

# Converting Colors

XYZ(25.9161, 37.6401, 9.3593)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(25.9161, 37.6401, 9.3593)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(25.8892, 37.4981,  
9.3634)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	80B436
RGB	128, 180, 54
RGB Percent	50%, 71%, 21%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2941, 0.7882
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.70, 0.29
HSL	85°, 54%, 46%
HSV	85°, 70%, 71%
XYZ	25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634
YIQ	150.0880, 9.4540, -50.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

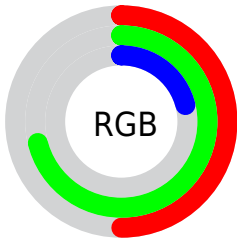
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">54, 180, 106</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8434742</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.65, -36.44, 55.94</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">68, 66.767, 123.081</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.4981, 0.3559, 0.5154</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286624822 (0xFF80B436)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">150.0880, -47.3714, -19.3712</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.2357, -31.6963, 33.7991</a>

# Details

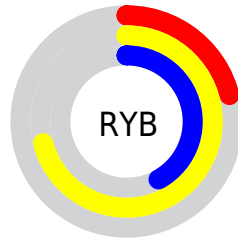
The XYZ color **25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **15.5030, 8.9989, 44.1021**, and the grayscale version is **29.2198, 30.7415, 33.4775**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **52.4694, 71.2640, 25.1773**, and **10.3370, 16.5952, 2.6584** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.4656, 36.8056, 7.4841**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.5528, 38.2987, 12.0719**.

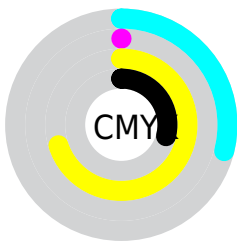
# Distribution



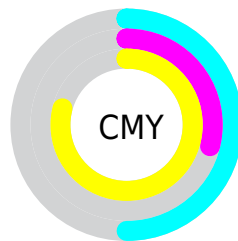
- Red (50%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634 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 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 25.8892, 37.4981,  
9.3634


 25.8892, 37.4981,  
9.3634


274.5044,  
335.4620, 196.3830


 16.8730, 25.5934,  
4.8789


 52.5287, 71.3382,  
25.1798

 10.2387, 16.5197,  
2.1189


 70.8828, 94.0424,  
37.3489

 5.6210, 9.8926,  
0.6270


 93.0801, 121.1152,  
52.9166

 2.6545, 5.3278,  
0.0000

 119.4862,  
152.9409, 72.3014

 0.9738, 2.4409,  
0.0000

 150.4663,  
189.9041, 95.9219

 0.0000, 0.8468,  
0.0000

 186.3858,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

232.3891, 124.1966

0.0000

227.6101,  
280.7803, 157.5442

■ 25.8892, 37.4981,  
9.3634

■ 25.8892, 37.4981,  
9.3634

■ 24.4656, 36.8056,  
7.4841

■ 27.5528, 38.2987,  
12.0719

■ 23.2595, 36.2079,  
6.3354

■ 29.4710, 39.2095,  
15.6890

■ 22.2317, 35.6907,  
5.7174

■ 31.6599, 40.2384,  
20.2871

■ 22.2315, 35.6906,  
5.7173

■ 34.1334, 41.3912,  
25.9310

■ 36.9042, 42.6731,  
32.6799

■ 39.9843, 44.0891,  
40.5883

■ 43.3848, 45.6438,  
49.7075

■ 47.1162, 47.3415,  
60.0854

■ 51.1885, 49.1866,  
71.7674

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.5872, 37.4981, 6.3482



25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634



20.7410, 37.4981, 20.1617

# Triad

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



25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634



27.4074, 37.4981, 115.1321



59.2931, 37.4981, 37.8565

# Complementary

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



25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634



15.5030, 8.9989, 44.1021

# 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.



56.3706, 37.4981, 72.2575



25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634



36.7156, 37.4981, 127.6607

# Square

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



25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634



21.4917, 37.4981, 80.2595



47.5771, 37.4981, 109.1554



54.9382, 37.4981, 17.0403



# Rectangle

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



25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634



19.3772, 37.4981, 34.3719



47.5771, 37.4981, 109.1554



59.1310, 37.4981, 48.0481

# Sweetspot

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



25.8901, 37.4998, 9.3642



66.1955, 77.0410, 57.4655



24.4804, 19.9524, 6.0515



14.0055, 16.5119, 11.6760



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



25.8901, 37.4998, 9.3642



43.1232, 66.1229, 12.2849



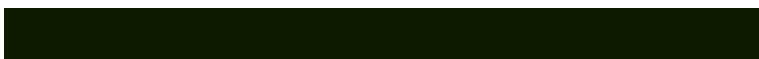
19.2758, 34.0900, 9.0547



8.8512, 9.7284, 9.0638



15.5932, 24.9487, 3.9937



0.5550, 0.8182, 0.1287



# Inverse Universe

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



15.5030, 8.9989, 44.1021



23.2061, 11.2447, 79.2419



25.5799, 14.1938, 44.5737



8.3631, 8.3957, 10.6861



7.8092, 3.3616, 30.3743



0.3127, 0.1403, 0.9588



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634 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 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634 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 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 25.8892, 37.4981,



# 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

25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634

### Protanopia

33.6183, 36.9716, 8.3820

### Deuteranopia

37.6875, 36.9732, 9.8528



## Tritanopia

33.8447, 37.2708, 49.1262

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634

## Protanomaly

30.2821, 36.8810, 8.6547

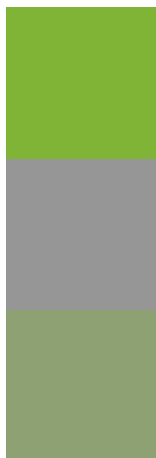
## Deuteranomaly

32.1752, 36.4666, 9.6179

## Tritanomaly

29.6069, 36.6576, 28.4368

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634

## Achromatopsia

28.9890, 30.4987, 33.2131

## Achromatomaly

26.9947, 32.4783, 21.0658

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634 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(128, 180, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 180, 54)  
}
```

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(128, 180, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 180, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634 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(128, 180, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 180, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 180, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 180, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 180, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 180,  
54) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 25.8892, 37.4981, 9.3634 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 180, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
180, 54) }
```

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