

# Converting Colors

XYZ(34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(34.8908, 29.1207,  
18.5338)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CA806E
RGB	202, 128, 110
RGB Percent	79%, 50%, 43%
CMY	0.2078, 0.4980, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.46, 0.21
HSL	12°, 46%, 61%
HSV	12°, 46%, 79%
XYZ	34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338
YIQ	148.0740, 49.8820, 10.0900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

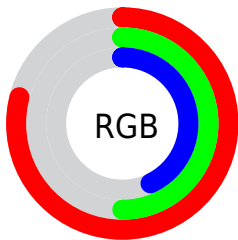
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	202, 132, 110
Decimal	13271150
CIE Lab	60.89, 26.60, 21.73
CIE LCh	61, 34.341, 39.245
Yxy	29.1207, 0.4227, 0.3528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291461230 (0xFFCA806E)
YUV	148.0740, -18.7705, 47.2931
Hunter-Lab	53.9636, 20.9750, 17.4114

# Details

The XYZ color **34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **34.2308, 41.8585, 62.1524**, and the grayscale version is **28.2412, 29.7119, 32.3563**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.2855, 56.9164, 41.7802**, and **15.2709, 11.8163, 6.0333** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.9617, 24.8265, 12.7360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.4114, 34.1967, 25.7661**.

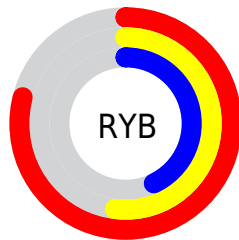
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (50%)

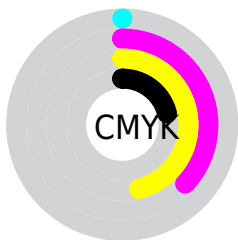
Blue (43%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (43%)

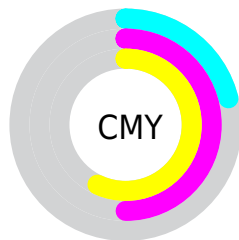


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (50%)


Yellow (57%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338 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 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 34.8908, 29.1207,  
18.5338


 34.8908, 29.1207,  
18.5338


315.6025,  
297.7840, 256.1992


 23.7449, 19.1721,  
11.1605


 66.6517, 58.2688,  
41.7710


 15.2682, 11.7947,  
6.0594


 87.9974, 78.2371,  
58.4720

 9.0954, 6.6041,  
2.8118


 113.4737,  
102.3142, 79.1192

 4.8610, 3.2157,  
0.9994

 143.4461,  
130.8844, 104.1314

 2.1999, 1.2454,  
0.0000

178.2798,  
164.3320, 133.9269

 0.7427, 0.0983,  
0.0000

218.3402,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

203.0416, 168.9244

0.0000

263.9927,  
247.3975, 209.5423

■ 34.8908, 29.1207,  
18.5338

■ 34.8908, 29.1207,  
18.5338

■ 31.9617, 24.8265,  
12.7360

■ 38.4114, 34.1967,  
25.7661

■ 29.5885, 21.2707,  
8.2747

■ 42.5520, 40.0865,  
34.5186

■ 27.7351, 18.4120,  
5.0424


■ 47.3418, 46.8257,  
44.8722


■ 26.3599, 16.2033,  
2.9137


■ 52.8076, 54.4461,  
56.9015


■ 25.4138, 14.5911,  
1.7354

■ 58.9744, 62.9784,  
70.6766

 25.1002, 14.0427,  
1.3876

 65.8663, 72.4513,  
86.2634

 73.5058, 82.8925,  
103.7244

 78.1671, 91.2965,  
108.1099

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.0688, 29.1207, 27.9114



34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338



30.8408, 29.1207, 13.7963

# Triad

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



34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338



20.3871, 29.1207, 23.7522



29.0837, 29.1207, 62.7773

# Complementary

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



34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338



34.2308, 41.8585, 62.1524

# 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.



24.7398, 29.1207, 60.7819



34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338



20.0250, 29.1207, 35.8331

# Square

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



34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338



22.5842, 29.1207, 16.1965



21.5354, 29.1207, 49.9907



33.4861, 29.1207, 54.8756



# Rectangle

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



34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338



27.7919, 29.1207, 12.8995



21.5354, 29.1207, 49.9907



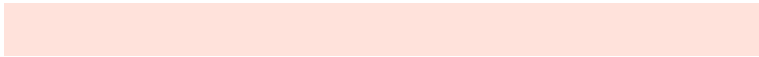
27.5651, 29.1207, 63.2799

# Sweetspot

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



34.8915, 29.1221, 18.5344



81.3401, 80.9390, 78.5608



38.7042, 27.2171, 49.1864



17.0026, 16.7538, 15.9257



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.



34.8915, 29.1221, 18.5344



54.0225, 41.8968, 21.3839



42.0897, 43.5185, 20.9338



11.3871, 11.5632, 11.7112



16.2019, 9.1367, 0.9096



0.8898, 0.5793, 0.0649



# Inverse Universe

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



34.2308, 41.8585, 62.1524



52.7079, 66.0890, 104.5862



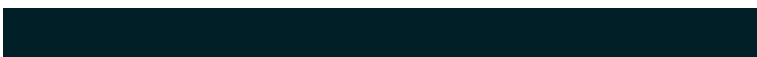
26.3433, 26.0835, 59.5232



11.3495, 12.3394, 14.3539



15.2904, 19.6048, 38.9345



0.8378, 1.1093, 2.0249



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

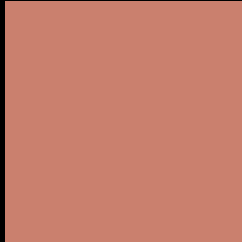
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

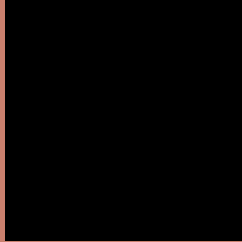
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 34.8908, 29.1207,



# 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

34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338

### Protanopia

27.4738, 29.2673, 21.6539

### Deuteranopia

29.6872, 29.1311, 18.2455



## Tritanopia

36.5385, 29.2258, 26.2696

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338

## Protanomaly

29.7640, 28.9014, 20.5328

## Deuteranomaly

31.3316, 28.9028, 18.3954

## Tritanomaly

35.7911, 29.0989, 23.1323

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338

## Achromatopsia

28.1479, 29.6138, 32.2495

## Achromatomaly

29.9764, 29.0958, 26.5904

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338 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(202, 128, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 128, 110)  
}
```

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(202, 128, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 128, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338 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(202, 128, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 128, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 128, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 128, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 128, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 128,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 34.8908, 29.1207, 18.5338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 128, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
128, 110) }
```

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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