

# Converting Colors

XYZ(30.1717, 33.8152, 35.0738)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(30.1717, 33.8152, 35.0738)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726)</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(30.1717, 33.8094,  
35.0726)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91A199
RGB	145, 161, 153
RGB Percent	57%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3686, 0.4000
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.05, 0.37
HSL	150°, 8%, 60%
HSV	150°, 10%, 63%
XYZ	30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726
YIQ	155.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

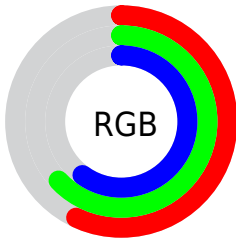
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">145, 156, 161</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9544089</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.81, -7.24, 2.23</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">65, 7.578, 162.880</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.8094, 0.3046, 0.3413</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287734169</a> (0xFF91A199)
YUV	<a href="#">155.3040, -1.1359, -9.0366</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.1459, -9.1321, 4.9394</a>

# Details

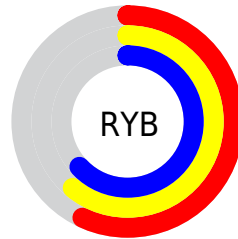
The XYZ color **30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **30.5744, 30.1287, 34.3426**, and the grayscale version is **31.2982, 32.9282, 35.8588**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.3715, 65.7588, 68.5950**, and **12.5862, 14.3295, 14.6729** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.8907, 32.1932, 31.5643**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.9016, 35.6537, 38.8376**.

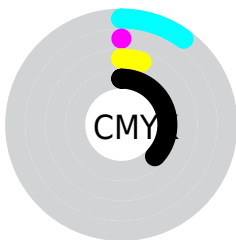
# Distribution



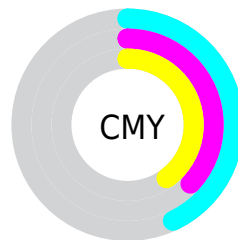
- Red (57%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726 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 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.1717, 33.8094,  
35.0726

■ 30.1717, 33.8094,  
35.0726

294.5994,  
319.2813, 339.8027

■ 20.1177, 22.7472,  
23.4348

■ 59.3184, 65.6372,  
68.7511

■ 12.5894, 14.4070,  
14.7066

■ 79.1417, 87.1715,  
91.6288

■ 7.2214, 8.4043,  
8.4694

102.9522,  
112.9654, 119.0903

■ 3.6485, 4.3547,  
4.3047

131.1152,  
143.4032, 151.5541

■ 1.5053, 1.8739,  
1.7939

163.9961,  
178.8693, 189.4386

■ 0.3294, 0.5326,  
0.4240

201.9602,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

219.7481, 233.1626

0.0000

245.3729,  
266.4240, 283.1444

■ 30.1717, 33.8094,  
35.0726

■ 30.1717, 33.8094,  
35.0726

■ 26.8907, 32.1932,  
31.5643

■ 33.9016, 35.6537,  
38.8376

■ 24.0380, 30.7917,  
28.3050

■ 38.0942, 37.7304,  
42.8623

■ 21.5956, 29.5969,  
25.2900

■ 42.7664, 40.0488,  
47.1526

■ 19.5433, 28.5982,  
22.5132

■ 47.9330, 42.6167,  
51.7133

■ 17.8587, 27.7843,  
19.9688

■ 53.6085, 45.4414,  
56.5492

■ 16.5173, 27.1428,  
17.6502

■ 59.8067, 48.5299,  
61.6651

■ 15.4914, 26.6593,  
15.5508

■ 65.5390, 51.3724,  
67.0185

■ 14.7485, 26.3173,  
13.6633

■ 66.5638, 51.7823,  
72.4147

■ 14.2146, 26.0788,  
11.9784

■ 67.6397, 52.2127,  
78.0804

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.7286, 33.8094, 32.5841



30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726



30.1332, 33.8094, 38.1680

# Triad

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



30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726



32.6046, 33.8094, 42.9844



33.6964, 33.8094, 32.8746

# Complementary

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



30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726



30.5744, 30.1287, 34.3426

# 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.



34.2232, 33.8094, 35.4898



30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726



33.5833, 33.8094, 41.3922

# Square

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



30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726



31.5213, 33.8094, 42.8570



34.1813, 33.8094, 38.6094



32.7562, 33.8094, 31.3652



# Rectangle

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



30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726



30.4054, 33.8094, 40.1710



34.1813, 33.8094, 38.6094



33.9286, 33.8094, 33.6470

# Sweetspot

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



30.1726, 33.8108, 35.0733



58.5426, 62.7767, 67.4005



31.0442, 34.3339, 31.7795



12.7233, 13.7105, 14.6658



76.7382, 80.7346, 87.9200



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444



# Same Dimension

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



30.1726, 33.8108, 35.0733



52.6208, 59.8521, 61.3337



30.8326, 34.0748, 38.5488



7.1263, 7.9513, 8.2769



11.3704, 20.8345, 9.6670



0.2628, 0.4473, 0.3287



# Inverse Universe

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



30.5744, 30.1287, 34.3426



53.4922, 51.8651, 59.7487



29.9558, 29.8812, 31.0853



7.2146, 7.1423, 8.1163



12.9311, 6.5285, 6.8277

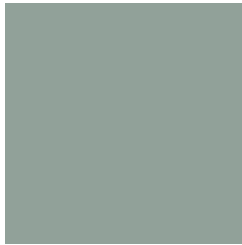


0.2956, 0.1467, 0.2691



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

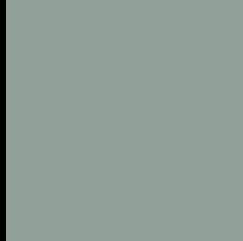
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726 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

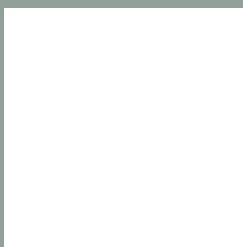
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 30.1717, 33.8094,



# 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

30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726

### Protanopia

32.0914, 33.5560, 33.6397

### Deuteranopia

34.3782, 33.7073, 35.7046



## Tritanopia

31.7903, 33.6899, 43.3553

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726

## Protanomaly

31.3303, 33.6566, 34.1233

## Deuteranomaly

32.6583, 33.5623, 35.3287

## Tritanomaly

31.1316, 33.6797, 39.9820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726

## Achromatopsia

31.1553, 32.7778, 35.6950

## Achromatomaly

30.6522, 33.0263, 35.3310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726 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(145, 161, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 161, 153)  
}
```

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(145, 161, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 161, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726 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(145, 161, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 161, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 161, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 161, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 161, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 161,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 30.1717, 33.8094, 35.0726 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 161, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
161, 153) }
```

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