

# Converting Colors

XYZ(26.1816, 29.1124, 30.2275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(26.1816, 29.1124, 30.2275)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(26.1808, 29.1142,  
30.2263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	89968F
RGB	137, 150, 143
RGB Percent	54%, 59%, 56%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4118, 0.4392
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.05, 0.41
HSL	148°, 6%, 56%
HSV	148°, 9%, 59%
XYZ	26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263
YIQ	145.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

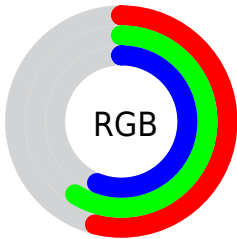
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	137, 146, 150
Decimal	9016975
CIE Lab	60.88, -6.06, 2.09
CIE LCh	61, 6.413, 161.004
Yxy	29.1142, 0.3061, 0.3404
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287207055 (0xFF89968F)
YUV	145.3150, -1.1413, -7.2923
Hunter-Lab	53.9576, -7.8156, 4.5569

# Details

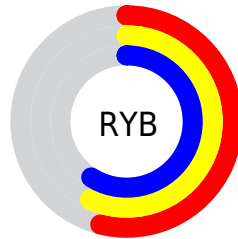
The XYZ color **26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **26.5584, 26.3897, 30.0809**, and the grayscale version is **27.0485, 28.4572, 30.9898**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **52.9061, 58.1641, 61.2617**, and **10.3681, 11.7402, 12.0756** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.3008, 27.6985, 27.0114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.4484, 30.7263, 33.6907**.

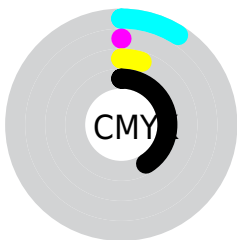
# Distribution



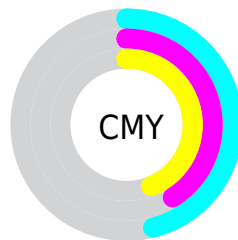
- Red (54%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263 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 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.1808, 29.1142,  
30.2263

■ 26.1808, 29.1142,  
30.2263

275.9089,  
297.7534, 317.1979

■ 17.0923, 19.1672,  
19.7569

■ 52.9957, 58.2585,  
61.0851

■ 10.3961, 11.7912,  
12.0361

■ 71.4529, 78.2246,  
82.3116

■ 5.7266, 6.6016,  
6.6455

■ 93.7636, 102.2992,  
107.9609

■ 2.7186, 3.2142,  
3.1663

120.2933,  
130.8667, 138.4515

■ 1.0068, 1.2446,  
1.1802

151.4074,  
164.3114, 174.2020

■ 0.0000, 0.0977,  
0.0000

187.4711,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

203.0179, 215.6308

0.0000

228.8498,  
247.3704, 263.1566

■ 26.1808, 29.1142,  
30.2263

■ 26.1808, 29.1142,  
30.2263

■ 23.3008, 27.6985,  
27.0114

■ 29.4484, 30.7263,  
33.6907

■ 20.7910, 26.4678,  
24.0385

■ 33.1154, 32.5382,  
37.4079

■ 18.6363, 25.4154,  
21.3025

■ 37.1957, 34.5579,  
41.3838

■ 16.8195, 24.5324,  
18.7975

■ 41.7023, 36.7920,  
45.6234

■ 15.3220, 23.8093,  
16.5174

■ 46.6473, 39.2465,  
50.1314

■ 14.1234, 23.2358,  
14.4555

■ 52.0424, 41.9276,  
54.9127

■ 13.2005, 22.8000,  
12.6050

■ 57.8989, 44.8408,  
59.9719

■ 12.5266, 22.4884,  
10.9586

■ 63.4864, 47.6096,  
65.2787

■ 12.0467, 22.2726,  
9.5074

■ 64.5037, 48.0165,  
70.6358

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.6315, 29.1142, 28.3536



26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263



26.1250, 29.1142, 32.5868

# Triad

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



26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263



27.9800, 29.1142, 36.4345



28.9023, 29.1142, 28.7765

# Complementary

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



26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263



26.5584, 26.3897, 30.0809

# 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.



29.2793, 29.1142, 30.8303



26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263



28.7396, 29.1142, 35.3008

# Square

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



26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263



27.1526, 29.1142, 36.2527



29.2191, 29.1142, 33.2217



28.1984, 29.1142, 27.5461



# Rectangle

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



26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263



26.3179, 29.1142, 34.1299



29.2191, 29.1142, 33.2217



29.0721, 29.1142, 29.3891

# Sweetspot

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



26.1816, 29.1154, 30.2269



49.3505, 52.9312, 56.7151



26.9506, 29.5630, 27.9532



10.8391, 11.6821, 12.4655



71.1368, 74.8414, 81.5023



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896



# Same Dimension

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



26.1816, 29.1154, 30.2269



45.3817, 50.9756, 52.4454



26.6767, 29.3135, 32.8339



5.8343, 6.5103, 6.7381



9.9579, 18.4560, 7.8199



0.1365, 0.2317, 0.1727



# Inverse Universe

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



26.5584, 26.3897, 30.0809



46.1560, 45.3743, 52.1453



26.0864, 26.2009, 27.5950



5.9235, 5.8645, 6.7035



11.6730, 5.8743, 7.0252

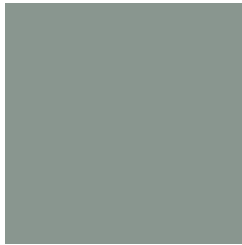


0.1578, 0.0779, 0.1645



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

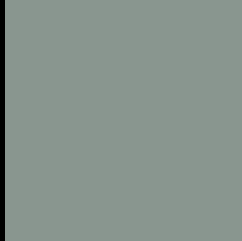
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263 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 × Fail

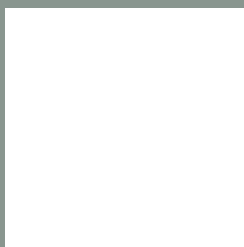
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.1808, 29.1142,



# 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

26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263

### Protanopia

27.8491, 29.0602, 29.3407

### Deuteranopia

29.6841, 29.0717, 30.8349



## Tritanopia

27.6631, 29.2585, 36.9903

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263

## Protanomaly

27.1703, 28.9314, 29.7435

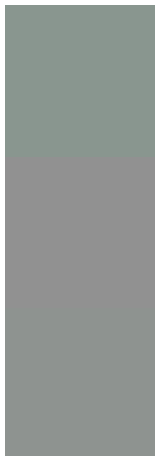
## Deuteranomaly

28.2963, 29.0367, 30.4988

## Tritanomaly

27.1447, 29.2838, 34.3586

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263

## Achromatopsia

26.9133, 28.3149, 30.8349

## Achromatomaly

26.6231, 28.6318, 30.5089

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263 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(137, 150, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 150, 143)  
}
```

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(137, 150, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 150, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263 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(137, 150, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 150, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 150, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 150, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 150, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 150, 143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 26.1808, 29.1142, 30.2263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 150, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
150, 143) }
```

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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