

# Converting Colors

XYZ(36.7612, 27.6353, 37.8834)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(36.7612, 27.6353, 37.8834)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(36.7916, 27.6463,  
38.0475)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C875A3
RGB	200, 117, 163
RGB Percent	78%, 46%, 64%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5412, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.18, 0.22
HSL	327°, 43%, 62%
HSV	327°, 41%, 78%
XYZ	36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475
YIQ	147.0610, 34.7020, 31.9020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

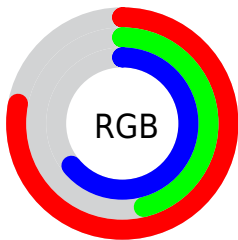
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 117, 163
Decimal	13137315
CIE Lab	59.57, 38.67, -10.58
CIE LCh	60, 40.094, 344.698
Yxy	27.6463, 0.3590, 0.2698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291327395 (0xFFC875A3)
YUV	147.0610, 7.8579, 46.4275
Hunter-Lab	52.5797, 32.8872, -6.0973

# Details

The XYZ color **36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **33.8244, 47.4244, 37.9451**, and the grayscale version is **27.7176, 29.1611, 31.7565**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.4578, 55.4478, 73.4240**, and **16.3191, 10.9734, 16.2969** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.9346, 23.1657, 33.2917**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.2044, 33.1476, 43.2670**.

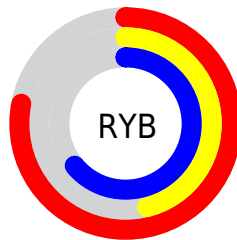
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (46%)

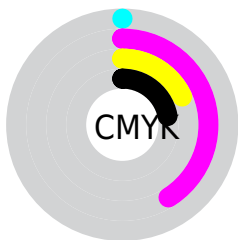
Blue (64%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (64%)

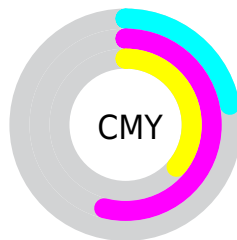


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (54%)


Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475 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 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.7916, 27.6463,  
38.0475


 36.7916, 27.6463,  
38.0475


323.7786,  
290.7729, 353.1280

 25.2191, 18.0592,  
25.7174

 69.5681, 55.9192,  
73.3852

 16.3700, 10.9925,  
16.3885


 91.5027, 75.3739,  
97.2299

 9.8788, 6.0618,  
9.6422


 117.6222, 98.8865,  
125.7498

 5.3803, 2.8827,  
5.0599

148.2918,  
126.8415, 159.3636

 2.5091, 1.0708,  
2.2231

183.8769,  
159.6232, 198.4898

 0.8999, 0.0000,  
0.6876

224.7428,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

197.6161, 243.5469

0.0000

271.2549,  
241.2045, 294.9535

■ 36.7916, 27.6463,  
38.0475

■ 36.7916, 27.6463,  
38.0475

■ 33.9346, 23.1657,  
33.2917

■ 40.2044, 33.1476,  
43.2670

■ 31.5977, 19.6374,  
28.9813

■ 44.2008, 39.7245,  
48.9643

■ 29.7449, 16.9910,  
25.0986


■ 48.8097, 47.4326,  
55.1545


■ 28.3340, 15.1440,  
21.6235


■ 54.0571, 56.3224,  
61.8516


■ 27.3152, 13.9985,  
18.5330


■ 59.9676, 66.4415,  
69.0688

 26.6800, 13.4236,  
16.1774

 66.5645, 77.8347,  
76.8189

 73.2267, 89.2583,  
84.8996

 74.4783, 89.7590,  
91.4905

 75.7945, 90.2854,  
98.4210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.7101, 27.6463, 54.4915



36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475



36.8247, 27.6463, 23.5872

# Triad

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



36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475



23.8910, 27.6463, 10.4290



19.9655, 27.6463, 54.1849

# Complementary

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



36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475



33.8244, 47.4244, 37.9451

# 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.



17.9643, 27.6463, 37.7182



36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475



20.0257, 27.6463, 14.3544

# Square

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



36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475



28.9218, 27.6463, 10.4664



17.9848, 27.6463, 23.3479



23.7985, 27.6463, 65.6501



# Rectangle

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



36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475



35.0893, 27.6463, 16.8920



17.9848, 27.6463, 23.3479



19.0794, 27.6463, 48.8547

# Sweetspot

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



36.7924, 27.6476, 38.0481



83.9341, 81.1589, 94.7414



29.9185, 23.6633, 57.6346



17.7277, 16.9720, 19.9656



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.



36.7924, 27.6476, 38.0481



59.1056, 40.6528, 58.2543



33.7278, 26.4218, 21.9099



10.8758, 10.7337, 12.3290



17.0097, 8.5534, 10.5268



0.8415, 0.4194, 0.6884



# Inverse Universe

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



36.7924, 27.6476, 38.0481



59.1056, 40.6528, 58.2543



37.7815, 49.0072, 58.7828



10.8758, 10.7337, 12.3290



17.0097, 8.5534, 10.5268

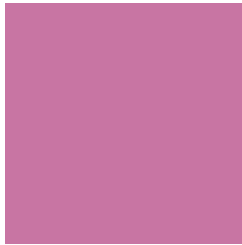


0.8415, 0.4194, 0.6884



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475 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 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

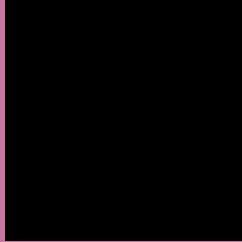
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.7916, 27.6463,



# 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

36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475

### Protanopia

27.9029, 27.7922, 47.0738

### Deuteranopia

28.3986, 27.8387, 36.6775



## Tritanopia

34.2738, 27.7022, 25.3704

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475

## Protanomaly

30.3256, 27.2020, 43.6966

## Deuteranomaly

30.9586, 27.4756, 36.9293

## Tritanomaly

35.0840, 27.6637, 29.4771

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475

## Achromatopsia

27.7328, 29.1771, 31.7738

## Achromatomaly

30.2798, 28.0152, 33.9486

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475 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(200, 117, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 117, 163)  
}
```

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(200, 117, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 117, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475 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(200, 117, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 117, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 117, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 117, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 117, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 117,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 36.7916, 27.6463, 38.0475 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 117, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
117, 163) }
```

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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