

# Converting Colors

XYZ(38.8692, 39.2976, 54.6161)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(38.8692, 39.2976, 54.6161)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(38.7661, 39.1410,  
54.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A6BF
RGB	166, 166, 191
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3490, 0.2510
CMYK	0.13, 0.13, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	240°, 16%, 70%
HSV	240°, 13%, 75%
XYZ	38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020
YIQ	168.8500, -8.0250, 7.7750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

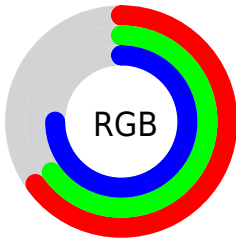
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 166, 191
Decimal	10921663
CIELab	68.85, 5.05, -12.79
CIElCh	69, 13.753, 291.562
Yxy	39.1410, 0.2921, 0.2949
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111743 (0xFFA6A6BF)
YUV	168.8500, 10.9200, -2.4994
Hunter-Lab	62.5628, 1.1201, -8.1413

# Details

The XYZ color **38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **46.9999, 51.0911, 43.4617**, and the grayscale version is **37.5895, 39.5471, 43.0668**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.4637, 73.8005, 98.4214**, and **17.5442, 17.4470, 26.4877** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.8381, 30.7935, 53.5565**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.8067, 48.8294, 56.2489**.

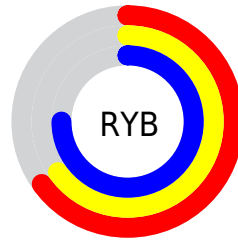
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

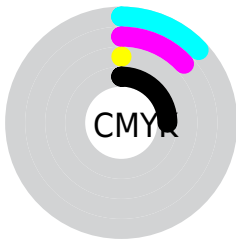
Blue (75%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (75%)

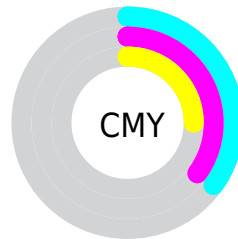


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020 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 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.7661, 39.1410,  
54.8020

■ 38.7661, 39.1410,  
54.8020

332.1193,  
342.4896, 422.4217

■ 26.7577, 26.8694,  
38.8457

■ 72.5772, 73.8537,  
98.7190

■ 17.5270, 17.4752,  
26.3328

■ 95.1107, 97.0636,  
127.5168

■ 10.7086, 10.5739,  
16.8448

121.8832,  
124.6884, 161.4322

■ 5.9371, 5.7811,  
9.9631

153.2602,  
157.1124, 200.8837

■ 2.8471, 2.7124,  
5.2692

189.6069,  
194.7202, 246.2899

■ 1.0734, 0.9835,  
2.3446

231.2888,

■ 0.0027, 0.0000,

237.8961, 298.0692

0.7560

278.6711,  
287.0244, 356.6403

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.7661, 39.1410,  
54.8020

■ 38.7661, 39.1410,  
54.8020

■ 31.8381, 30.7935,  
53.5565

■ 46.8067, 48.8294,  
56.2489

■ 25.9703, 23.7233,  
52.5011

■ 56.0021, 59.9091,  
57.9028

■ 21.1116, 17.8689,  
51.6272

■ 66.3967, 72.4335,  
59.7724

■ 17.2051, 13.1618,  
50.9245

■ 78.0313, 86.4521,  
61.8651

■ 14.1884, 9.5268,  
50.3819

■ 86.4041, 96.5416,  
63.3713

■ 11.9915, 6.8797,  
49.9867

■ 10.5341, 5.1235,  
49.7246

■ 9.7197, 4.1421,  
49.5781

■ 9.4042, 3.7619,  
49.5213

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.5899, 39.1410, 55.6470



38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020



40.5874, 39.1410, 50.5352

# Triad

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



38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020



39.8729, 39.1410, 33.8796



33.2035, 39.1410, 40.8783

# Complementary

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



38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020



46.9999, 51.0911, 43.4617

# 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.



34.0109, 39.1410, 35.5740



38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020



37.8216, 39.1410, 31.8000

# Square

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



38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020



41.2436, 39.1410, 38.3516



35.6812, 39.1410, 32.3884



33.4341, 39.1410, 47.1894



# Rectangle

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



38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020



41.3274, 39.1410, 46.5336



35.6812, 39.1410, 32.3884



33.3613, 39.1410, 38.9283

# Sweetspot

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



38.7673, 39.1426, 54.8029



82.3367, 85.6533, 100.4723



43.7156, 49.1126, 56.2264



17.8270, 18.5034, 22.0172



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.



38.7673, 39.1426, 54.8029



65.2930, 65.1172, 97.4067



41.4202, 40.5098, 54.9269



9.0166, 9.2255, 11.9777



6.1803, 2.4723, 32.5444



0.2421, 0.0969, 1.2748



# Inverse Universe

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



42.0060, 41.1030, 41.7979



72.3399, 69.3826, 69.1101



44.0857, 49.5893, 43.3255



9.5302, 9.5364, 9.9152



14.1203, 7.2793, 0.6611

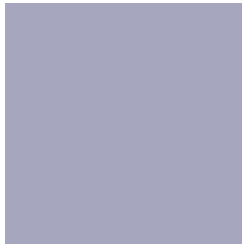


0.5531, 0.2851, 0.0259



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

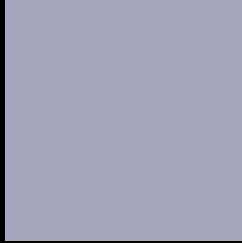
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

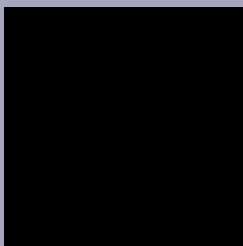
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.7661, 39.1410,



# 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

38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020

### Protanopia

38.5325, 39.2915, 54.8434

### Deuteranopia

39.9130, 39.1967, 54.7523



## Tritanopia

37.6530, 39.2340, 49.3045

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020

## Protanomaly

38.7397, 39.3984, 54.8531

## Deuteranomaly

39.4367, 39.2179, 54.7815

## Tritanomaly

38.0927, 39.1395, 51.4459

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020

## Achromatopsia

37.7116, 39.6755, 43.2066

## Achromatomaly

38.0869, 39.5044, 47.2127

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020 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(166, 166, 191)` looks like.

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

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

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020 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(166, 166, 191) }
```



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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 38.7661, 39.1410, 54.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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