

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.7417, 48.3329,  
143.5863)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.7417, 48.3329, 143.5863)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(51.6359, 45.0478,  
100.5813)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A7FF
RGB	184, 167, 255
RGB Percent	72%, 65%, 100%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3451, 0.0000
CMYK	0.28, 0.35, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	252°, 100%, 83%
HSV	252°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813
YIQ	182.1150, -18.1160, 30.9720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

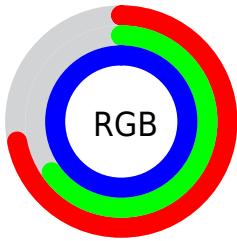
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	184, 167, 255
Decimal	12101631
CIELab	72.92, 24.69, -41.47
CIELCh	73, 48.261, 300.773
Yxy	45.0478, 0.2618, 0.2284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290291711 (0xFFB8A7FF)
YUV	182.1150, 35.9323, 1.6531
Hunter-Lab	67.1177, 19.8702, -41.8686

# Details

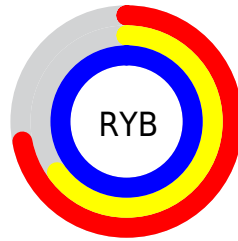
The XYZ color **51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **77.9953, 92.4873, 50.3020**, and the grayscale version is **44.3449, 46.6543, 50.8065**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.4469, 78.1633, 105.4548**, and **25.3770, 21.0058, 56.1431** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.8417, 34.2506, 98.9608**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0707, 58.0599, 102.5429**.

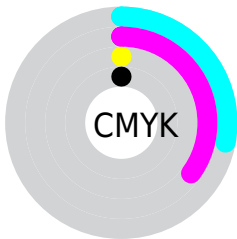
# Distribution



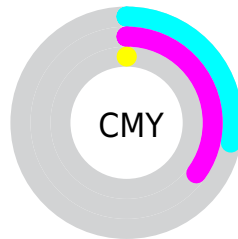
- Red (72%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813 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 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.6359, 45.0478,  
100.5813

■ 51.6359, 45.0478,  
100.5813

383.3764,  
366.9671, 583.3174

■ 36.9380, 31.4951,  
76.1665

■ 91.7715, 82.7921,  
164.0146

■ 25.3330, 20.9761,  
56.0616

■ 117.9399,  
107.7525, 203.8702

■ 16.4554, 13.1066,  
39.8480

148.6625,  
137.2843, 249.7099

■ 9.9398, 7.5020,  
27.1071

184.3047,  
171.7718, 301.9521

■ 5.4210, 3.7780,  
17.4206

225.2318,  
211.5994, 361.0154

■ 2.5336, 1.5501,  
10.3697

271.8093,

■ 0.9122, 0.3236,

257.1516, 427.3184

5.5359

324.4024,  
308.8127, 501.2795

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.5008

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8406

■ 51.6359, 45.0478,  
100.5813

■ 51.6359, 45.0478,  
100.5813

■ 42.8417, 34.2506,  
98.9608

■ 62.0707, 58.0599,  
102.5429

■ 35.5986, 25.5384,  
97.6609

■ 74.2207, 73.3965,  
104.8628

■ 29.8148, 18.7758,  
96.6604

■ 88.1610, 91.1661,  
107.5580

■ 25.3870, 13.8088,  
95.9351

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 22.1971, 10.4596,  
95.4567

■ 20.1046, 8.5124,  
95.1912

■ 19.3293, 7.8795,  
95.1099

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.0350, 45.0478, 111.4717



51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813



58.5386, 45.0478, 75.3204

# Triad

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



51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813



51.2091, 45.0478, 18.7145



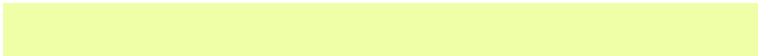
28.5953, 45.0478, 49.6766

# Complementary

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



51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813



77.9953, 92.4873, 50.3020

# 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.



30.1964, 45.0478, 29.7308



51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813



42.5989, 45.0478, 15.7826

# Square

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



51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813



58.2704, 45.0478, 28.9627



35.0634, 45.0478, 19.0450



30.3695, 45.0478, 76.7694



# Rectangle

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



51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813



60.8469, 45.0478, 56.8581



35.0634, 45.0478, 19.0450



28.7544, 45.0478, 41.9905

# Sweetspot

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



51.6373, 45.0495, 100.5816



80.2797, 81.1004, 106.0305



64.8148, 77.0912, 106.0717



16.7704, 16.8333, 22.6152



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.



51.6373, 45.0495, 100.5816



45.7463, 37.7950, 99.4918



63.5904, 51.2115, 101.1410



17.3305, 17.5466, 22.7234



10.1926, 4.1649, 49.7013



1.0744, 0.4478, 4.8431



# Inverse Universe

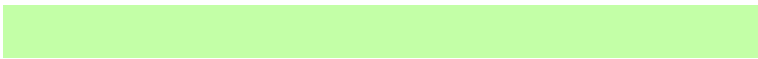
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.4920, 55.0718, 87.8036



67.1851, 49.2033, 84.4037



65.2072, 85.8948, 49.7035



18.6333, 18.2367, 21.9523



27.4068, 13.4520, 31.8563



2.7053, 1.3245, 3.2955



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

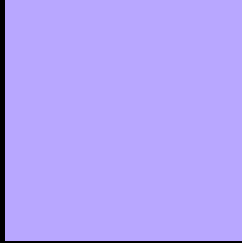
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

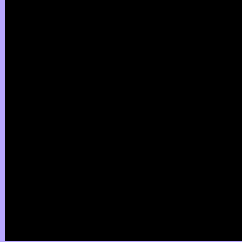
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.6359, 45.0478,



# 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

51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813

### Protanopia

46.9018, 45.1407, 100.8488

### Deuteranopia

46.4007, 45.2115, 99.2096



## **Tritanopia**

42.8710, 44.9059, 57.4471

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813

## Protanomaly

48.5106, 45.1065, 100.7574

## Deuteranomaly

48.1428, 44.9354, 99.9019

## Tritanomaly

45.6291, 44.8479, 71.2173

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813

## Achromatopsia

44.4628, 46.7784, 50.9417

## Achromatomaly

46.7592, 46.1150, 66.7582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813 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(184, 167, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 167, 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(184, 167, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 167, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813 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(184, 167, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 167, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 167, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 167, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 167, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 167,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.6359, 45.0478, 100.5813 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 167, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
167, 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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