

Converting Colors

XYZ(20.0492, 16.0923, 3.2890)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(20.0492, 16.0923, 3.2890)
contains.

XYZ(20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**XYZ(20.0850, 16.1379,
3.2846)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A75D1E
RGB	167, 93, 30
RGB Percent	65%, 36%, 12%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6353, 0.8823
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.82, 0.35
HSL	28°, 70%, 39%
HSV	28°, 82%, 65%
XYZ	20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846
YIQ	107.9440, 64.3270, -3.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

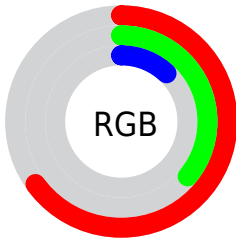
Format	Color
RYB	167, 147, 30
Decimal	10968350
CIELab	47.15, 25.60, 46.63
CIELCh	47, 53.192, 61.236
Yxy	16.1379, 0.5084, 0.4085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289158430 (0xFFA75D1E)
YUV	107.9440, -38.4264, 51.7921
Hunter-Lab	40.1720, 18.9445, 23.2727

Details

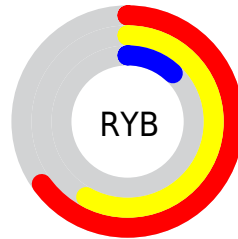
The XYZ color **20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **12.4604, 12.9658, 38.4048**, and the grayscale version is **14.3303, 15.0766, 16.4184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **43.0631, 36.8419, 12.2387**, and **7.2837, 5.2052, 0.6208** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1800, 14.5836, 2.1951**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.1971, 17.9259, 5.0007**.

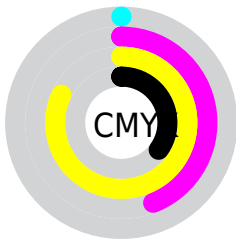
Distribution



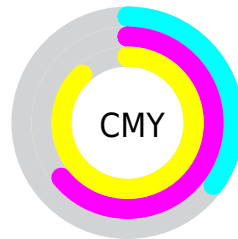
- Red (65%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846 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 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.0850, 16.1379,
3.2846

■ 20.0850, 16.1379,
3.2846

245.1997,
230.1541, 139.9068

■ 12.5655, 9.6218,
1.2417

■ 43.0625, 36.8374,
12.3230

■ 7.2049, 5.1489,
0.0133

■ 59.2512, 51.7897,
20.1556

■ 3.6381, 2.3349,
0.0000

■ 79.0603, 70.3227,
30.7552

■ 1.4995, 0.7921,
0.0000

■ 102.8552, 92.8210,
44.5403

■ 0.3255, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 131.0012,
119.6688, 61.9294

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.8637,

151.2507, 83.3412

201.8081,
187.9510, 109.1941

20.0850, 16.1379,
3.2846

20.0850, 16.1379,
3.2846

19.1800, 14.5836,
2.1951

21.1971, 17.9259,
5.0007

18.5762, 13.4953,
1.6258

22.5340, 19.9575,
7.4262

24.1122, 22.2446,
10.6319

25.9460, 24.7976,
14.6797

28.0486, 27.6259,
19.6252

■ 30.4320, 30.7386,
25.5192

■ 33.1076, 34.1442,
32.4087

■ 36.0858, 37.8508,
40.3374

■ 39.3767, 41.8661,
49.3466

Harmonies

Analogous

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



24.3828, 16.1379, 7.3150



20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846



15.1455, 16.1379, 2.3530

Triad

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



20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846



7.9909, 16.1379, 18.1326



20.4896, 16.1379, 50.0670

Complementary

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



20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846



12.4604, 12.9658, 38.4048

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.



15.5333, 16.1379, 57.9372



20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846



8.8634, 16.1379, 34.5932

Square

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



20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846



8.7296, 16.1379, 7.8644



11.4059, 16.1379, 51.1914



24.6478, 16.1379, 33.1043

Rectangle

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



20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846



12.3069, 16.1379, 2.8392



11.4059, 16.1379, 51.1914



18.8313, 16.1379, 54.1620

Sweetspot

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



20.0854, 16.1388, 3.2849



52.9856, 53.0879, 41.8995



18.9684, 10.1712, 14.4227



11.5349, 11.4590, 8.5798



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



20.0854, 16.1388, 3.2849



33.3183, 24.2300, 3.0453



28.7673, 33.5026, 6.1789



7.8047, 8.0895, 7.9393



14.2628, 10.4229, 1.2601



0.3985, 0.3566, 0.0478

Inverse Universe

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



12.4604, 12.9658, 38.4048



19.1505, 18.2334, 67.9853



8.1674, 4.3800, 36.9738



7.4548, 7.9465, 9.5593



8.1975, 7.8551, 29.0596



0.2497, 0.2917, 0.7238

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.0850, 16.1379,

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

20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846

Protanopia

14.8127, 16.3672, 3.9686

Deuteranopia

16.5779, 16.3321, 3.1428



Tritanopia

21.9615, 16.1528, 12.3162

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846

Protanomaly

16.4131, 16.0806, 3.6776

Deuteranomaly

17.7003, 16.1566, 3.1629

Tritanomaly

21.0401, 16.0220, 7.7780

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846

Achromatopsia

14.2537, 14.9960, 16.3306

Achromatomaly

15.3515, 14.9468, 9.6653

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846 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(167, 93, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 93, 30)  
}
```

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(167, 93, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 93, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846 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(167, 93, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 93, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 93, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 93, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 93, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 93,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 20.0850, 16.1379, 3.2846 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 93, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 93,  
30) }
```

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