

# Converting Colors

XYZ(38.5614, 40.6830, 43.4637)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(38.5614, 40.6830, 43.4637)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(38.5189, 40.6483,  
43.3519)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABABA9
RGB	171, 171, 169
RGB Percent	67%, 67%, 66%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3294, 0.3372
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.33
HSL	60°, 1%, 67%
HSV	60°, 1%, 67%
XYZ	38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519
YIQ	170.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

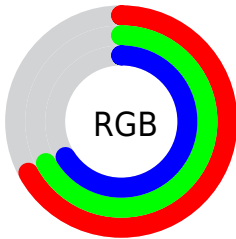
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 171, 169
Decimal	11250601
CIE Lab	69.93, -0.37, 1.02
CIE LCh	70, 1.085, 110.019
Yxy	40.6483, 0.3144, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289440681 (0xFFABABA9)
YUV	170.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	63.7560, -3.7303, 4.3141

# Details

The XYZ color **38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **37.9025, 39.7524, 44.2055**, and the grayscale version is **38.5993, 40.6094, 44.2237**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.0149, 75.9433, 81.3839**, and **17.4155, 18.3999, 19.4633** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.0119, 40.0461, 35.4422**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.2382, 41.3380, 52.3694**.

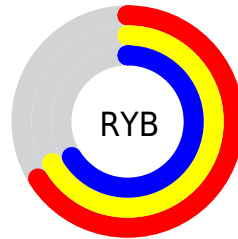
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (67%)

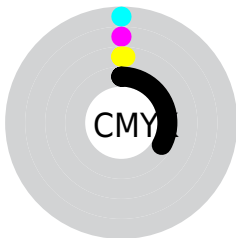
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (66%)

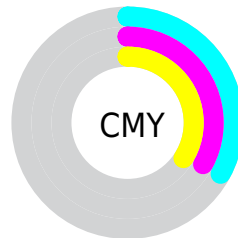


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519 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 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.5189, 40.6483,  
43.3519

■ 38.5189, 40.6483,  
43.3519

331.0832,  
348.8485, 376.0206

■ 26.5647, 28.0444,  
29.8279

■ 72.2016, 76.1497,  
81.5337

■ 17.3815, 18.3591,  
19.4570

94.6608, 99.8160,  
107.0285

■ 10.6038, 11.2081,  
11.8208

121.3523,  
127.9385, 137.3507

■ 5.8664, 6.2070,  
6.5007

152.6416,  
160.9017, 172.9187

■ 2.8039, 2.9714,  
3.0782

188.8940,  
199.0899, 214.1512

■ 1.0509, 1.1168,  
1.1347

230.4748,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

242.8875, 261.4666

0.0000

277.7494,  
292.6789, 315.2836

■ 38.5189, 40.6483,  
43.3519

■ 38.5189, 40.6483,  
43.3519

■ 37.0119, 40.0461,  
35.4422

■ 40.2382, 41.3380,  
52.3694

■ 35.7057, 39.5229,  
28.5949

■ 42.1741, 42.1130,  
62.5321

■ 34.5928, 39.0771,  
22.7656

■ 44.3348, 42.9780,  
73.8793

■ 33.6640, 38.7048,  
17.9058

■ 46.7275, 43.9358,  
86.4475

■ 32.9093, 38.4023,  
13.9629

■ 49.3586, 44.9889,  
100.2714

■ 32.3178, 38.1650,  
10.8794

■ 49.4444, 45.0239,  
100.6922

■ 31.8773, 37.9881,  
8.5912

■ 49.4504, 45.0270,  
100.6925

■ 31.5741, 37.8661,  
7.0254

■ 49.4564, 45.0301,  
100.6928

■ 31.3916, 37.7925,  
6.0958

■ 49.4624, 45.0332,  
100.6931

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.6939, 40.6483, 43.3085



38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519



38.3755, 40.6483, 43.6373

# Triad

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



38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519



38.4173, 40.6483, 45.0082



38.9703, 40.6483, 44.4278

# Complementary

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



38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519



37.9025, 39.7524, 44.2055

# 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.



38.8957, 40.6483, 44.8867



38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519



38.5762, 40.6483, 45.2235

# Square

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



38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519



38.3169, 40.6483, 44.5927



38.7513, 40.6483, 45.1788



38.9548, 40.6483, 43.9271



# Rectangle

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



38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519



38.3168, 40.6483, 43.9277



38.7513, 40.6483, 45.1788



38.9549, 40.6483, 44.5921

# Sweetspot

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



38.5200, 40.6501, 43.3528



69.3244, 72.9347, 79.4259



38.1453, 39.8994, 43.2277



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



82.5889, 86.8899, 94.6231

# Same Dimension

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



38.5200, 40.6501, 43.3528



69.0281, 72.8161, 77.8713



38.3034, 40.5384, 43.3426



8.9593, 9.4489, 10.1205



23.5943, 28.4604, 4.2499



0.6568, 0.7919, 0.1182



# Inverse Universe

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



37.9025, 39.7524, 44.2055



68.0662, 71.4178, 79.1994



38.1175, 39.8632, 44.2155



8.8451, 9.2827, 10.2783



5.5444, 2.2181, 29.1804



0.1546, 0.0619, 0.8118



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

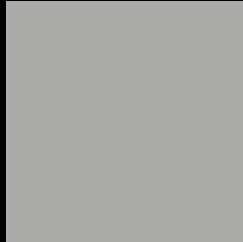
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519 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

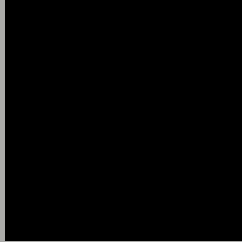
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



**XYZ 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.5189, 40.6483,



# 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

38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519

### Protanopia

38.8982, 40.5753, 42.8274

### Deuteranopia

41.2043, 40.3773, 43.6521



## Tritanopia

39.8650, 40.6376, 49.9987

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519

## Protanomaly

38.6762, 40.4608, 42.8171

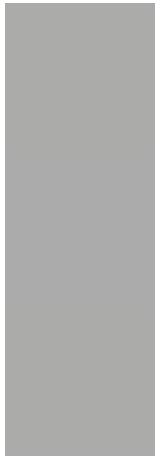
## Deuteranomaly

40.1305, 40.3635, 43.7060

## Tritanomaly

39.3238, 40.6944, 47.3772

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519

## Achromatopsia

38.7082, 40.7240, 44.3485

## Achromatomaly

38.6132, 40.6860, 43.8483

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519 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(171, 171, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 171, 169)  
}
```

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(171, 171, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 171, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519 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(171, 171, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 171, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 171, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 171, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 171, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 171,  
169) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 38.5189, 40.6483, 43.3519 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 171, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
171, 169) }
```

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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