

# Converting Colors

XYZ(36.1139, 26.9714, 27.8953)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(36.1139, 26.9714, 27.8953)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(36.1311, 27.0205,  
27.7373)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CE728B
RGB	206, 114, 139
RGB Percent	81%, 45%, 55%
CMY	0.1922, 0.5529, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.33, 0.19
HSL	344°, 48%, 63%
HSV	344°, 45%, 81%
XYZ	36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373
YIQ	144.3580, 46.8070, 27.2790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

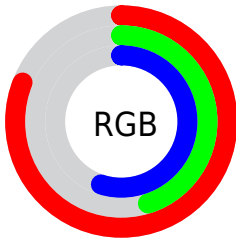
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	206, 114, 139
Decimal	13529739
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.99, 38.96, 2.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 39.036, 3.694
Yxy	27.0205, 0.3975, 0.2973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291719819 (0xFFCE728B)
YUV	144.3580, -2.6415, 54.0600
Hunter-Lab	51.9812, 33.1045, 4.7496

# Details

The XYZ color **36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **37.3525, 51.0568, 51.6050**, and the grayscale version is **26.6514, 28.0394, 30.5349**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.7571, 53.0710, 56.6998**, and **15.9751, 10.6658, 10.6679** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.0416, 22.4771, 21.6651**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.8957, 32.6732, 34.7773**.

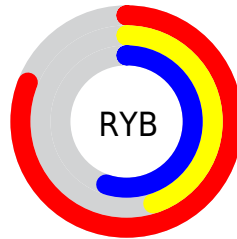
# Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (45%)

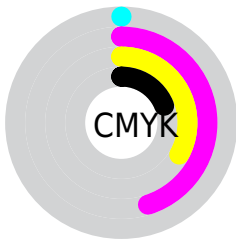
Blue (55%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (55%)

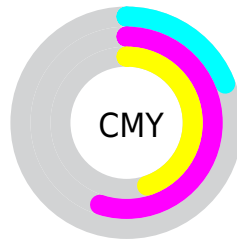


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (45%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373 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 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.1311, 27.0205,  
27.7373


 36.1311, 27.0205,  
27.7373


320.9544,  
287.7564, 305.0818


 24.7060, 17.5886,  
17.8904


 68.5569, 54.9168,  
57.0828

 15.9857, 10.6550,  
10.7027


 90.2884, 74.1499,  
77.4185

 9.6048, 5.8354,  
5.7557


 116.1860, 97.4190,  
102.0875

 5.1980, 2.7452,  
2.6307

146.6152,  
125.1083, 131.5084

 2.3998, 1.0002,  
0.9082

181.9413,  
157.6023, 166.0998

 0.8450, 0.0000,  
0.0000

222.5296,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

195.2854, 206.2801

0.0000

268.7456,  
238.5420, 252.4680

■ 36.1311, 27.0205,  
27.7373

■ 36.1311, 27.0205,  
27.7373

■ 33.0416, 22.4771,  
21.6651

■ 39.8957, 32.6732,  
34.7773

■ 30.5835, 18.9654,  
16.5154

■ 44.3713, 39.4979,  
42.8246

■ 28.7108, 16.4042,  
12.2409


■ 49.5936, 47.5574,  
51.9183


■ 27.3705, 14.6981,  
8.7895


■ 55.5954, 56.9091,  
62.0948


■ 26.4984, 13.7313,  
6.1022

■ 62.4075, 67.6063,  
73.3888

 26.1667, 13.4071,  
4.9463

 70.0589, 79.6997,  
85.8333

 77.5460, 91.1748,  
99.1163

 79.2636, 91.8618,  
108.1612

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9585, 27.0205, 42.8804



36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373



34.2274, 27.0205, 16.9759

# Triad

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



36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373



20.8586, 27.0205, 12.3528



21.7755, 27.0205, 60.3561

# Complementary

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



36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373



37.3525, 51.0568, 51.6050

# 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.



18.6926, 27.0205, 46.8172



36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373



18.2118, 27.0205, 19.1211

# Square

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



36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373



25.0874, 27.0205, 10.0361



17.4712, 27.0205, 31.1709



26.2862, 27.0205, 64.8284



# Rectangle

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



36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373



31.5946, 27.0205, 12.7477



17.4712, 27.0205, 31.1709



20.5576, 27.0205, 56.5426

# Sweetspot

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



36.1318, 27.0218, 27.7378



81.7251, 79.1843, 86.4722



35.9658, 26.1876, 61.5517



17.0557, 16.2710, 17.7592



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.



36.1318, 27.0218, 27.7378



53.5287, 36.4095, 35.0909



37.0077, 31.3699, 20.0258



11.3355, 11.2629, 12.3011



16.1478, 8.2697, 3.2313



0.8655, 0.4396, 0.3377



# Inverse Universe

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



36.1318, 27.0218, 27.7378



53.5287, 36.4095, 35.0909



35.6540, 43.1805, 64.8481



11.3355, 11.2629, 12.3011



16.1478, 8.2697, 3.2313



0.8655, 0.4396, 0.3377



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

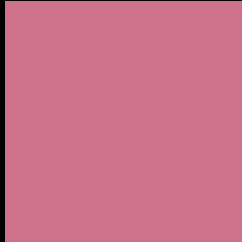
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373 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 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.1311, 27.0205,



# 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

36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373

### Protanopia

26.4258, 27.0790, 34.8443

### Deuteranopia

27.7597, 27.2972, 26.7275



## Tritanopia

35.1239, 26.9506, 22.7528

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373

## Protanomaly

29.0582, 26.4019, 31.9983

## Deuteranomaly

30.1987, 26.7082, 26.8561

## Tritanomaly

35.3368, 26.8523, 24.4397

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373

## Achromatopsia

26.5089, 27.8894, 30.3716

## Achromatomaly

29.2064, 26.9435, 29.2525

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373 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, 114, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 114, 139)  
}
```

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, 114, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 114, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373 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, 114, 139) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 114, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 114, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 114, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 114, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 114,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 36.1311, 27.0205, 27.7373 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 114, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
114, 139) }
```

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