

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.7651, 48.3278, 87.1923)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.7651, 48.3278, 87.1923)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.6841, 48.1972,  
87.1516)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D9A6EE
RGB	217, 166, 238
RGB Percent	85%, 65%, 93%
CMY	0.1490, 0.3490, 0.0667
CMYK	0.09, 0.30, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	282°, 68%, 79%
HSV	282°, 30%, 93%
XYZ	57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516
YIQ	189.4570, 7.2840, 33.2040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

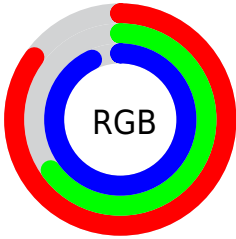
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	217, 166, 238
Decimal	14264046
CIE Lab	74.95, 31.30, -28.89
CIE LCh	75, 42.596, 317.300
Yxy	48.1972, 0.2988, 0.2497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292454126 (0xFFD9A6EE)
YUV	189.4570, 23.9317, 24.1552
Hunter-Lab	69.4242, 26.8221, -25.8327

# Details

The XYZ color **57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **57.9526, 74.4682, 47.3980**, and the grayscale version is **48.4970, 51.0226, 55.5637**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.4113, 80.7226, 105.6871**, and **29.0466, 22.7647, 47.1191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.7317, 39.2905, 85.7469**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5270, 58.7538, 88.8293**.

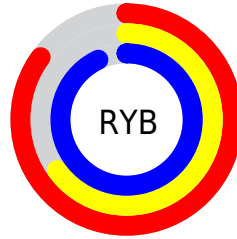
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (65%)

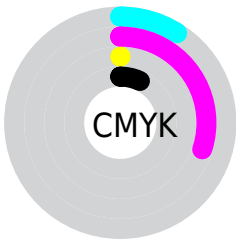
Blue (93%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (93%)

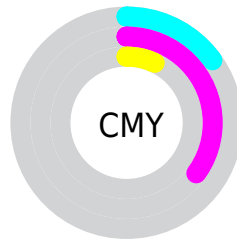


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516 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 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 57.6841, 48.1972,  
87.1516


 57.6841, 48.1972,  
87.1516


405.9807,  
379.5732, 539.0500

 41.7970, 33.9831,  
65.0603


 100.5883, 87.4979,  
145.2762

 29.1328, 22.8806,  
47.0583

 128.3361,  
113.3534, 182.1465

 19.3261, 14.5054,  
32.7271


160.7683,  
143.8580, 224.7803

 12.0115, 8.4730,  
21.6481

198.2500,  
179.3962, 273.5961

 6.8238, 4.3991,  
13.4027

241.1468,  
220.3525, 329.0125

 3.3975, 1.8992,  
7.5724

289.8239,

 1.3673, 0.5479,

267.1111, 391.4479

3.7388

344.6467,  
320.0566, 461.3209

■ 0.2327, 0.0000,  
1.4832

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2053

■ 57.6841, 48.1972,  
87.1516

■ 57.6841, 48.1972,  
87.1516

■ 51.7317, 39.2905,  
85.7469

■ 64.5270, 58.7538,  
88.8293

■ 46.6198, 31.9386,  
84.5973

■ 72.2974, 71.0363,  
90.7905

■ 42.3004, 26.0459,  
83.6875

■ 81.0362, 85.1235,  
93.0490

■ 38.7182, 21.5036,  
82.9996

■ 88.7683, 97.0640,  
94.9463

■ 35.8102, 18.1873,  
82.5127

■ 91.2329, 98.3345,  
95.0616

■ 33.5014, 15.9487,  
82.2023

■ 92.4328, 98.9531,  
95.1178

■ 31.7058, 14.5621,  
82.0293

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.3958, 48.1972, 104.8156



57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



61.9762, 48.1972, 62.4529

# Triad

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



57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



49.1719, 48.1972, 20.8375



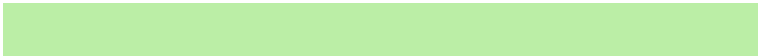
32.9807, 48.1972, 66.2516

# Complementary

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



57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



57.9526, 74.4682, 47.3980

# 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.



32.7321, 48.1972, 43.6271



57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



41.5112, 48.1972, 21.3213

# Square

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



57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



56.7013, 48.1972, 26.9057



35.6886, 48.1972, 28.4909



36.4111, 48.1972, 90.6006



# Rectangle

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



57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



62.2755, 48.1972, 47.2296



35.6886, 48.1972, 28.4909



32.5372, 48.1972, 58.1027

# Sweetspot

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



57.6857, 48.1992, 87.1527



85.7408, 84.9739, 106.4903



49.0583, 50.0779, 87.9700



18.0488, 17.7031, 22.7157



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.



57.6857, 48.1992, 87.1527



63.2490, 50.0163, 100.9283



62.2978, 50.8117, 76.7623



15.9791, 15.7864, 19.9265



17.8234, 8.1937, 45.7700



1.5812, 0.7324, 3.8122



# Inverse Universe

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



57.8673, 49.0395, 53.4314



63.6643, 51.2421, 55.2362



54.5811, 72.5689, 54.5265



15.9624, 15.8347, 17.3583



20.3268, 10.4032, 4.3716



1.7327, 0.8821, 0.5835



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

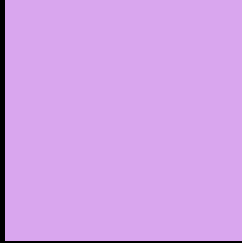
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

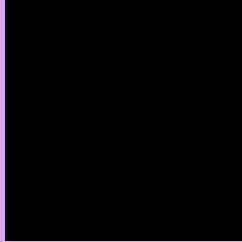
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.6841, 48.1972,



# 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

57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516

### Protanopia

49.5003, 48.3574, 97.1674

### Deuteranopia

49.4238, 48.2760, 85.3106



## Tritanopia

51.0936, 48.0357, 54.7230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



## Protanomaly

51.9271, 47.8948, 93.6966



## Deuteranomaly

52.1515, 48.1832, 85.9085



## Tritanomaly

53.4556, 48.1562, 65.5091

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516



## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172



## Achromatomaly

51.3395, 49.6949, 65.9177

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516 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(217, 166, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 166, 238)  
}
```

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(217, 166, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 166, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516 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(217, 166, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 166, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 166, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 166, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 166, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 166,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.6841, 48.1972, 87.1516 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 166, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
166, 238) }
```

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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