

# Converting Colors

XYZ(27.8316, 21.9151, 5.1266)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(27.8316, 21.9151, 5.1266)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532)</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(27.8568, 21.9593,  
5.1532)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C26A2C
RGB	194, 106, 44
RGB Percent	76%, 42%, 17%
CMY	0.2392, 0.5843, 0.8274
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.77, 0.24
HSL	25°, 63%, 47%
HSV	25°, 77%, 76%
XYZ	27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532
YIQ	125.2440, 72.3500, -0.6260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

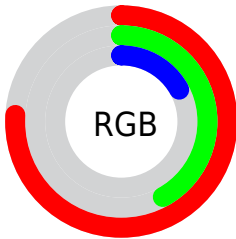
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 150, 44</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12741164</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">53.98, 30.47, 48.32</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">54, 57.123, 57.764</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">21.9593, 0.5068, 0.3995</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290931244 (0xFFC26A2C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">125.2440, -40.0533, 60.2990</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">46.8608, 24.1046, 26.2825</a>

# Details

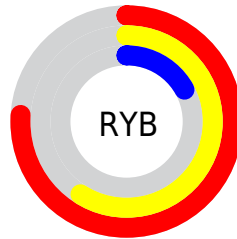
The XYZ color **27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **19.0268, 20.9316, 54.0759**, and the grayscale version is **19.6897, 20.7151, 22.5588**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.4872, 46.5219, 16.6448**, and **11.2946, 7.9946, 0.9478** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.4777, 19.6549, 3.2956**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.5629, 24.6456, 7.9606**.

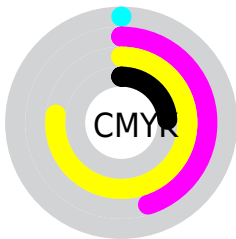
# Distribution



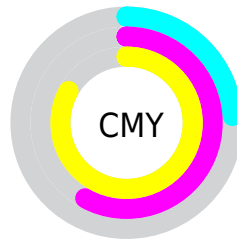
- Red (76%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (83%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532 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 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 27.8568, 21.9593,  
5.1532


 27.8568, 21.9593,  
5.1532


283.8745,  
262.3337, 160.2906


 18.3576, 13.8270,  
2.2771


 55.6660, 46.6787,  
16.5924

 11.3083, 8.0004,  
0.7184


 74.7067, 64.0346,  
25.9926


 6.3434, 4.0952,  
0.0000


 97.6587, 85.2339,  
38.4047

 3.0976, 1.7270,  
0.0000

 124.8872,  
110.6608, 54.2470

 1.2056, 0.4410,  
0.0000

 156.7578,  
140.6999, 73.9383

 0.1108, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 193.6356,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

175.7354, 97.8969

0.0000

235.8860,  
216.1519, 126.5415

■ 27.8568, 21.9593,  
5.1532

■ 27.8568, 21.9593,  
5.1532

■ 26.4777, 19.6549,  
3.2956

■ 29.5629, 24.6456,  
7.9606

■ 25.3885, 17.7047,  
2.2286

■ 31.6213, 27.7300,  
11.8293

■ 25.1308, 17.2350,  
2.0021

■ 34.0560, 31.2320,  
16.8563

■ 36.8880, 35.1683,  
23.1271

■ 40.1368, 39.5545,  
30.7192

■ 43.8204, 44.4055,  
39.7036

■ 47.9555, 49.7355,  
50.1463

■ 52.5579, 55.5577,  
62.1090

■ 57.6429, 61.8851,  
75.6497

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.2201, 21.9593, 11.3235



27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532



21.3378, 21.9593, 3.4985

# Triad

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



27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532



11.1241, 21.9593, 22.6091



26.8965, 21.9593, 68.3041

# Complementary

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



27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532



19.0268, 20.9316, 54.0759

# 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.



20.4124, 21.9593, 76.4249



27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532



12.0395, 21.9593, 43.4732

# Square

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



27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532



12.3629, 21.9593, 9.9854



15.1642, 21.9593, 65.6707



32.5933, 21.9593, 46.9828



# Rectangle

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



27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532



17.4591, 21.9593, 3.9597



15.1642, 21.9593, 65.6707



24.7022, 21.9593, 73.0198

# Sweetspot

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



27.8573, 21.9605, 5.1536



75.2613, 75.0364, 61.7836



27.4518, 14.9920, 24.0012



15.9617, 15.7430, 12.2769



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.



27.8573, 21.9605, 5.1536



46.5137, 33.0203, 4.4803



38.8226, 43.8911, 8.8087



10.4075, 10.7465, 10.5876



16.5996, 11.4850, 1.3419



0.7851, 0.6320, 0.0806



# Inverse Universe

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



19.0268, 20.9316, 54.0759



29.6734, 30.7582, 96.8428



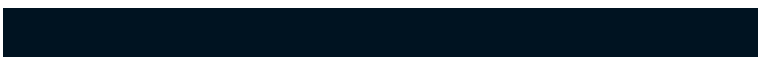
12.3403, 7.5586, 51.8471



10.0082, 10.7077, 12.8241



10.4265, 10.6094, 35.0549

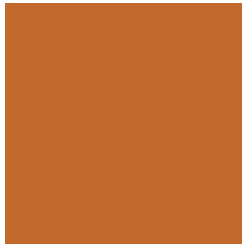


0.5171, 0.5917, 1.5368



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532 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 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

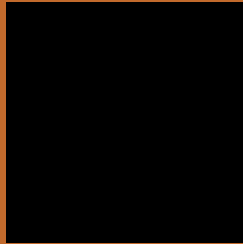
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 27.8568, 21.9593,



# 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

27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532

### Protanopia

20.0818, 22.1336, 6.3458

### Deuteranopia

22.3331, 21.9872, 4.9006



## Tritanopia

30.2370, 22.0462, 16.5716

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532

## Protanomaly

22.2712, 21.5695, 5.7858

## Deuteranomaly

24.1999, 21.8745, 4.9542

## Tritanomaly

29.1166, 21.8786, 11.0759

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532

## Achromatopsia

19.4927, 20.5079, 22.3331

## Achromatomaly

21.1674, 20.2854, 13.8662

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532 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(194, 106, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 106, 44)  
}
```

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(194, 106, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 106, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532 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(194, 106, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 106, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(194, 106, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 106, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 106, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 106,  
44) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 27.8568, 21.9593, 5.1532 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 106, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
106, 44) }
```

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