

# Converting Colors

XYZ(29.8156, 36.4017, 28.6845)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(29.8156, 36.4017, 28.6845)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619)</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(29.8221, 36.4788,  
28.7619)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8CAB88
RGB	140, 171, 136
RGB Percent	55%, 67%, 53%
CMY	0.4510, 0.3294, 0.4667
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.20, 0.33
HSL	113°, 17%, 60%
HSV	113°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619
YIQ	157.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

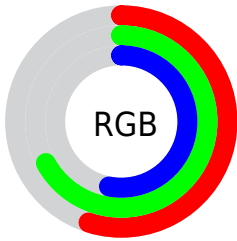
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 171, 167</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9218952</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.88, -17.50, 14.58</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 22.777, 140.208</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.4788, 0.3137, 0.3837</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287409032</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF8CAB88</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">157.7410, -10.7183, -15.5589</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.3977, -17.5594, 14.0440</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **32.0926, 28.7651, 42.3906**, and the grayscale version is **32.4322, 34.1212, 37.1580**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.6298, 69.5362, 58.4758**, and **12.3964, 15.9894, 11.2370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.3237, 34.8058, 22.7524**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.8677, 38.4136, 35.8107**.

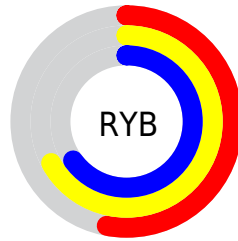
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (67%)

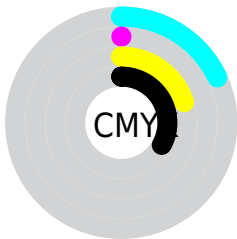
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (65%)

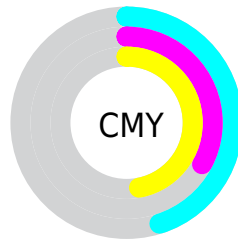


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619 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 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.8221, 36.4788,  
28.7619

■ 29.8221, 36.4788,  
28.7619

292.9991,  
331.0485, 310.1156

■ 19.8510, 24.8042,  
18.6567

■ 58.7693, 69.7704,  
58.7362

■ 12.3944, 15.9312,  
11.2482

■ 78.4761, 92.1563,  
79.4425

■ 7.0870, 9.4755,  
6.1178

■ 102.1588,  
118.8813, 104.5196

■ 3.5634, 5.0526,  
2.8469

130.1829,  
150.3300, 134.3860

■ 1.4582, 2.2782,  
1.0170

162.9135,  
186.8866, 169.4602

■ 0.2971, 0.7621,  
0.0000

200.7162,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

228.9357, 210.1609

0.0000

243.9563,  
276.8615, 256.9065

■ 29.8221, 36.4788,  
28.7619

■ 29.8221, 36.4788,  
28.7619

■ 26.3237, 34.8058,  
22.7524

■ 33.8677, 38.4136,  
35.8107

■ 23.3462, 33.3789,  
17.7309

■ 38.4796, 40.6160,  
43.9422

■ 20.8654, 32.1878,  
13.6452

■ 43.6796, 43.0971,  
53.2002

■ 18.8540, 31.2198,  
10.4374

■ 49.4874, 45.8664,  
63.6253

■ 17.2821, 30.4609,  
8.0431

■ 55.9219, 48.9327,  
75.2563

■ 16.1163, 29.8953,  
6.3893

■ 63.0010, 52.3046,  
88.1300

■ 15.3183, 29.5052,  
5.3897

■ 70.6284, 55.9446,  
101.6836

■ 14.8428, 29.2711,  
4.8676

■ 73.8536, 57.6072,  
101.8345

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.4314, 36.4788, 24.4291



29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619



28.5391, 36.4788, 36.5759

# Triad

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



29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619



33.5563, 36.4788, 61.5280



41.2751, 36.4788, 33.5134

# Complementary

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



29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619



32.0926, 28.7651, 42.3906

# 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.



41.6260, 36.4788, 43.0377



29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619



37.0135, 36.4788, 60.3411

# Square

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



29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619



30.5986, 36.4788, 56.1723



40.0211, 36.4788, 53.1564



39.0917, 36.4788, 26.8405



# Rectangle

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



29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619



28.5464, 36.4788, 43.1809



40.0211, 36.4788, 53.1564



41.6166, 36.4788, 36.4477

# Sweetspot

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



29.8231, 36.4804, 28.7627



64.1285, 70.4540, 70.2418



35.0435, 38.0441, 28.7894



14.1869, 15.6571, 15.4634



82.5889, 86.8899, 94.6231



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



# Same Dimension

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



29.8231, 36.4804, 28.7627



50.1729, 63.7833, 45.9301



30.1755, 36.5449, 34.0729



7.9864, 8.9816, 8.5261



11.2129, 22.0775, 3.6704



0.3382, 0.6277, 0.1033



# Inverse Universe

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



32.0926, 28.7651, 42.3906



55.0465, 47.2042, 75.2119



31.7357, 28.7215, 36.0324



8.2456, 8.1009, 10.0817



15.2550, 7.2241, 29.6349



0.4494, 0.2138, 0.8256



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619 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 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

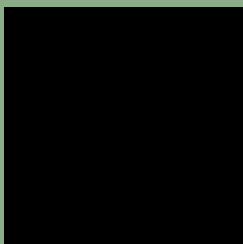
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.8221, 36.4788,



# 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

29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619

### Protanopia

34.0984, 36.2773, 27.0348

### Deuteranopia

36.7984, 36.0801, 29.4508



## Tritanopia

33.5236, 36.3277, 47.3645

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619

## Protanomaly

32.1860, 36.0773, 27.4575

## Deuteranomaly

33.6945, 35.7597, 29.1712

## Tritanomaly

31.9312, 36.2111, 39.9568

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619

## Achromatopsia

32.4990, 34.1914, 37.2345

## Achromatomaly

31.3647, 34.9757, 33.9521

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619 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(140, 171, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 171, 136)  
}
```

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(140, 171, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 171, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619 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(140, 171, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 171, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 171, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 171, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 171, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 171,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 29.8221, 36.4788, 28.7619 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 171, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
171, 136) }
```

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