

# Converting Colors

XYZ(38.7464, 46.9141, 43.2939)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(38.7464, 46.9141, 43.2939)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701)</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(38.6506, 46.7871,  
43.0701)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99BFA6
RGB	153, 191, 166
RGB Percent	60%, 75%, 65%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2510, 0.3490
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.13, 0.25
HSL	141°, 23%, 67%
HSV	141°, 20%, 75%
XYZ	38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701
YIQ	176.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

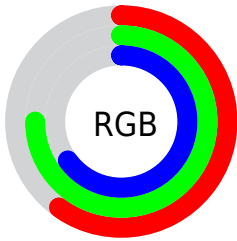
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 181, 191
Decimal	10076070
CIELab	74.05, -17.73, 8.45
CIELCh	74, 19.639, 154.516
Yxy	46.7871, 0.3008, 0.3641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288266150 (0xFF99BFA6)
YUV	176.7880, -5.3185, -20.8621
Hunter-Lab	68.4011, -18.8390, 10.5476

# Details

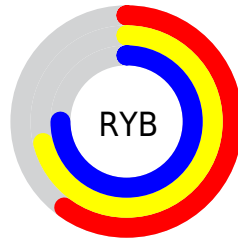
The XYZ color **38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **40.9146, 37.0743, 47.1212**, and the grayscale version is **41.7123, 43.8846, 47.7903**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.3243, 85.1519, 81.0307**, and **17.3498, 21.8729, 19.2271** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.2332, 44.6379, 37.1374**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.7603, 49.2828, 49.6252**.

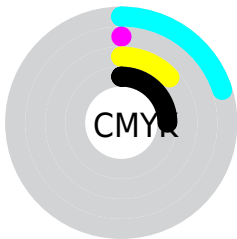
# Distribution



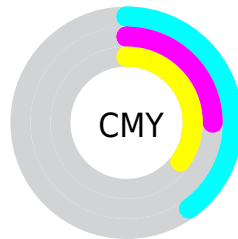
- Red (60%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701 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 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 38.6506, 46.7871,  
43.0701


 38.6506, 46.7871,  
43.0701


331.6355,  
373.9641, 374.8297

 26.6675, 32.8674,  
29.6083


 72.4017, 85.3957,  
81.1041

 17.4590, 22.0249,  
19.2920


 94.9005, 110.8535,  
106.5134

 10.6596, 13.8752,  
11.7025

121.6352,  
140.9260, 136.7423

 5.9040, 8.0339,  
6.4214

152.9713,  
175.9976, 172.2094

 2.8269, 4.1166,  
3.0300

189.2740,  
216.4529, 213.3331

 1.0629, 1.7390,  
1.1100

230.9087,

 0.0000, 0.4487,

262.6761, 260.5320

0.0000

278.2407,  
315.0517, 314.2247

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.6506, 46.7871,  
43.0701

■ 38.6506, 46.7871,  
43.0701

■ 34.2332, 44.6379,  
37.1374

■ 43.7603, 49.2828,  
49.6252

■ 30.4737, 42.8139,  
31.8059

■ 49.5872, 52.1335,  
56.8170

■ 27.3403, 41.3004,  
27.0573

■ 56.1595, 55.3548,  
64.6634

■ 24.7971, 40.0794,  
22.8717

■ 63.5028, 58.9595,  
73.1804

■ 22.8043, 39.1307,  
19.2276

■ 71.6414, 62.9599,  
82.3836

■ 21.3171, 38.4316,  
16.1025

■ 75.8087, 64.8982,  
92.0638

■ 20.2826, 37.9555,  
13.4717

■ 77.7557, 65.6770,  
102.3166

■ 19.6020, 37.6518,  
11.3071

■ 77.9217, 65.7434,  
103.1906

■ 19.5957, 37.6490,  
11.2870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.7536, 46.7871, 36.6172



38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701



38.0744, 46.7871, 52.4804

# Triad

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



38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701



45.0033, 46.7871, 72.7467



50.2666, 46.7871, 40.7558

# Complementary

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



38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701



40.9146, 37.0743, 47.1212

# 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.



51.5438, 46.7871, 49.4363



38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701



48.4052, 46.7871, 68.5894

# Square

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



38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701



41.6282, 46.7871, 70.4620



50.8455, 46.7871, 59.7216



47.4377, 46.7871, 35.4094



# Rectangle

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



38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701



38.6067, 46.7871, 59.3930



50.8455, 46.7871, 59.7216



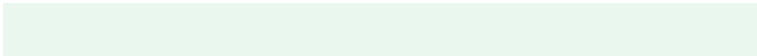
50.8982, 46.7871, 43.3354

# Sweetspot

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



38.6519, 46.7891, 43.0711



82.1839, 90.1256, 93.6347



42.8190, 49.0682, 37.3518



17.8984, 19.7182, 20.3770



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138

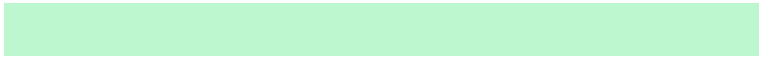


# Same Dimension

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



38.6519, 46.7891, 43.0711



65.5248, 81.9939, 72.2369



40.4910, 47.5247, 52.7558



9.5399, 10.7021, 10.8264



12.9117, 24.7550, 7.5980



0.5370, 0.9822, 0.4620



# Inverse Universe

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



40.9146, 37.0743, 47.1212



70.3325, 61.3467, 80.8379



39.1655, 36.3746, 37.9103



9.7875, 9.6393, 11.2700



16.6197, 8.2791, 13.8231



0.6805, 0.3361, 0.6970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

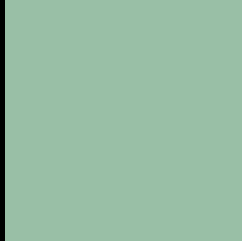
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

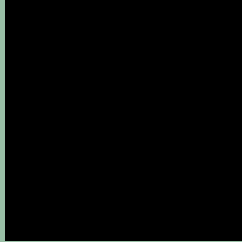
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.6506, 46.7871,



# 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

38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701

### Protanopia

44.1921, 46.5681, 40.3776

### Deuteranopia

47.3932, 46.3619, 43.9870



## Tritanopia

42.3996, 46.7058, 62.0388

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701

## Protanomaly

42.0913, 46.6894, 41.4438

## Deuteranomaly

43.5993, 46.1892, 43.6633

## Tritanomaly

40.9649, 46.7654, 54.4445

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701

## Achromatopsia

41.7894, 43.9657, 47.8787

## Achromatomaly

40.4192, 44.7979, 46.0517

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701 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(153, 191, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 191, 166)  
}
```

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(153, 191, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 191, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701 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(153, 191, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 191, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 191, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 191, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 191, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 191,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 38.6506, 46.7871, 43.0701 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 191, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
191, 166) }
```

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