
10.2306

253.6152,

■ 0.5148, 0.0000,

241.2373, 425.6534

5.4445

303.9042,  
290.8101, 499.4275

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4471

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8119

■ 45.7251, 40.1481,  
99.9471

■ 45.7251, 40.1481,  
99.9471

■ 37.1774, 29.8393,  
98.4078

■ 56.1692, 52.7818,  
101.8352

■ 30.4085, 21.7096,  
97.1954

■ 68.6097, 67.8654,  
104.0909

■ 25.2942, 15.6037,  
96.2864

■ 83.1446, 85.5203,  
106.7326

■ 21.6924, 11.3440,  
95.6540

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 19.4372, 8.7221,  
95.2668

■ 18.3204, 7.4722,  
95.0844

■ 18.1509, 7.2720,  
95.0547

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.0644, 40.1481, 108.1647



45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471



53.2243, 40.1481, 75.0089

# Triad

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



45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471



47.9201, 40.1481, 15.4324



24.1853, 40.1481, 40.6234

# Complementary

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



45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471



82.2496, 94.7533, 47.2131

# 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.



26.2450, 40.1481, 22.6186



45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471



39.2761, 40.1481, 11.8643

# Square

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



45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471



54.6167, 40.1481, 26.3413



31.4783, 40.1481, 13.9040



25.3928, 40.1481, 67.4186



# Rectangle

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



45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471



56.1196, 40.1481, 55.8362



31.4783, 40.1481, 13.9040



24.5094, 40.1481, 33.4878

# Sweetspot

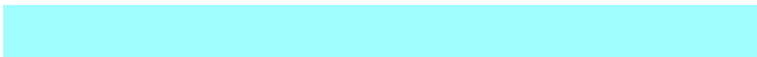
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



45.7264, 40.1495, 99.9473



77.4484, 78.5980, 105.6967



67.8047, 85.2078, 107.4808



16.1519, 16.3066, 22.5461



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.



45.7264, 40.1495, 99.9473



38.9446, 31.9674, 98.7255



56.9397, 45.9302, 100.4721



17.0561, 17.4051, 22.7105



9.5072, 3.8116, 49.6692



0.9435, 0.3803, 4.8370



# Inverse Universe

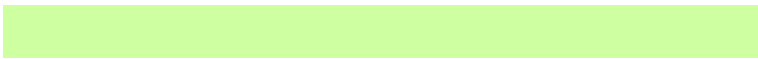
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.3817, 53.4307, 98.6449



68.1263, 47.0780, 97.0726



67.5363, 87.1682, 46.5246



18.7664, 18.2899, 22.6531



30.3276, 14.6203, 47.2370

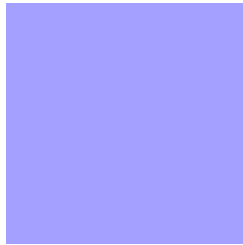


2.9604, 1.4265, 4.6388



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

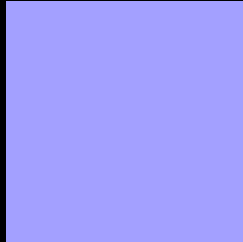
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

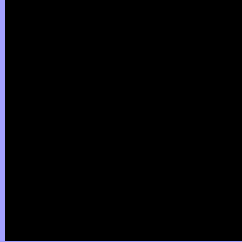
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.7251, 40.1481,



# 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

45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471

### Protanopia

42.5162, 40.3464, 100.1545

### Deuteranopia

41.4333, 40.3733, 98.5376



## Tritanopia

36.4259, 40.1988, 53.4163

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471

## Protanomaly

43.5382, 40.0668, 100.0467

## Deuteranomaly

42.8533, 40.2678, 99.2798

## Tritanomaly

39.2085, 39.9017, 67.9226

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471

## Achromatopsia

39.2122, 41.2543, 44.9259

## Achromatomaly

41.0255, 40.7045, 61.5716

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471 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(163, 160, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 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(163, 160, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 160, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471 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(163, 160, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 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(163, 160, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 160, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 160, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 160,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 45.7251, 40.1481, 99.9471 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 160, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
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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