

# Converting Colors

XYZ(33.2084, 34.9175, 37.8386)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(33.2084, 34.9175, 37.8386)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(33.1533, 34.7731,  
37.7654)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09F9F
RGB	160, 159, 159
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3765, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.37
HSL	0°, 1%, 63%
HSV	0°, 1%, 63%
XYZ	33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654
YIQ	159.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

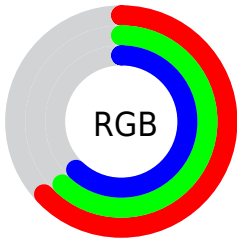
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	160, 159, 159
Decimal	10526623
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.57, 0.36, 0.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 0.382, 18.244
Yxy	34.7731, 0.3137, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716703 (0xFFA09F9F)
YUV	159.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	58.9687, -2.8393, 3.3069

# Details

The XYZ color **33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **33.2139, 35.0499, 38.2727**, and the grayscale version is **33.0928, 34.8162, 37.9148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.2085, 67.3952, 73.2428**, and **14.3760, 15.0590, 16.3363** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.2857, 29.1176, 30.0638**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.5567, 41.2115, 46.5332**.

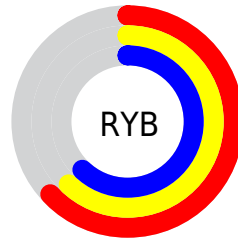
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

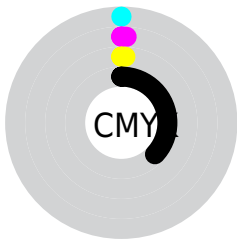
Blue (62%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

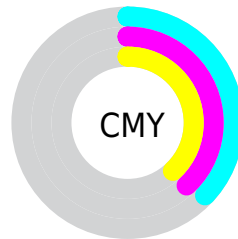


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654 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 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.1533, 34.7731,  
37.7654

■ 33.1533, 34.7731,  
37.7654

307.9927,  
323.5657, 351.8805

■ 22.4037, 23.4881,  
25.5002

■ 63.9679, 67.1341,  
72.9478

■ 14.2721, 14.9544,  
16.2277

■ 84.7636, 88.9790,  
96.7022

■ 8.3931, 8.7874,  
9.5294

109.6387,  
115.1126, 125.1234

■ 4.4014, 4.6027,  
4.9865

138.9585,  
145.9193, 158.6299

■ 1.9316, 2.0161,  
2.1808

173.0885,  
181.7836, 197.6404

■ 0.5951, 0.6168,  
0.6632

212.3940,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

223.0898, 242.5733

0.0000

257.2403,  
270.2224, 293.8471

■ 33.1533, 34.7731,  
37.7654

■ 33.1533, 34.7731,  
37.7654

■ 29.2857, 29.1176,  
30.0638

■ 37.5567, 41.2115,  
46.5332

■ 25.9306, 24.2109,  
23.3855

■ 42.5120, 48.4564,  
56.4033

■ 23.0674, 20.0229,  
17.6882

■ 48.0386, 56.5359,  
67.4129

■ 20.6730, 16.5200,  
12.9258

■ 54.1538, 65.4754,  
79.5968

■ 18.7224, 13.6658,  
9.0483

■ 60.8743, 75.2993,  
92.9883

■ 17.1884, 11.4203,  
6.0012

■ 68.2159, 86.0308,  
107.6180

■ 16.0407, 9.7395,  
3.7239

■ 68.3073, 86.2136,  
107.6485

■ 15.2449, 8.5732,  
2.1477

■ 14.7607, 7.8624,  
1.1916

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.1565, 34.7731, 37.9249



33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654



33.1226, 34.7731, 37.6321

# Triad

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



33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654



32.9704, 34.7731, 37.6567



33.0288, 34.7731, 38.1651

# Complementary

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



33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654



33.2139, 35.0499, 38.2727

# 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.



32.9790, 34.7731, 38.0928



33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654



32.9453, 34.7731, 37.7991

# Square

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



33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654



33.0170, 34.7731, 37.5695



32.9485, 34.7731, 37.9588



33.0846, 34.7731, 38.1560



# Rectangle

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



33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654



33.0908, 34.7731, 37.5759



32.9485, 34.7731, 37.9588



33.0108, 34.7731, 38.1495

# Sweetspot

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



33.1543, 34.7746, 37.7662



60.6688, 63.8283, 69.5090



33.2409, 34.8084, 38.2247



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444



76.7382, 80.7346, 87.9200

# Same Dimension

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



33.1543, 34.7746, 37.7662



59.9029, 62.7084, 67.9840



33.2399, 34.9458, 37.7947



7.3561, 7.7043, 8.3560



11.2978, 5.8312, 0.5301



0.2024, 0.1051, 0.0096



# Inverse Universe

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



33.2139, 35.0499, 38.2727



60.0791, 63.5220, 69.4810



33.1280, 34.8780, 38.2441



7.3757, 7.7948, 8.5225



14.6704, 21.4324, 29.2709



0.2628, 0.3842, 0.5235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654 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 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654 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

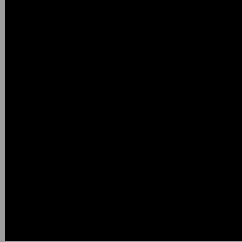
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

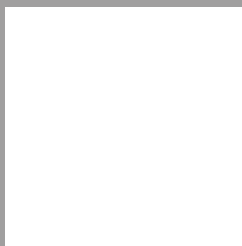


# XYZ 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1533, 34.7731,

37.7654.

# 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

33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654

### Protanopia

33.3852, 34.6383, 37.7272

### Deuteranopia

35.3563, 34.6479, 38.0819



## Tritanopia

34.2130, 34.6976, 42.9243

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654

## Protanomaly

33.1828, 34.5340, 37.7177

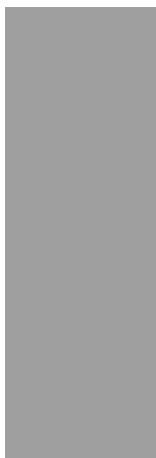
## Deuteranomaly

34.5958, 34.7500, 38.1417

## Tritanomaly

33.8077, 34.7840, 41.0085

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654

## Achromatopsia

32.9542, 34.6704, 37.7561

## Achromatomaly

32.9542, 34.6704, 37.7561

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654 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(160, 159, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 159, 159)  
}
```

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(160, 159, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 159, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

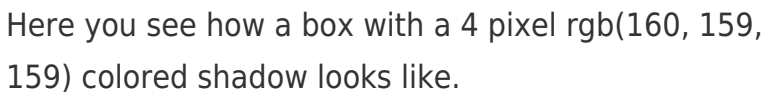
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(160, 159, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 159, 159) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 159, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 159, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 159, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 159,  
159) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 33.1533, 34.7731, 37.7654 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 159, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
159, 159) }
```

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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