

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.8603, 43.5478,  
201.5556)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.8603, 43.5478, 201.5556)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(51.3715, 35.6641,  
98.7840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF7FFF
RGB	207, 127, 255
RGB Percent	81%, 50%, 100%
CMY	0.1882, 0.5019, 0.0000
CMYK	0.19, 0.50, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	278°, 100%, 75%
HSV	278°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840
YIQ	165.5120, 6.5920, 56.7680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

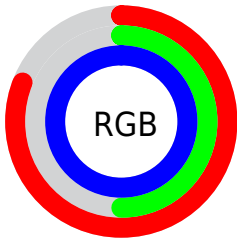
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	207, 127, 255
Decimal	13598719
CIE Lab	66.26, 52.70, -51.78
CIE LCh	66, 73.887, 315.505
Yxy	35.6641, 0.2765, 0.1919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291788799 (0xFFCF7FFF)
YUV	165.5120, 44.1176, 36.3850
Hunter-Lab	59.7194, 49.0392, -56.2701

# Details

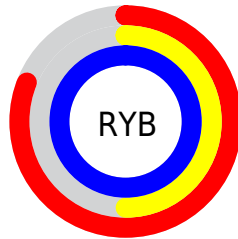
The XYZ color **51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **57.2704, 82.1665, 32.9212**, and the grayscale version is **35.8035, 37.6681, 41.0206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.0179, 61.9359, 102.5560**, and **25.2195, 15.4588, 55.0807** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.8942, 28.5554, 97.7006**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8463, 44.5255, 100.1532**.

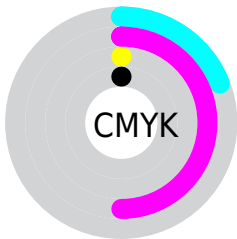
# Distribution



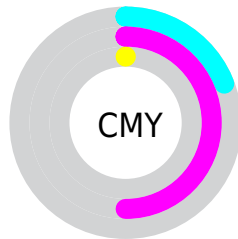
- Red (81%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840 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 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.3715, 35.6641,  
98.7840


 51.3715, 35.6641,  
98.7840


382.3693,  
327.4900, 577.5003


 36.7266, 24.1749,  
74.6742


 91.3834, 68.5133,  
161.5224

 25.1686, 15.4634,  
54.8459


 117.4811, 90.6421,  
200.9880

 16.3321, 9.1453,  
38.8806


 148.1271,  
117.0862, 246.4094

 9.8518, 4.8360,  
26.3597

183.6868,  
148.2299, 298.2049

 5.3623, 2.1514,  
16.8648

224.5255,  
184.4578, 356.7933

 2.4983, 0.6933,  
9.9772

271.0086,

 0.8944, 0.0000,

226.1542, 422.5929

5.2784

323.5014,  
273.7035, 496.0224

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.3500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7590

■ 51.3715, 35.6641,  
98.7840

■ 51.3715, 35.6641,  
98.7840

■ 45.8942, 28.5554,  
97.7006

■ 57.8463, 44.5255,  
100.1532

■ 41.3438, 23.0653,  
96.8807

■ 65.3751, 55.2516,  
101.8267

■ 37.6450, 19.0469,  
96.3001

■ 74.0141, 67.9499,  
103.8224

■ 34.7071, 16.3232,  
95.9292

■ 83.8144, 82.7184,  
106.1565

■ 32.4231, 14.6296,  
95.7227

94.8234, 99.6485,  
108.8441

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.



39.8840, 35.6641, 131.5804



51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



58.8313, 35.6641, 56.0883

# Triad

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



51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



39.4828, 35.6641, 4.7279



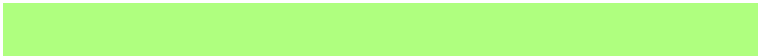
17.3039, 35.6641, 57.4204

# Complementary

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



51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



57.2704, 82.1665, 32.9212

# 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.



17.2421, 35.6641, 25.5370



51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



28.5424, 35.6641, 4.7963

# Square

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



51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



51.0235, 35.6641, 9.6360



20.9174, 35.6641, 9.9381



21.1097, 35.6641, 100.2018



# Rectangle

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



51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



59.6682, 35.6641, 33.2958



20.9174, 35.6641, 9.9381



16.8773, 35.6641, 44.9505

# Sweetspot

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



51.3728, 35.6655, 98.7842



78.9570, 75.3573, 104.9917



42.3418, 42.8100, 100.6392



16.4625, 15.4715, 22.3686



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.



51.3728, 35.6655, 98.7842



45.9918, 28.6778, 97.7191



64.5680, 42.7350, 87.3359



18.0939, 17.9402, 22.7591



17.1127, 7.7324, 50.0251



1.7874, 0.8153, 4.8764



# Inverse Universe

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



56.5678, 39.5349, 45.2074



52.2818, 33.2789, 36.6389



49.3907, 77.9834, 38.0154



18.2911, 18.0997, 20.1500



22.7093, 11.5730, 7.1194

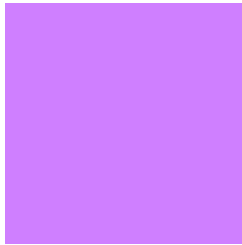


2.2620, 1.1472, 0.9612



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

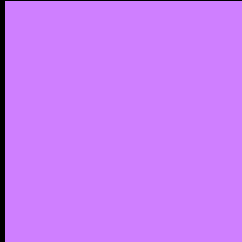
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

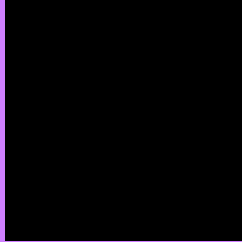
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 51.3715, 35.6641,



# 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

51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840

### Protanopia

38.5890, 35.9588, 99.5146

### Deuteranopia

37.0243, 36.0490, 93.8137



## Tritanopia

39.0776, 35.5924, 38.5286

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



## Protanomaly

41.8101, 34.9575, 99.1516



## Deuteranomaly

40.7377, 34.9440, 95.8645



## Tritanomaly

42.5493, 35.1564, 56.1730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840



## Achromatopsia

36.2450, 38.1326, 41.5264



## Achromatomaly

40.4773, 36.3574, 58.3104

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840 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(207, 127, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 127, 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(207, 127, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 127, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840 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(207, 127, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 127, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 127, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 127, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 127, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 127,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 51.3715, 35.6641, 98.7840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 127, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
127, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor