

# Converting Colors

XYZ(36.4718, 43.3780, 25.8590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(36.4718, 43.3780, 25.8590)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(36.5715, 43.5631,  
25.8830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A7B77D
RGB	167, 183, 125
RGB Percent	65%, 72%, 49%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2823, 0.5098
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.32, 0.28
HSL	77°, 29%, 60%
HSV	77°, 32%, 72%
XYZ	36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830
YIQ	171.6040, 9.0820, -21.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

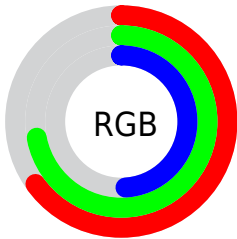
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	125, 183, 141
Decimal	10991485
CIELab	71.94, -15.36, 27.72
CIElCh	72, 31.693, 118.999
Yxy	43.5631, 0.3450, 0.4109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289181565 (0xFFA7B77D)
YUV	171.6040, -22.9758, -4.0377
Hunter-Lab	66.0023, -16.5983, 22.9509

# Details

The XYZ color **36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **26.8670, 23.7500, 47.9703**, and the grayscale version is **39.1226, 41.1601, 44.8233**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.3338, 80.6353, 54.0294**, and **16.1921, 20.0507, 9.6734** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.4629, 42.6003, 20.2340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.9394, 44.6374, 32.6703**.

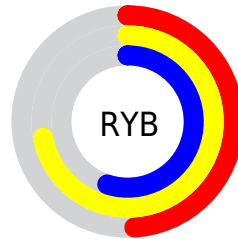
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (72%)

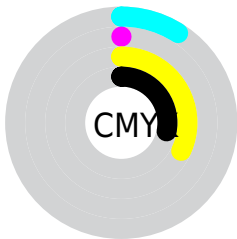
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (55%)

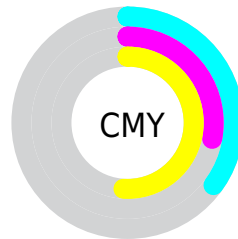


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (28%)


Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830 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 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.5715, 43.5631,  
25.8830


 36.5715, 43.5631,  
25.8830


322.8395,  
360.9224, 295.7944

 25.0480, 30.3272,  
16.5112


 69.2314, 80.5599,  
54.0679

 16.2418, 20.0871,  
9.7283


 91.0985, 105.0896,  
73.7180

 9.7873, 12.4583,  
5.1160


 117.1442,  
134.1527, 97.6313

 5.3194, 7.0566,  
2.2555

147.7339,  
168.1335, 126.2264

 2.4725, 3.4975,  
0.7061

183.2330,  
207.4165, 159.9217

 0.8814, 1.3967,  
0.0000

224.0066,

 0.0000, 0.2143,

252.3860, 199.1357

0.0000

270.4204,  
303.4266, 244.2871

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.5715, 43.5631,  
25.8830

■ 36.5715, 43.5631,  
25.8830

■ 34.4629, 42.6003,  
20.2340

■ 38.9394, 44.6374,  
32.6703

■ 32.5979, 41.7382,  
15.6580

■ 41.5748, 45.8221,  
40.6508

■ 30.9643, 40.9734,  
12.0877


■ 44.4893, 47.1233,  
49.8791

■ 29.5470, 40.2997,  
9.4466


■ 47.6929, 48.5452,  
60.4057


■ 28.3290, 39.7104,  
7.6476


■ 51.1953, 50.0916,  
72.2782

 27.2901, 39.1972,  
6.5869

 55.0053, 51.7661,  
85.5419

 26.5301, 38.8155,  
6.0939

 59.1317, 53.5722,  
100.2400

 60.8273, 54.4113,  
101.9042

 62.2643, 55.1521,  
101.9715

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.5871, 43.5631, 23.4746



36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830



33.1255, 43.5631, 33.7024

# Triad

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



36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830



36.2830, 43.5631, 77.7711



52.6826, 43.5631, 47.9543

# Complementary

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



36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830



26.8670, 23.7500, 47.9703

# 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.



50.9615, 43.5631, 64.4622



36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830



41.2242, 43.5631, 83.8233

# Square

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



36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830



32.9693, 43.5631, 63.3642



46.6476, 43.5631, 78.4959



51.1702, 43.5631, 34.4242



# Rectangle

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



36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830



32.0238, 43.5631, 41.9800



46.6476, 43.5631, 78.4959



52.4607, 43.5631, 53.3385

# Sweetspot

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



36.5726, 43.5650, 25.8839



75.2213, 82.4050, 75.1818



32.6780, 30.4421, 23.5562



16.4591, 18.1314, 16.1233



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



# Same Dimension

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



36.5726, 43.5650, 25.8839



62.8303, 76.8023, 39.1302



31.2063, 40.7986, 25.6328



9.5020, 10.3754, 9.6088



18.5757, 27.1125, 4.2542



0.7113, 0.9849, 0.1526



# Inverse Universe

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



26.8670, 23.7500, 47.9703



42.7377, 35.7600, 84.8856



32.3448, 26.5739, 48.2267



8.7475, 8.8362, 11.3239



6.9556, 2.8969, 31.4456



0.3071, 0.1340, 1.1114



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830 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 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830 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

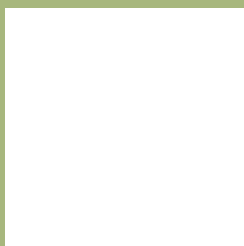
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.5715, 43.5631,

25.8830.

# 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

36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830

### Protanopia

40.2734, 43.4030, 24.6673

### Deuteranopia

44.3787, 43.4898, 26.4774



## Tritanopia

42.4198, 43.5642, 54.3171

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830

## Protanomaly

38.9867, 43.6153, 25.1027

## Deuteranomaly

41.2150, 43.2737, 26.2591

## Tritanomaly

40.0369, 43.4782, 42.3584

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830

## Achromatopsia

39.2122, 41.2543, 44.9259

## Achromatomaly

38.0193, 41.9633, 37.1062

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830 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, 183, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 183, 125)  
}
```

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, 183, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 183, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830 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, 183, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 183, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 183, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 183, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 36.5715, 43.5631, 25.8830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 183, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
183, 125) }
```

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