

# Converting Colors

XYZ(29.6173, 28.4843, 28.4513)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(29.6173, 28.4843, 28.4513)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(29.6187, 28.4363,  
28.3538)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A68B8B
RGB	166, 139, 139
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4549, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.16, 0.35
HSL	0°, 13%, 60%
HSV	0°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538
YIQ	147.0730, 16.0920, 5.7240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

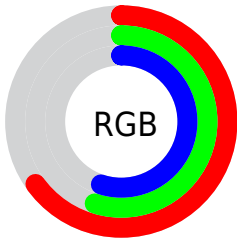
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 139, 139
Decimal	10914699
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.28, 10.19, 3.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 10.874, 20.468
Yxy	28.4363, 0.3428, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104779 (0xFFA68B8B)
YUV	147.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990
Hunter-Lab	53.3257, 5.8243, 5.8029

# Details

The XYZ color **29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **31.1664, 35.5138, 41.2889**, and the grayscale version is **27.7753, 29.2217, 31.8225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.4032, 57.3179, 57.8544**, and **12.3150, 11.4434, 11.0109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.2732, 23.5411, 21.7020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.5149, 34.1375, 36.0985**.

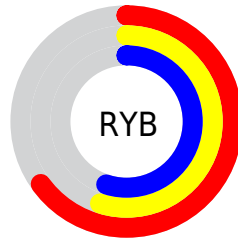
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

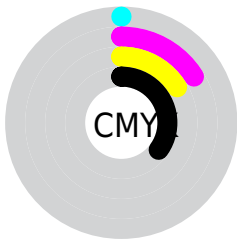
Blue (55%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

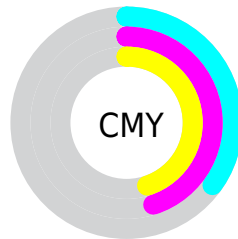


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538 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 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 29.6187, 28.4363,  
28.3538


 29.6187, 28.4363,  
28.3538


292.0649,  
294.5459, 308.1186


 19.6960, 18.6548,  
18.3512


 58.4494, 57.1803,  
58.0787

 12.2812, 11.4211,  
11.0304


 78.0882, 76.9115,  
78.6380

 7.0091, 6.3508,  
5.9728


 101.6963,  
100.7282, 103.5534

 3.5142, 3.0596,  
2.7600

129.6391,  
129.0146, 133.2432

 1.4311, 1.1629,  
0.9735

162.2820,  
162.1552, 168.1261

 0.2782, 0.0311,  
0.0000

199.9904,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

200.5343, 208.6206

0.0000

243.1296,  
244.5364, 255.1453

■ 29.6187, 28.4363,  
28.3538

■ 29.6187, 28.4363,  
28.3538

■ 26.2732, 23.5411,  
21.7020

■ 33.5149, 34.1375,  
36.0985

■ 23.4514, 19.4120,  
16.0923

■ 37.9824, 40.6748,  
44.9802

■ 21.1275, 16.0114,  
11.4725

■ 43.0441, 48.0812,  
55.0430

■ 19.2725, 13.2970,  
7.7850

■ 48.7204, 56.3870,  
66.3279

■ 17.8546, 11.2222,  
4.9665

■ 55.0310, 65.6210,  
78.8739

■ 16.8381, 9.7346,  
2.9460

■ 61.9947, 75.8107,  
92.7184

■ 16.1814, 8.7736,  
1.6408

■ 69.5360, 86.8470,  
107.7060

■ 15.8275, 8.2556,  
0.9374

■ 15.7262, 8.1074,  
0.7360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.7595, 28.4363, 32.2516



29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538



28.7708, 28.4363, 25.4090

# Triad

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



29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538



25.0120, 28.4363, 26.3269



26.5862, 28.4363, 39.1701

# Complementary

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



29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538



31.1664, 35.5138, 41.2889

# 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.



25.3567, 28.4363, 37.2710



29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538



24.4687, 28.4363, 29.7078

# Square

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



29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538



26.1010, 28.4363, 24.3104



24.5927, 28.4363, 33.7261



27.9764, 28.4363, 38.7288



# Rectangle

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



29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538



27.9343, 28.4363, 24.2739



24.5927, 28.4363, 33.7261



26.1412, 28.4363, 38.7785

# Sweetspot

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



29.6195, 28.4376, 28.3544



61.7215, 63.2665, 67.2954



31.8418, 29.3258, 40.0589



13.6961, 13.9881, 14.8288



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.



29.6195, 28.4376, 28.3544



51.1439, 47.7887, 46.2670



31.6960, 32.5906, 29.0466



7.5312, 7.5424, 7.8482



12.1948, 6.2869, 0.5708



0.2967, 0.1530, 0.0139



# Inverse Universe

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



31.1664, 35.5138, 41.2889



54.5613, 63.4211, 74.8411



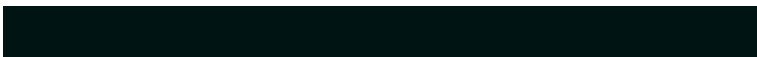
28.8403, 30.8616, 40.5135



7.7475, 8.5319, 9.6568



15.9090, 23.2783, 31.6302

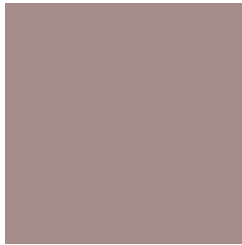


0.3871, 0.5664, 0.7696



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

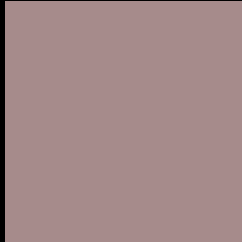
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

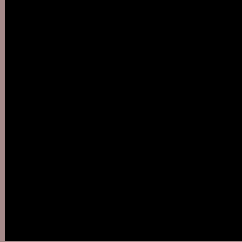
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.6187, 28.4363,



# 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

29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538

### Protanopia

27.4023, 28.5934, 29.6660

### Deuteranopia

29.0854, 28.5952, 28.4126



## Tritanopia

30.3701, 28.5306, 31.9232

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538

## Protanomaly

28.1477, 28.5366, 29.2239

## Deuteranomaly

29.1425, 28.4068, 28.3732

## Tritanomaly

30.1357, 28.4368, 30.6886

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538

## Achromatopsia

27.7328, 29.1771, 31.7738

## Achromatomaly

28.3337, 28.8302, 30.4570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538 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(166, 139, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 139, 139)  
}
```

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(166, 139, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 139, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538 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(166, 139, 139) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 139, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 139, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 139, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 29.6187, 28.4363, 28.3538 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 139, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
139, 139) }
```

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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