

# Converting Colors

XYZ(33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(33.4727, 26.1386,  
13.1786)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE735B
RGB	206, 115, 91
RGB Percent	81%, 45%, 36%
CMY	0.1922, 0.5490, 0.6431
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.56, 0.19
HSL	13°, 54%, 58%
HSV	13°, 56%, 81%
XYZ	33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786
YIQ	139.4730, 61.9400, 11.8280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

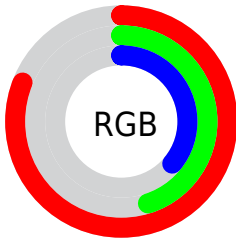
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	206, 121, 91
Decimal	13529947
CIE Lab	58.17, 33.40, 28.95
CIE LCh	58, 44.198, 40.913
Yxy	26.1386, 0.4599, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291720027 (0xFFCE735B)
YUV	139.4730, -23.8972, 58.3442
Hunter-Lab	51.1259, 27.3955, 20.5051

# Details

The XYZ color **33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **32.1820, 40.1343, 64.4429**, and the grayscale version is **24.7965, 26.0878, 28.4096**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.0504, 51.1884, 31.9146**, and **14.3966, 10.1731, 3.6874** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.0058, 22.4371, 8.5576**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.5135, 30.5977, 19.1945**.

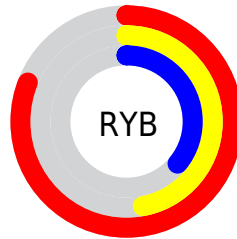
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (45%)

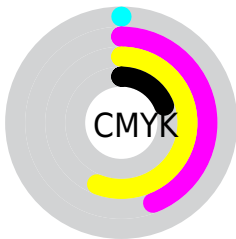
Blue (36%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (36%)

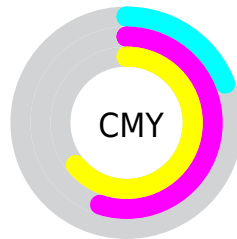


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786 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 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 33.4727, 26.1386,  
13.1786


 33.4727, 26.1386,  
13.1786


309.4019,  
283.4618, 223.3070


 22.6498, 16.9274,  
7.4195


 64.4626, 53.4985,  
32.3202

 14.4544, 10.1827,  
3.6434


 85.3603, 72.4159,  
46.5397

 8.5212, 5.5203,  
1.4318


 110.3469, 95.3374,  
64.4164

 4.4848, 2.5556,  
0.1664

 139.7878,  
122.6476, 86.3688

 1.9799, 0.9044,  
0.0000

174.0484,  
154.7307, 112.8156

 0.6226, 0.0000,  
0.0000

213.4941,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

191.9712, 144.1752

0.0000

258.4901,  
234.7534, 180.8661

■ 33.4727, 26.1386,  
13.1786

■ 33.4727, 26.1386,  
13.1786

■ 31.0058, 22.4371,  
8.5576

■ 36.5135, 30.5977,  
19.1945

■ 29.0730, 19.4464,  
5.2164

■ 40.1604, 35.8496,  
26.7050

■ 27.6322, 17.1203,  
3.0237

■ 44.4455, 41.9323,  
35.8022

■ 26.6330, 15.4053,  
1.8168

■ 49.3981, 48.8801,  
46.5702

■ 26.3174, 14.8496,  
1.4792

■ 55.0455, 56.7253,  
59.0874

■ 61.4135, 65.4984,  
73.4272

■ 68.5266, 75.2287,  
89.6585

■ 76.2788, 85.8923,  
107.1663

■ 79.2635, 91.8618,  
108.1612

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.3973, 26.1386, 23.2314



33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786



28.3681, 26.1386, 8.6899

# Triad

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



33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786



16.3232, 26.1386, 19.8601



26.8462, 26.1386, 68.3833

# Complementary

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



33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786



32.1820, 40.1343, 64.4429

# 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.



21.6245, 26.1386, 66.4487



33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786



16.0376, 26.1386, 34.4207

# Square

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



33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786



18.6883, 26.1386, 11.4772



17.8423, 26.1386, 52.4916



32.2216, 26.1386, 57.0935



# Rectangle

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



33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786



24.6802, 26.1386, 7.9764



17.8423, 26.1386, 52.4916



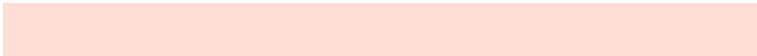
25.0085, 26.1386, 69.3383

# Sweetspot

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



33.4733, 26.1400, 13.1791



78.8566, 77.5498, 72.8685



37.7420, 24.0231, 47.4475



16.5167, 16.0927, 14.8060



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.



33.4733, 26.1400, 13.1791



49.5401, 35.2905, 12.6190



41.9995, 43.1923, 16.0211



11.3989, 11.5868, 11.7151



16.2628, 9.2586, 0.9299



0.8952, 0.5902, 0.0667



# Inverse Universe

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



32.1820, 40.1343, 64.4429



47.1391, 59.9508, 103.6949



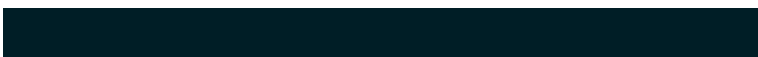
22.8522, 21.4748, 61.3330



11.3367, 12.3139, 14.3497



14.9967, 19.0173, 38.8366



0.8249, 1.0836, 2.0206



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786 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 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

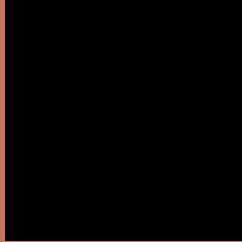
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.4727, 26.1386,



# 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

33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786

### Protanopia

24.4895, 26.2751, 16.0928

### Deuteranopia

26.8230, 26.2844, 12.6765



## Tritanopia

35.0266, 26.1107, 20.6465

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786

## Protanomaly

27.0686, 25.7536, 14.8535

## Deuteranomaly

28.8793, 25.9506, 12.7194

## Tritanomaly

34.2866, 25.9579, 17.6713

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786

## Achromatopsia

24.5403, 25.8183, 28.1161

## Achromatomaly

26.5997, 25.1569, 21.8662

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786 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(206, 115, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 115, 91)  
}
```

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(206, 115, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 115, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786 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(206, 115, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 115, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 115, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 115, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 115, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 115,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 33.4727, 26.1386, 13.1786 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 115, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
115, 91) }
```

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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