

# Converting Colors

XYZ(31.1385, 25.1545, 28.9436)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(31.1385, 25.1545, 28.9436)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954)</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(31.1281, 25.1002,  
28.7954)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">B8768E</a>
RGB	<a href="#">184, 118, 142</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">72%, 46%, 56%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.2784, 0.5372, 0.4431</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.36, 0.23, 0.28</a>
HSL	<a href="#">338°, 32%, 59%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">338°, 36%, 72%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">140.4700, 31.6320, 21.4560</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

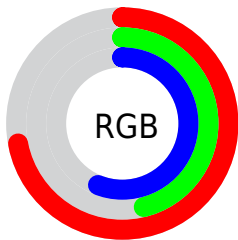
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	184, 118, 142
Decimal	12088974
CIELab	57.17, 29.25, -2.22
CIELCh	57, 29.330, 355.667
Yxy	25.1002, 0.3661, 0.2952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290279054 (0xFFB8768E)
YUV	140.4700, 0.7543, 38.1758
Hunter-Lab	50.1001, 23.2301, 0.9927

# Details

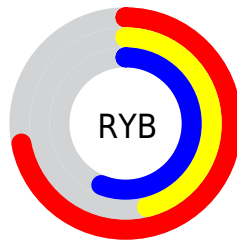
The XYZ color **31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **30.9580, 40.6713, 39.4784**, and the grayscale version is **25.0993, 26.4064, 28.7566**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.8023, 51.8121, 59.0207**, and **13.0521, 9.5741, 11.2853** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.3355, 20.8486, 23.7524**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.4372, 30.2364, 34.4668**.

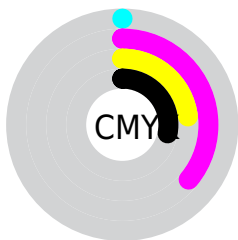
# Distribution



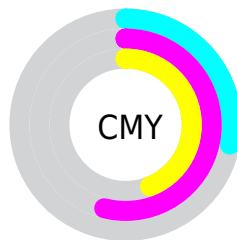
- Red (72%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954 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 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.1281, 25.1002,  
28.7954

■ 31.1281, 25.1002,  
28.7954

298.9444,  
278.3366, 310.2790

■ 20.8487, 16.1517,  
18.6819

■ 60.8162, 51.8197,  
58.7902

■ 13.1253, 9.6316,  
11.2661

■ 80.9556, 70.3596,  
79.5085

■ 7.5925, 5.1554,  
6.1297

■ 105.1123, 92.8653,  
104.5987

■ 3.8849, 2.3387,  
2.8541

133.6519,  
119.7214, 134.4796

■ 1.6372, 0.7941,  
1.0206

166.9395,  
151.3121, 169.5695

■ 0.4165, 0.0000,  
0.0000

205.3405,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

188.0220, 210.2870

0.0000

249.2204,  
230.2353, 257.0507

■ 31.1281, 25.1002,  
28.7954

■ 31.1281, 25.1002,  
28.7954

■ 28.3355, 20.8486,  
23.7524

■ 34.4372, 30.2364,  
34.4668

■ 26.0296, 17.4276,  
19.3132

■ 38.2860, 36.3001,  
40.7870

■ 24.1811, 14.7826,  
15.4534


■ 42.6989, 43.3357,  
47.7771


■ 22.7560, 12.8512,  
12.1462


■ 47.6982, 51.3835,  
55.4571

■ 21.7156, 11.5609,  
9.3624


■ 53.3048, 60.4819,  
63.8457


 21.0111, 10.8200,  
7.0680

 59.5386, 70.6668,  
72.9611

 20.7775, 10.5945,  
6.2448

 66.4188, 81.9729,  
82.8208

 70.6210, 87.7479,  
92.3274

 72.3758, 88.4498,  
101.5684

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.7860, 25.1002, 39.5518



31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954



30.3728, 25.1002, 19.8770

# Triad

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



31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954



21.0887, 25.1002, 13.4979



20.2966, 25.1002, 46.2856

# Complementary

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



31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954



30.9580, 40.6713, 39.4784

# 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.



18.3468, 25.1002, 36.4455



31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954



18.7721, 25.1002, 17.9272

# Square

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



31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954



24.3634, 25.1002, 12.3886



17.8167, 25.1002, 25.9149



23.3577, 25.1002, 51.0835



# Rectangle

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



31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954



28.8170, 25.1002, 15.8370



17.8167, 25.1002, 25.9149



19.5015, 25.1002, 43.3574

# Sweetspot

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



31.1288, 25.1014, 28.7959



73.0200, 71.5524, 79.7180



29.5884, 23.8719, 48.3959



15.5133, 15.0617, 16.8227



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



# Same Dimension

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



31.1288, 25.1014, 28.7959



52.3767, 39.3189, 44.9273



30.6017, 26.6267, 20.6676



9.1360, 9.0648, 10.0634



14.3509, 7.3141, 4.4688



0.5361, 0.2699, 0.3167



# Inverse Universe

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



31.1288, 25.1014, 28.7959



52.3767, 39.3189, 44.9273



31.4928, 38.0509, 51.0324



9.1360, 9.0648, 10.0634



14.3509, 7.3141, 4.4688



0.5361, 0.2699, 0.3167



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

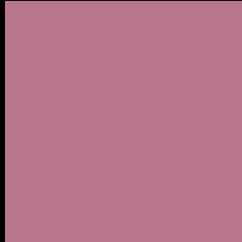
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954 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 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.1281, 25.1002,



# 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

31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954

### Protanopia

24.6871, 25.3421, 33.7274

### Deuteranopia

25.6254, 25.1232, 27.9247



## Tritanopia

30.2074, 25.0852, 24.0187

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954

## Protanomaly

26.5443, 24.9075, 31.8424

## Deuteranomaly

27.3531, 25.0132, 28.1973

## Tritanomaly

30.4283, 24.9822, 25.7725

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954

## Achromatopsia

24.9269, 26.2251, 28.5591

## Achromatomaly

26.7693, 25.4935, 28.7092

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954 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(184, 118, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 118, 142)  
}
```

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(184, 118, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 118, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954 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(184, 118, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 118, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 118, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 118, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 118, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 118,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 31.1281, 25.1002, 28.7954 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 118, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
118, 142) }
```

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