

# Converting Colors

XYZ(36.7392, 38.3083, 44.2428)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(36.7392, 38.3083, 44.2428)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(36.8085, 38.3580,  
44.4935)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A6AC
RGB	166, 166, 172
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 67%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3490, 0.3255
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	240°, 3%, 66%
HSV	240°, 3%, 67%
XYZ	36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935
YIQ	166.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

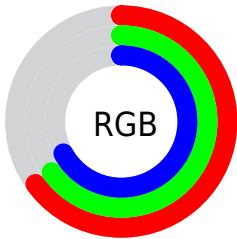
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 166, 172
Decimal	10921644
CIELab	68.28, 1.16, -3.10
CIELCh	68, 3.308, 290.531
Yxy	38.3580, 0.3076, 0.3206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111724 (0xFFA6A6AC)
YUV	166.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999
Hunter-Lab	61.9338, -2.2981, 0.7595

# Details

The XYZ color **36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **38.6487, 41.0284, 41.9593**, and the grayscale version is **36.5662, 38.4705, 41.8943**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.5404, 72.6311, 83.0271**, and **16.3469, 16.9681, 20.1829** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.5224, 30.7849, 43.3636**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.9969, 47.0186, 45.7869**.

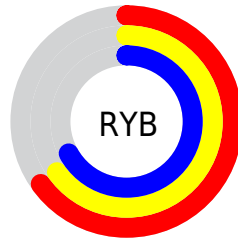
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

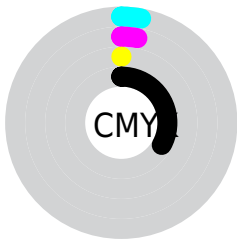
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (67%)

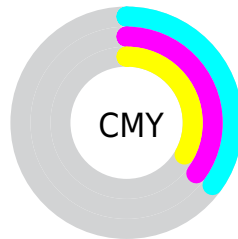


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935 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 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.8085, 38.3580,  
44.4935

■ 36.8085, 38.3580,  
44.4935

323.8506,  
339.1532, 380.8185

■ 25.2322, 26.2607,  
30.7186

■ 69.5939, 72.6565,  
83.2702

■ 16.3798, 17.0187,  
20.1280

■ 91.5338, 95.6265,  
109.1091

■ 9.8859, 10.2479,  
12.3031

117.6589,  
122.9895, 139.8065

■ 5.3850, 5.5636,  
6.8254

148.3346,  
155.1299, 175.7808

■ 2.5120, 2.5816,  
3.2764

183.9263,  
192.4320, 217.4506

■ 0.9013, 0.9174,  
1.2374

224.7993,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

235.2804, 265.2344

0.0097

271.3189,  
284.0593, 319.5509

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.8085, 38.3580,  
44.4935

■ 36.8085, 38.3580,  
44.4935

■ 30.5224, 30.7849,  
43.3636

■ 43.9969, 47.0186,  
45.7869

■ 25.0997, 24.2516,  
42.3884

■ 52.1176, 56.8020,  
47.2472

■ 20.5039, 18.7143,  
41.5618

■ 61.2037, 67.7482,  
48.8812

■ 16.6942, 14.1240,  
40.8766

■ 71.2853, 79.8936,  
50.6941

■ 13.6267, 10.4278,  
40.3248

■ 82.3914, 93.2731,  
52.6913

■ 11.2530, 7.5674,  
39.8978

■ 84.4465, 95.7586,  
53.0627

■ 9.5190, 5.4777,  
39.5859

■ 8.3628, 4.0840,  
39.3778

■ 7.7100, 3.2968,  
39.2603

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.2946, 38.3580, 44.6421



36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935



37.2323, 38.3580, 43.6046

# Triad

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



36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935



37.0948, 38.3580, 39.6022



35.4847, 38.3580, 41.2979

# Complementary

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



36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935



38.6487, 41.0284, 41.9593

# 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.



35.6948, 38.3580, 39.9786



36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935



36.6222, 38.3580, 39.0149

# Square

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



36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935



37.3987, 38.3580, 40.7731



36.1100, 38.3580, 39.1510



35.5335, 38.3580, 42.7736



# Rectangle

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



36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935



37.4051, 38.3580, 42.7231



36.1100, 38.3580, 39.1510



35.5273, 38.3580, 40.8220

# Sweetspot

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



36.8096, 38.3596, 44.4943



69.8439, 73.2838, 81.2698



37.9158, 40.5873, 44.8157



15.1942, 15.9449, 17.6645



82.5889, 86.8899, 94.6231



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123

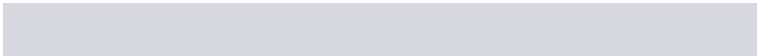


# Same Dimension

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



36.8096, 38.3596, 44.4943



66.0675, 68.7341, 80.5906



37.4239, 38.6756, 44.5229



8.2646, 8.5836, 10.1739



5.5421, 2.2180, 29.1805



0.1543, 0.0619, 0.8118



# Inverse Universe

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



37.5332, 38.7970, 41.5887



67.5940, 69.6567, 74.4613



38.0197, 40.7049, 41.9300



8.4844, 8.7164, 9.2913



12.6610, 6.5270, 0.5945

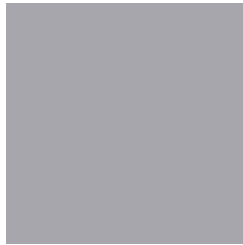


0.3523, 0.1816, 0.0168



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

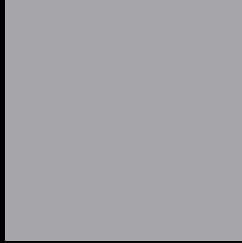
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

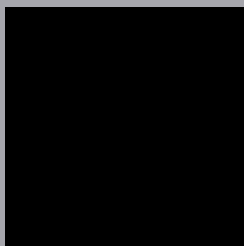
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

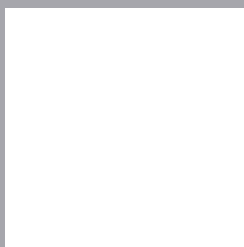
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.8085, 38.3580,



# 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

36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935

### Protanopia

37.0500, 38.2137, 44.4530

### Deuteranopia

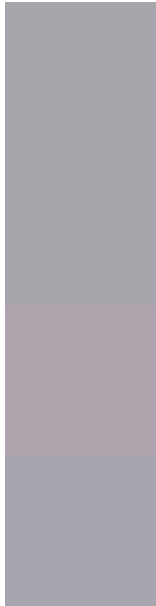
39.1101, 38.2102, 44.8491



## Tritanopia

37.4274, 38.3401, 47.5472

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935

## Protanomaly

36.8379, 38.1043, 44.4430

## Deuteranomaly

38.3192, 38.3255, 44.9131

## Tritanomaly

37.2280, 38.2603, 46.4972

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935

## Achromatopsia

36.7301, 38.6429, 42.0822

## Achromatomaly

36.9165, 38.7175, 43.0636

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935 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(166, 166, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 166, 172)  
}
```

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(166, 166, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 166, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935 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(166, 166, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 166, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 166, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 166, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 36.8085, 38.3580, 44.4935 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 166, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
166, 172) }
```

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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