

# Converting Colors

XYZ(31.6945, 19.9481, 5.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(31.6945, 19.9481, 5.6930)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842)</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(31.7972, 20.0502,  
5.6842)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D94B36
RGB	217, 75, 54
RGB Percent	85%, 29%, 21%
CMY	0.1490, 0.7058, 0.7882
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.75, 0.15
HSL	8°, 68%, 53%
HSV	8°, 75%, 85%
XYZ	31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842
YIQ	115.0640, 91.3730, 23.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

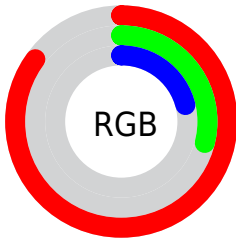
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">217, 78, 54</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14240566</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">51.89, 54.45, 42.31</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">52, 68.959, 37.848</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">20.0502, 0.5527, 0.3485</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292430646 (0xFFD94B36)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">115.0640, -30.1046, 89.3979</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">44.7774, 48.3952, 23.8177</a>

# Details

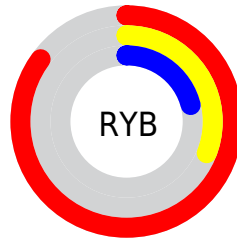
The XYZ color **31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **33.7836, 45.2698, 72.6026**, and the grayscale version is **16.3851, 17.2384, 18.7727**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **51.6209, 38.1846, 17.2200**, and **13.4245, 6.9961, 0.8726** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.2992, 17.6962, 3.2068**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.9041, 23.2591, 9.4856**.

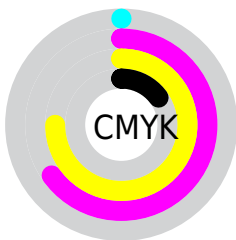
# Distribution



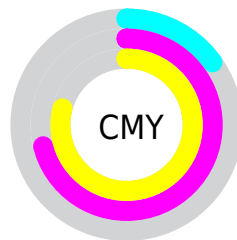
- Red (85%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842 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 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.7972, 20.0502,  
5.6842


 31.7972, 20.0502,  
5.6842


301.9561,  
252.1867, 165.4257

 21.3614, 12.4315,  
2.5884


 61.8604, 43.5013,  
17.7380

 13.5024, 7.0383,  
0.8864


 82.2185, 60.1026,  
27.5331

 7.8548, 3.4861,  
0.0000


 106.6148, 80.4668,  
40.3983

 4.0532, 1.3904,  
0.0000

 135.4146,  
104.9785, 56.7522

 1.7323, 0.2097,  
0.0000

 168.9833,  
134.0219, 77.0134

 0.4763, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 207.6862,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

167.9815, 101.6003

0.0000

251.8887,  
207.2416, 130.9316

■ 31.7972, 20.0502,  
5.6842

■ 31.7972, 20.0502,  
5.6842

■ 30.2992, 17.6962,  
3.2068

■ 33.9041, 23.2591,  
9.4856

■ 29.3411, 16.1107,  
1.8679


■ 36.6760, 27.3913,  
14.7615


■ 29.0296, 15.5806,  
1.4773


■ 40.1640, 32.5122,  
21.6431

■ 44.4138, 38.6804,  
30.2468

■ 49.4670, 45.9497,  
40.6782

 55.3626, 54.3702,  
53.0343

 62.1366, 63.9892,  
67.4053

 69.8233, 74.8510,  
83.8759

 78.4548, 86.9978,  
102.5255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.7604, 20.0502, 16.9757



31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842



24.6017, 20.0502, 2.0482

# Triad

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



31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842



9.1048, 20.0502, 10.2754



20.9563, 20.0502, 86.6957

# Complementary

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



31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842



33.7836, 45.2698, 72.6026

# 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.



14.4153, 20.0502, 80.6082



31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842



8.5844, 20.0502, 27.5343

# Square

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



31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842



11.9288, 20.0502, 3.3397



10.2758, 20.0502, 55.0911



28.5755, 20.0502, 68.6671



# Rectangle

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



31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842



19.5676, 20.0502, 1.5192



10.2758, 20.0502, 55.0911



18.5556, 20.0502, 87.5363

# Sweetspot

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



31.7976, 20.0514, 5.6845



72.8150, 68.4041, 61.7992



40.1253, 21.4665, 55.4443



14.9697, 13.7589, 11.9462



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.



31.7976, 20.0514, 5.6845



42.7909, 24.0723, 3.3393



40.9220, 38.3001, 8.7260



13.1906, 13.3206, 13.6015



17.6158, 9.5172, 0.9085



1.1864, 0.7069, 0.0739



# Inverse Universe

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



33.7836, 45.2698, 72.6026



45.5024, 61.5112, 104.0824



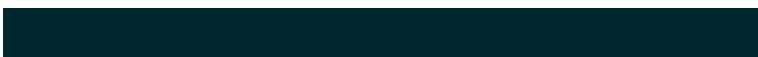
20.3470, 18.3966, 68.1237



13.2943, 14.5283, 16.7557



18.6564, 25.1823, 43.6158

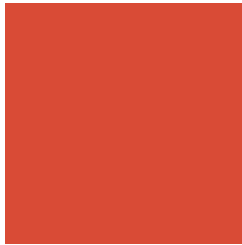


1.2494, 1.7130, 2.8392



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842 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 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842 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 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.7972, 20.0502,



# 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

31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842

### Protanopia

18.5984, 20.1633, 8.5419

### Deuteranopia

20.4506, 20.1073, 5.1861



## Tritanopia

32.5353, 20.0620, 8.9950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842

## Protanomaly

21.8053, 18.7852, 7.3271

## Deuteranomaly

23.6450, 19.1811, 5.2524

## Tritanomaly

32.3394, 20.0879, 7.6417

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842

## Achromatopsia

16.2955, 17.1441, 18.6699

## Achromatomaly

19.4818, 16.5801, 12.5294

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842 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(217, 75, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 75, 54)  
}
```

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(217, 75, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 75, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842 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(217, 75, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 75, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 75, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 75, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 75, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 75,  
54) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 31.7972, 20.0502, 5.6842 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 75, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217, 75,  
54) }
```

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