

# Converting Colors

XYZ(36.8085, 36.0053, 20.4340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(36.8085, 36.0053, 20.4340)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492)</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(36.8941, 36.0819,  
20.3492)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C29B70
RGB	194, 155, 112
RGB Percent	76%, 61%, 44%
CMY	0.2392, 0.3921, 0.5608
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.42, 0.24
HSL	31°, 40%, 60%
HSV	31°, 42%, 76%
XYZ	36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492
YIQ	161.7590, 37.0470, -5.1050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

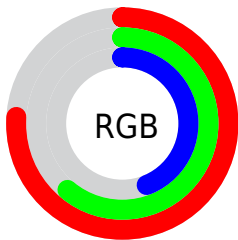
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	186, 194, 112
Decimal	12753776
CIELab	66.58, 8.78, 28.04
CIELCh	67, 29.377, 72.620
Yxy	36.0819, 0.3953, 0.3866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290943856 (0xFFC29B70)
YUV	161.7590, -24.5312, 28.2754
Hunter-Lab	60.0682, 4.5159, 21.9622

# Details

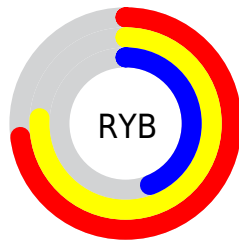
The XYZ color **36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **27.4858, 29.4718, 55.2788**, and the grayscale version is **34.3296, 36.1175, 39.3319**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.6462, 68.9767, 44.7650**, and **16.4950, 15.7485, 6.8730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.4512, 32.7424, 14.7678**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.6889, 39.7526, 27.1968**.

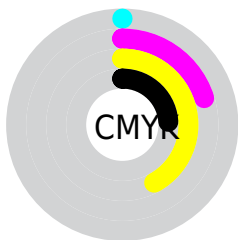
# Distribution



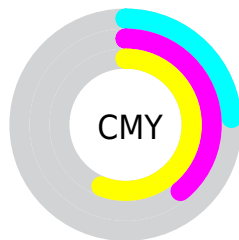
- Red (76%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492 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 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.8941, 36.0819,  
20.3492


 36.8941, 36.0819,  
20.3492


324.2153,  
329.3184, 266.4658

 25.2988, 24.4975,  
12.4625


 69.7248, 69.1585,  
44.8685


 16.4297, 15.7030,  
6.9332


 91.6909, 91.4194,  
62.3382

 9.9215, 9.3143,  
3.3425


 117.8446,  
118.0079, 83.8394

 5.4088, 4.9467,  
1.2721

 148.5513,  
149.3084, 109.7906

 2.5263, 2.2160,  
0.0387

184.1764,  
185.7053, 140.6103

 0.9085, 0.7287,  
0.0000

225.0852,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

227.5830, 176.7170

0.0000

271.6430,  
275.3259, 218.5293

■ 36.8941, 36.0819,  
20.3492

■ 36.8941, 36.0819,  
20.3492

■ 34.4512, 32.7424,  
14.7678

■ 39.6889, 39.7526,  
27.1968

■ 32.3397, 29.7177,  
10.3700

■ 42.8492, 43.7598,  
35.3818

■ 30.5411, 26.9974,  
7.0670

■ 46.3909, 48.1153,  
44.9723

■ 29.0331, 24.5681,  
4.7558

■ 50.3283, 52.8285,  
56.0314

■ 27.7898, 22.4148,  
3.3138

■ 54.6747, 57.9085,  
68.6183

■ 26.9742, 20.9215,  
2.6166

■ 59.4429, 63.3640,  
82.7888

■ 64.6450, 69.2033,  
98.5958

■ 68.2651, 74.6234,  
105.4135

■ 70.8833, 79.8598,  
106.2863

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.9301, 36.0819, 25.0139



36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492



32.4728, 36.0819, 20.0140

# Triad

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



36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492



26.6582, 36.0819, 44.8434



40.3717, 36.0819, 60.0358

# Complementary

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



36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492



27.4858, 29.4718, 55.2788

# 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.



36.1836, 36.0819, 68.1159



36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492



28.4183, 36.0819, 58.1613

# Square

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



36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492



26.8128, 36.0819, 32.4618



31.8205, 36.0819, 67.3644



43.0532, 36.0819, 47.0077



# Rectangle

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



36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492



29.9181, 36.0819, 22.1583



31.8205, 36.0819, 67.3644



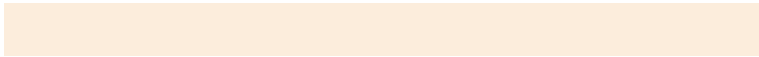
39.0787, 36.0819, 63.5346

# Sweetspot

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



36.8950, 36.0836, 20.3499



83.4163, 86.4049, 79.7358



33.6800, 25.3130, 32.6596



17.9409, 18.5237, 16.5674



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.



36.8950, 36.0836, 20.3499



62.6066, 59.5860, 27.1712



44.1154, 51.0427, 22.8568



10.5005, 10.9324, 10.6186



17.8174, 13.9206, 1.7479



0.8385, 0.7388, 0.0984

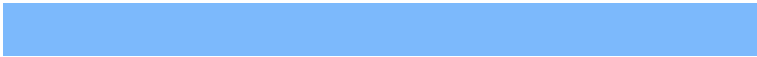


# Inverse Universe

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



27.4858, 29.4718, 55.2788



43.2449, 45.9874, 99.0670



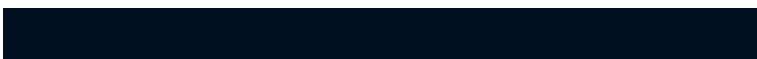
22.3894, 19.0189, 53.5298



9.9145, 10.5204, 12.7929



9.0141, 7.7847, 34.5841

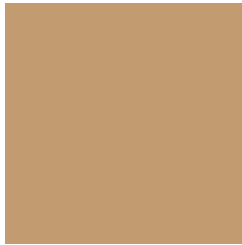


0.4584, 0.4743, 1.5173



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

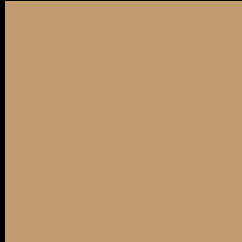
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492 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 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.8941, 36.0819,

20.3492.

# 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

36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492

### Protanopia

33.6940, 36.1924, 21.4296

### Deuteranopia

36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492



## Tritanopia

40.6458, 36.1751, 38.0979

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492

## Protanomaly

34.7268, 35.9563, 21.0295

## Deuteranomaly

36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492

## Tritanomaly

39.0505, 35.9867, 30.8745

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492

## Achromatopsia

34.3422, 36.1307, 39.3463

## Achromatomaly

34.8877, 35.8086, 31.4585

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492 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(194, 155, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 155, 112)  
}
```

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(194, 155, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 155, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492 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(194, 155, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 155, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 155, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 155, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 155, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 155,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 36.8941, 36.0819, 20.3492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 155, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
155, 112) }
```

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