

# Converting Colors

XYZ(38.4400, 40.0882, 46.7602)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(38.4400, 40.0882, 46.7602)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614)</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(38.3866, 39.9455,  
46.7614)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A9A9B0
RGB	169, 169, 176
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 69%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3372, 0.3098
CMYK	0.04, 0.04, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	240°, 4%, 68%
HSV	240°, 4%, 69%
XYZ	38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614
YIQ	169.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

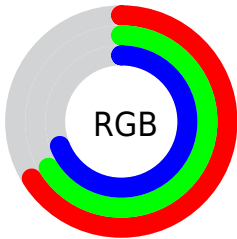
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 169, 176
Decimal	11119024
CIELab	69.43, 1.35, -3.60
CIELCh	69, 3.845, 290.579
Yxy	39.9455, 0.3069, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289309104 (0xFFA9A9B0)
YUV	169.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998
Hunter-Lab	63.2025, -2.1906, 0.3750

# Details

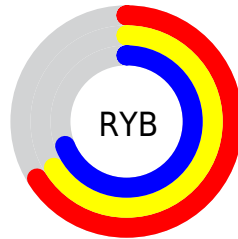
The XYZ color **38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **40.5914, 43.1450, 43.7251**, and the grayscale version is **38.0949, 40.0788, 43.6458**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.9616, 74.9848, 87.0247**, and **17.3355, 17.9597, 21.6217** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.8065, 32.0181, 45.5787**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.9177, 49.0192, 48.1165**.

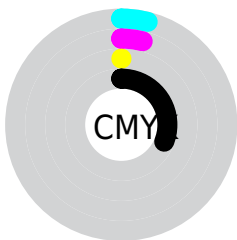
# Distribution



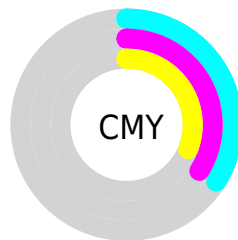
- Red (66%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614 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 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.3866, 39.9455,  
46.7614

■ 38.3866, 39.9455,  
46.7614

330.5277,  
345.8938, 390.2275

■ 26.4615, 27.4961,  
32.4941

■ 72.0004, 75.0805,  
86.7036

■ 17.3037, 17.9461,  
21.4712

■ 94.4198, 98.5349,  
113.2156

■ 10.5479, 10.9113,  
13.2743

121.0679,  
126.4263, 144.6462

■ 5.8287, 6.0072,  
7.4848

152.3102,  
159.1393, 181.4139

■ 2.7809, 2.8495,  
3.6841

188.5119,  
197.0581, 223.9374

■ 1.0390, 1.0537,  
1.4537

230.0385,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

240.5672, 272.6351

0.1831

277.2554,  
290.0510, 327.9256

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.3866, 39.9455,  
46.7614

■ 38.3866, 39.9455,  
46.7614

■ 31.8065, 32.0181,  
45.5787

■ 45.9177, 49.0192,  
48.1165

■ 26.1363, 25.1864,  
44.5589

■ 54.4318, 59.2768,  
49.6476

■ 21.3371, 19.4040,  
43.6957

■ 63.9639, 70.7606,  
51.3618

■ 17.3656, 14.6188,  
42.9814

■ 74.5459, 83.5092,  
53.2649

■ 14.1752, 10.7745,  
42.4075

■ 84.8366, 95.9146,  
55.1170

■ 11.7144, 7.8091,  
41.9648

■ 9.9255, 5.6533,  
41.6430

■ 8.7424, 4.2272,  
41.4301

■ 8.0852, 3.4348,  
41.3118

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.7726, 39.9455, 46.9415



38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614



38.8932, 39.9455, 45.6930

# Triad

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



38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614



38.7273, 39.9455, 40.9152



36.8057, 39.9455, 42.9387

# Complementary

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



38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614



40.5914, 43.1450, 43.7251

# 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.



37.0556, 39.9455, 41.3664



38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614



38.1620, 39.9455, 40.2193

# Square

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



38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614



39.0914, 39.9455, 42.3075



37.5505, 39.9455, 40.3822



36.8644, 39.9455, 44.7022



# Rectangle

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



38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614



39.0998, 39.9455, 44.6364



37.5505, 39.9455, 40.3822



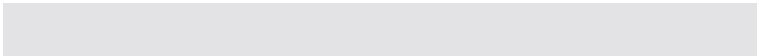
36.8563, 39.9455, 42.3710

# Sweetspot

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



38.3878, 39.9472, 46.7623



73.4815, 77.1002, 85.5042



39.7131, 42.6163, 47.1471



15.9406, 16.7281, 18.5330



84.5950, 89.0005, 96.9216



16.2198, 17.0645, 18.5832



# Same Dimension

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



38.3878, 39.9472, 46.7623



68.2128, 70.7525, 84.5567



39.1226, 40.3253, 46.7965



8.6228, 8.9301, 10.7755



5.7504, 2.3012, 30.2781



0.1810, 0.0726, 0.9527



# Inverse Universe

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



39.2548, 40.4714, 43.2809



70.2095, 71.9597, 76.5391



39.8363, 42.7565, 43.6900



8.9022, 9.0991, 9.6535



13.1372, 6.7724, 0.6165



0.4134, 0.2131, 0.0196



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614 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 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

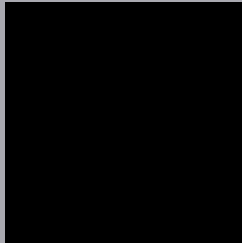
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614.



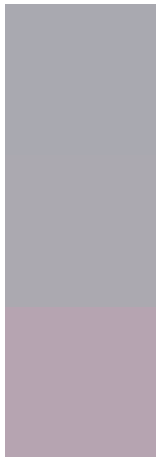
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.3866, 39.9455,

46.7614.

# 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

38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614

### Protanopia

38.8190, 40.1685, 46.7816

### Deuteranopia

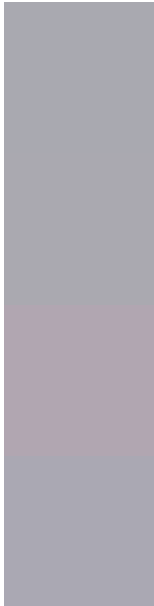
40.5027, 39.6703, 47.1174



## Tritanopia

38.9207, 39.8875, 49.3638

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614

## Protanomaly

38.6020, 40.0566, 46.7714

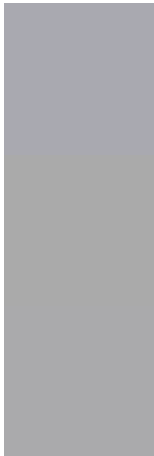
## Deuteranomaly

39.7035, 39.7939, 47.1834

## Tritanomaly

38.7169, 39.8060, 48.2905

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614

## Achromatopsia

38.2080, 40.1978, 43.7754

## Achromatomaly

38.3987, 40.2741, 44.7796

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614 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(169, 169, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 169, 176)  
}
```

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(169, 169, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 169, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614 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(169, 169, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 169, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 169, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 169, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 169, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 169,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 38.3866, 39.9455, 46.7614 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 169, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
169, 176) }
```

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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