

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.1223, 46.5415,  
100.5805)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.1223, 46.5415, 100.5805)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.2648, 46.6160,  
100.5873)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1A2FF
RGB	209, 162, 255
RGB Percent	82%, 64%, 100%
CMY	0.1804, 0.3647, 0.0000
CMYK	0.18, 0.36, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	270°, 100%, 82%
HSV	270°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873
YIQ	186.6550, -1.8410, 38.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

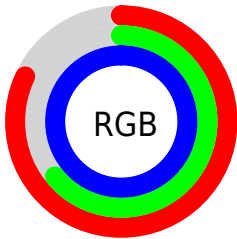
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 162, 255
Decimal	13738751
CIE Lab	73.94, 34.61, -39.71
CIE LCh	74, 52.677, 311.075
Yxy	46.6160, 0.2801, 0.2280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291928831 (0xFFD1A2FF)
YUV	186.6550, 33.6941, 19.5966
Hunter-Lab	68.2759, 30.2298, -39.5557

# Details

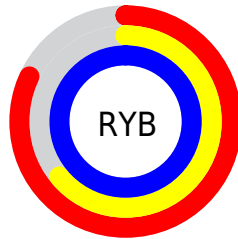
The XYZ color **57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **68.2949, 87.5390, 47.4816**, and the grayscale version is **46.8584, 49.2987, 53.6862**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.1029, 78.1057, 105.2510**, and **28.9058, 22.0014, 56.1493** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.7918, 36.7588, 99.0786**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.9340, 58.4439, 102.4134**.

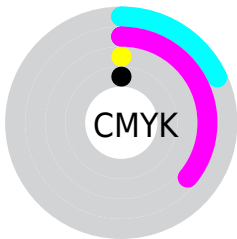
# Distribution



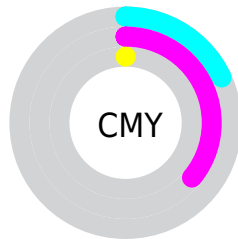
- Red (82%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873 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 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



57.2648, 46.6160,  
100.5873

57.2648, 46.6160,  
100.5873

404.4390,  
373.2797, 583.3367

41.4588, 32.7322,  
76.1715

99.9806, 85.1401,  
164.0229

28.8670, 21.9214,  
56.0656

127.6211,  
110.5493, 203.8799

19.1240, 13.7991,  
39.8512

159.9373,  
140.5690, 249.7209

11.8645, 7.9811,  
27.1096

197.2943,  
175.5836, 301.9646

6.7230, 4.0829,  
17.4224

240.0577,  
215.9776, 361.0295

3.3343, 1.7200,  
10.3710

288.5926,

1.3329, 0.4366,

262.1354, 427.3341

5.5368

343.2646,  
314.4412, 501.2970

■ 0.2076, 0.0000,  
2.5014

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8409

■ 57.2648, 46.6160,  
100.5873

■ 57.2648, 46.6160,  
100.5873

■ 49.7918, 36.7588,  
99.0786

■ 65.9340, 58.4439,  
102.4134

■ 43.4486, 28.7526,  
97.8676

■ 75.8520, 72.3417,  
104.5733

■ 38.1687, 22.4730,  
96.9338

■ 87.0733, 88.4084,  
107.0830

■ 33.8753, 17.7773,  
96.2537

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 30.4797, 14.4984,  
95.7998

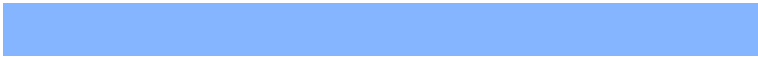
■ 27.8721, 12.4286,  
95.5377

■ 27.0838, 11.8771,  
95.4728

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.8677, 46.6160, 120.3210



57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



63.6816, 46.6160, 69.4492

# Triad

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



57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



50.4268, 46.6160, 15.8663



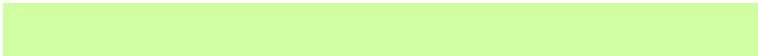
28.8411, 46.6160, 61.3551

# Complementary

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



57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



68.2949, 87.5390, 47.4816

# 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.



29.3244, 46.6160, 35.7612



57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



40.9276, 46.6160, 15.0370

# Square

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



57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



59.3645, 46.6160, 23.7924



33.4683, 46.6160, 20.8968



32.0389, 46.6160, 92.8919



# Rectangle

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



57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



64.9290, 46.6160, 49.7929



33.4683, 46.6160, 20.8968



28.5915, 46.6160, 51.7333

# Sweetspot

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



57.2663, 46.6178, 100.5876



81.8240, 80.8538, 105.9015



55.6297, 60.2588, 103.3069



17.1889, 16.8412, 22.5947



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.



57.2663, 46.6178, 100.5876



51.5295, 39.0160, 99.4227



72.2111, 54.3222, 101.2870



17.8780, 17.8289, 22.7490



14.3245, 6.2950, 49.8947



1.5208, 0.6779, 4.8640



# Inverse Universe

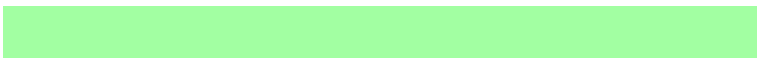
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.5465, 51.6563, 66.1917



61.2597, 44.9358, 59.0502



57.1831, 81.8106, 46.9616



18.3840, 18.1369, 20.6391



23.5960, 11.9277, 11.7891

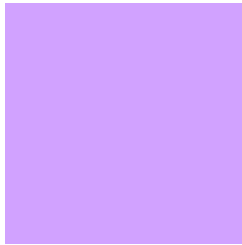


2.3525, 1.1834, 1.4378



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

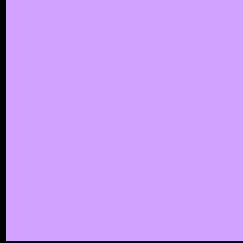
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

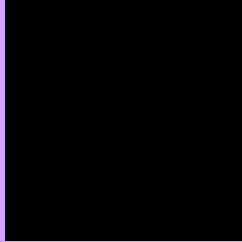
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.2648, 46.6160,



# 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

57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873

### Protanopia

48.2707, 46.7293, 101.0833

### Deuteranopia

48.0319, 46.9785, 97.8030



## Tritanopia

47.9993, 46.7306, 54.6342

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



## Protanomaly

51.1250, 46.4543, 100.8797



## Deuteranomaly

50.6457, 46.2625, 98.3557



## Tritanomaly

50.9303, 46.4865, 69.2393

# Monochromacy



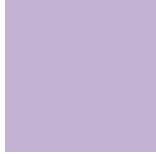
## Original Color

57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873



## Achromatopsia

47.2335, 49.6933, 54.1160



## Achromatomaly

50.3097, 48.1964, 68.9386

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873 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(209, 162, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 162, 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(209, 162, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 162, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873 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".

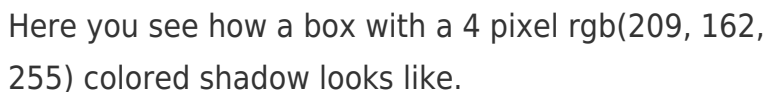
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(209, 162, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 162, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 162, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 162, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 162, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 162,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.2648, 46.6160, 100.5873 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 162, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
162, 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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