

# Converting Colors

XYZ(38.1248, 37.4773, 9.7841)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(38.1248, 37.4773, 9.7841)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760)</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(38.1033, 37.4409,  
9.7760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CD9D3E
RGB	205, 157, 62
RGB Percent	80%, 62%, 24%
CMY	0.1961, 0.3843, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.70, 0.20
HSL	40°, 59%, 52%
HSV	40°, 70%, 80%
XYZ	38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760
YIQ	160.5220, 59.1030, -19.3690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

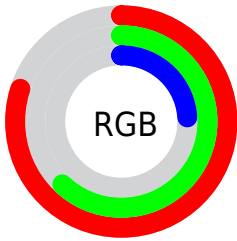
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 205, 62</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13475134</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.61, 8.30, 54.59</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">68, 55.220, 81.352</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.4409, 0.4466, 0.4388</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291665214</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFCD9D3E</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">160.5220, -48.5713, 39.0072</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.1890, 4.0740, 33.3597</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **18.5817, 16.5831, 59.9787**, and the grayscale version is **33.8542, 35.6173, 38.7872**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.5715, 69.0634, 25.6888**, and **17.1867, 16.5111, 2.2811** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.5121, 34.9954, 6.9745**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.9739, 40.1061, 13.7178**.

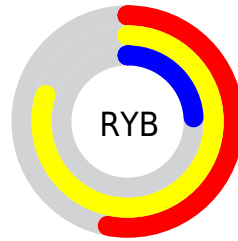
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (62%)

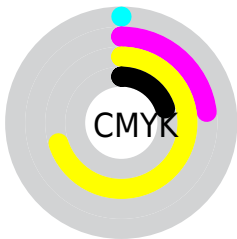
Blue (24%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (24%)

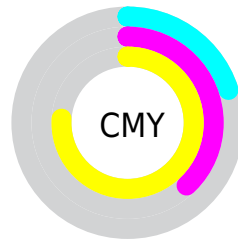


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (76%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760 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 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 38.1033, 37.4409,  
9.7760


 38.1033, 37.4409,  
9.7760


329.3361,  
335.2155, 199.4922

 26.2405, 25.5490,  
5.1470


 71.5693, 71.2504,  
25.9745


 17.1372, 16.4866,  
2.2735


 93.9032, 93.9368,  
38.3811

 10.4283, 9.8691,  
0.7163


 120.4581,  
120.9902, 54.2174

 5.7483, 5.3123,  
0.0000

 151.5995,  
152.7949, 73.9018

 2.7318, 2.4316,  
0.0000

 187.6926,  
189.7354, 97.8530

 1.0136, 0.8421,  
0.0000

229.1028,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

232.1961, 126.4894

0.0000

276.1955,  
280.5613, 160.2296

■ 38.1033, 37.4409,  
9.7760

■ 38.1033, 37.4409,  
9.7760

■ 36.5121, 34.9954,  
6.9745

■ 39.9739, 40.1061,  
13.7178

■ 35.1713, 32.7518,  
5.1776

■ 42.1438, 42.9960,  
18.9106

■ 34.0350, 30.6913,  
4.1446

■ 44.6336, 46.1221,  
25.4544

■ 34.0084, 30.6425,  
4.1222

■ 47.4611, 49.4931,  
33.4383

■ 50.6428, 53.1172,  
42.9439

■ 54.1938, 57.0018,  
54.0465

■ 58.1284, 61.1543,  
66.8164

■ 62.4601, 65.5814,  
81.3198

■ 67.2014, 70.2897,  
97.6190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.8120, 37.4409, 14.0320



38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760



29.9563, 37.4409, 10.8487

# Triad

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



38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760



22.4214, 37.4409, 60.3149



49.9527, 37.4409, 77.5850

# Complementary

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



38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760



18.5817, 16.5831, 59.9787

# 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.



41.8812, 37.4409, 101.8213



38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760



26.3163, 37.4409, 89.3961

# Square

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



38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760



21.7398, 37.4409, 34.1202



33.1829, 37.4409, 106.8410



54.3331, 37.4409, 48.2248



# Rectangle

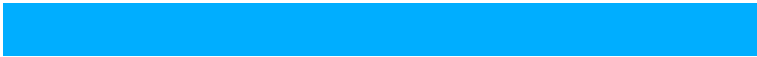
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760



25.8356, 37.4409, 14.7416



33.1829, 37.4409, 106.8410



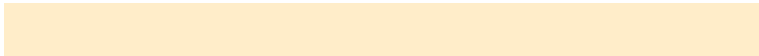
47.5256, 37.4409, 87.0185

# Sweetspot

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



38.1042, 37.4427, 9.7767



82.1277, 86.0823, 67.8232



29.8269, 17.5956, 17.1686



17.2594, 18.0646, 13.5532



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.



38.1042, 37.4427, 9.7767



58.5926, 55.3304, 9.6712



42.3602, 54.1450, 12.7763



11.8244, 12.4377, 11.8569



21.2624, 19.2577, 2.5965



1.1651, 1.1299, 0.1567



# Inverse Universe

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



18.5817, 16.5831, 59.9787



24.8273, 19.4289, 97.0493



16.3495, 9.7130, 58.7702



10.9043, 11.4491, 14.2055



8.2563, 5.5367, 36.5898



0.4958, 0.4253, 1.9109



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760 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 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760 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 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.1033, 37.4409,



# 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

38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760

### Protanopia

34.1477, 37.4708, 10.2833

### Deuteranopia

38.3801, 37.5836, 9.7889



## Tritanopia

43.7567, 37.3331, 37.2475

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760

## Protanomaly

35.5558, 37.4060, 10.0487

## Deuteranomaly

38.3801, 37.5836, 9.7889

## Tritanomaly

40.9363, 37.1186, 23.7459

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760

## Achromatopsia

33.8758, 35.6400, 38.8120

## Achromatomaly

34.4039, 35.9694, 24.5315

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760 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(205, 157, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 157, 62)  
}
```

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(205, 157, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 157, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760 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(205, 157, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 157, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 157, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 157, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 157, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 157,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 38.1033, 37.4409, 9.7760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 157, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
157, 62) }
```

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