

# Converting Colors

XYZ(35.0578, 36.1302, 38.6260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(35.0578, 36.1302, 38.6260)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(35.1142, 36.2784,  
38.8699)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A1A1
RGB	167, 161, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3686, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	0°, 3%, 64%
HSV	0°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699
YIQ	162.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

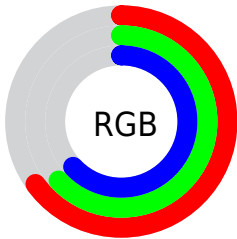
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 161, 161
Decimal	10985889
CIELab	66.73, 2.17, 0.76
CIELCh	67, 2.298, 19.408
Yxy	36.2784, 0.3185, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289175969 (0xFFA7A1A1)
YUV	162.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887
Hunter-Lab	60.2316, -1.3421, 3.8998

# Details

The XYZ color **35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **35.4916, 38.0039, 42.0245**, and the grayscale version is **34.7193, 36.5274, 39.7783**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.0747, 69.5992, 74.8645**, and **15.4606, 15.9225, 17.0103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.0142, 30.2796, 30.7163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.8024, 43.1379, 48.1910**.

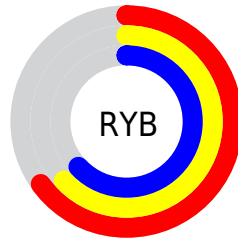
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (63%)

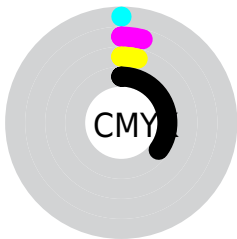
Blue (63%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (63%)

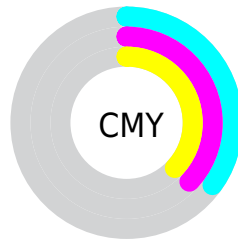


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699 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 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 35.1142, 36.2784,  
38.8699

■ 35.1142, 36.2784,  
38.8699

316.5713,  
330.1757, 356.7465

■ 23.9178, 24.6493,  
26.3515

■ 66.9955, 69.4616,  
74.6577

■ 15.3970, 15.8160,  
16.8586

■ 88.4111, 91.7844,  
98.7641

■ 9.1866, 9.3940,  
9.9729

113.9638,  
118.4406, 127.5703

■ 4.9212, 4.9991,  
5.2756

144.0190,  
149.8145, 161.4948

■ 2.2354, 2.2467,  
2.3483

178.9419,  
186.2906, 200.9561

■ 0.7613, 0.7453,  
0.7581

219.0981,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

228.2533, 246.3728

0.0000

264.8528,  
276.0868, 298.1634

■ 35.1142, 36.2784,  
38.8699

■ 35.1142, 36.2784,  
38.8699

■ 31.0142, 30.2796,  
30.7163

■ 39.8024, 43.1379,  
48.1910

■ 27.4763, 25.1030,  
23.6818

■ 45.0975, 50.8852,  
58.7205

■ 24.4769, 20.7143,  
17.7185

■ 51.0213, 59.5521,  
70.5003

■ 21.9897, 17.0748,  
12.7738

■ 57.5933, 69.1674,  
83.5695

■ 19.9859, 14.1427,  
8.7907

■ 64.8324, 79.7587,  
97.9657

■ 18.4343, 11.8721,  
5.7067

■ 69.7465, 86.9556,  
107.7158

■ 17.2997, 10.2115,  
3.4520

■ 16.5418, 9.1021,  
1.9464

■ 16.1123, 8.4733,  
1.0939

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.1411, 36.2784, 39.8530



35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699



34.9172, 36.2784, 38.0687

# Triad

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



35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699



33.9777, 36.2784, 38.2716



34.3591, 36.2784, 41.4078

# Complementary

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



35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699



35.4916, 38.0039, 42.0245

# 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.



34.0495, 36.2784, 40.9688



35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699



33.8303, 36.2784, 39.1511

# Square

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



35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699



34.2605, 36.2784, 37.7273



33.8565, 36.2784, 40.1389



34.7036, 36.2784, 41.3295



# Rectangle

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



35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699



34.7166, 36.2784, 37.7404



33.8565, 36.2784, 40.1389



34.2476, 36.2784, 41.3156

# Sweetspot

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



35.1152, 36.2800, 38.8707



64.9477, 67.9873, 73.7088



35.6567, 36.4958, 41.7247



14.5445, 15.2295, 16.5153



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



# Same Dimension

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



35.1152, 36.2800, 38.8707



62.5124, 64.4243, 68.8665



35.6453, 37.3401, 39.0474



7.9800, 8.1993, 8.7403



12.1954, 6.2881, 0.5710



0.2968, 0.1532, 0.0139



# Inverse Universe

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



35.4916, 38.0039, 42.0245



63.2742, 67.9130, 75.2489



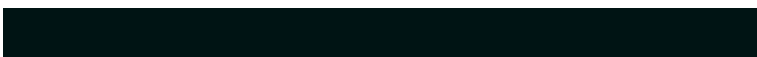
34.9489, 36.9185, 41.8436



8.0913, 8.7091, 9.6729



15.9004, 23.2609, 31.6273



0.3870, 0.5661, 0.7695



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

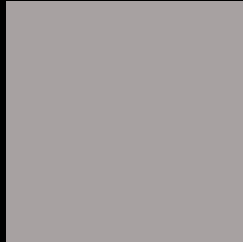
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

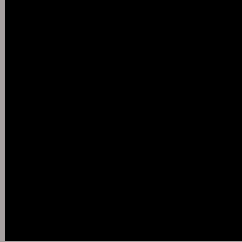
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

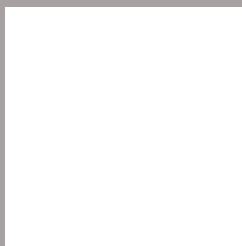
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699.



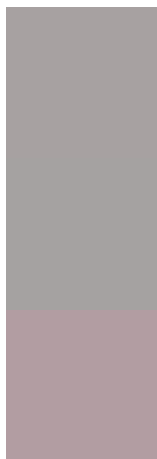
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.1142, 36.2784,



# 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

35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699

### Protanopia

34.8704, 36.4132, 38.9088

### Deuteranopia

36.9387, 36.1876, 39.2204



## **Tritanopia**

36.2067, 36.2098, 44.1106

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699

## Protanomaly

35.0792, 36.5209, 38.9186

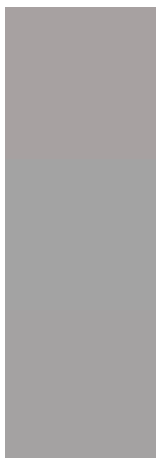
## Deuteranomaly

36.2040, 36.0610, 39.2347

## Tritanomaly

35.7871, 36.2936, 42.1650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699

## Achromatopsia

34.8123, 36.6253, 39.8849

## Achromatomaly

34.7518, 36.3418, 39.3655

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699 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(167, 161, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 161, 161)  
}
```

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(167, 161, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 161, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699 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".

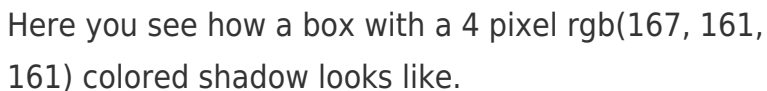
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 161, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 161, 161) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 161, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 161, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 161, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 161, 161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 35.1142, 36.2784, 38.8699 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 161, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
161, 161) }
```

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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