

# Converting Colors

XYZ(38.3574, 37.6748, 65.2988)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(38.3574, 37.6748, 65.2988)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(38.3336, 37.6122,  
65.5611)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DA2D1
RGB	157, 162, 209
RGB Percent	62%, 64%, 82%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3647, 0.1804
CMYK	0.25, 0.22, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	234°, 36%, 72%
HSV	234°, 25%, 82%
XYZ	38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611
YIQ	165.8630, -18.0670, 13.5570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

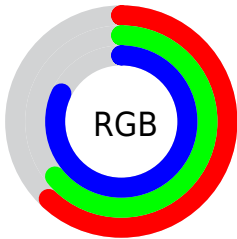
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	157, 162, 209
Decimal	10330833
CIE Lab	67.73, 8.50, -24.52
CIE LCh	68, 25.947, 289.112
Yxy	37.6122, 0.2709, 0.2658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288520913 (0xFF9DA2D1)
YUV	165.8630, 21.2665, -7.7729
Hunter-Lab	61.3288, 4.2462, -20.4515

# Details

The XYZ color **38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **53.9738, 59.1758, 40.4768**, and the grayscale version is **36.0872, 37.9665, 41.3455**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916**, and **17.3429, 16.7052, 32.8822** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.5182, 29.5253, 64.3600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.3488, 47.0614, 66.9632**.

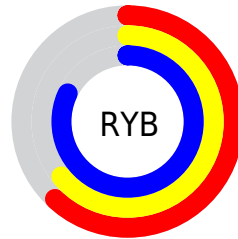
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (64%)

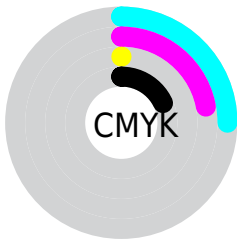
Blue (82%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (82%)

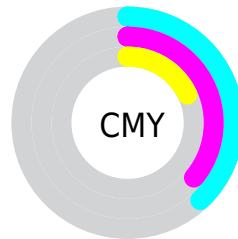


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611 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 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.3336, 37.6122,  
65.5611

■ 38.3336, 37.6122,  
65.5611

330.3050,  
335.9535, 463.1669

■ 26.4201, 25.6818,  
47.4620

■ 71.9198, 71.5134,  
114.4772

■ 17.2725, 16.5858,  
33.0441

■ 94.3232, 94.2529,  
146.1312

■ 10.5255, 9.9396,  
21.8888

120.9539,  
121.3644, 183.1405

■ 5.8137, 5.3589,  
13.5777

152.1773,  
153.2321, 225.9238

■ 2.7717, 2.4594,  
7.6921

188.3588,  
190.2405, 274.8995

■ 1.0342, 0.8562,  
3.8137

229.8636,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

232.7739, 330.4863

1.5237

277.0573,  
281.2168, 393.1025

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2355

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.3336, 37.6122,  
65.5611

■ 38.3336, 37.6122,  
65.5611

■ 31.5182, 29.5253,  
64.3600

■ 46.3488, 47.0614,  
66.9632

■ 25.8413, 22.7334,  
63.3482

■ 55.6139, 57.9271,  
68.5721

■ 21.2415, 17.1703,  
62.5169

■ 66.1806, 70.2658,  
70.3968

■ 17.6502, 12.7622,  
61.8553

■ 78.0967, 84.1299,  
72.4448

■ 14.9911, 9.4273,  
61.3518

■ 88.5087, 97.3835,  
74.4542

■ 13.1764, 7.0727,  
60.9930

■ 12.1014, 5.5897,  
60.7634

■ 11.7607, 5.1073,  
60.6882

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.3126, 37.6122, 66.6892



38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611



41.9006, 37.6122, 57.1743

# Triad

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



38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611



41.0374, 37.6122, 26.4255



28.6999, 37.6122, 36.9224

# Complementary

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



38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611



53.9738, 59.1758, 40.4768

# 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.



30.2315, 37.6122, 28.1331



38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611



37.2255, 37.6122, 22.8714

# Square

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



38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611



43.5405, 37.6122, 34.1406



33.2838, 37.6122, 23.4318



28.9478, 37.6122, 48.6169



# Rectangle

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



38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611



43.4473, 37.6122, 49.3414



33.2838, 37.6122, 23.4318



29.0188, 37.6122, 33.5742

# Sweetspot

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



38.3348, 37.6137, 65.5620



83.8526, 86.9053, 106.9626



47.5811, 57.1199, 65.5192



17.7515, 18.3712, 22.8603



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.



38.3348, 37.6137, 65.5620



54.0538, 51.8018, 101.7575



41.8809, 38.1599, 65.4805



11.2538, 11.5979, 14.8891



7.2839, 3.2144, 37.4290



0.4393, 0.2439, 2.1035



# Inverse Universe

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



44.8741, 40.2791, 39.5935



66.1078, 56.8392, 53.8615



49.6755, 58.7528, 40.6217



11.8543, 11.8264, 12.5084



16.3073, 8.3958, 1.2586

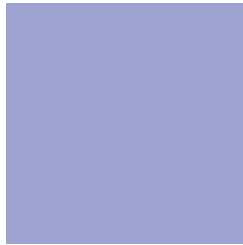


0.9280, 0.4759, 0.1556



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

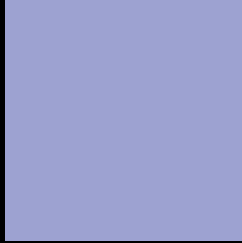
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

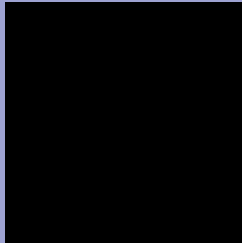
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.3336, 37.6122,



# 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

38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611

### Protanopia

37.8669, 37.6198, 66.2383

### Deuteranopia

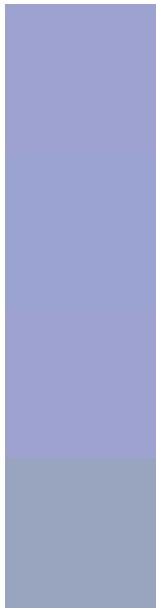
38.5295, 37.7132, 65.5703



## Tritanopia

34.8194, 37.5120, 48.5854

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611

## Protanomaly

38.0565, 37.7176, 66.2472

## Deuteranomaly

38.5295, 37.7132, 65.5703

## Tritanomaly

35.9960, 37.4442, 54.6205

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611

## Achromatopsia

36.2450, 38.1326, 41.5264

## Achromatomaly

37.0029, 38.0742, 49.6548

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611 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(157, 162, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 162, 209)  
}
```

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(157, 162, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 162, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611 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(157, 162, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 162, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 162, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 162, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 162, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 162,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 38.3336, 37.6122, 65.5611 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 162, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
162, 209) }
```

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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