

# Converting Colors

XYZ(39.7196, 40.9999, 41.8991)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(39.7196, 40.9999, 41.8991)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(39.8481, 41.0863,  
41.9066)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3AAA6
RGB	179, 170, 166
RGB Percent	70%, 67%, 65%
CMY	0.2980, 0.3333, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.07, 0.30
HSL	18°, 8%, 68%
HSV	18°, 7%, 70%
XYZ	39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066
YIQ	172.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

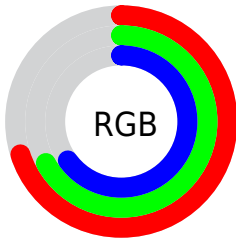
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	179, 172, 166
Decimal	11774630
CIELab	70.24, 2.51, 3.20
CIELCh	70, 4.070, 51.905
Yxy	41.0863, 0.3244, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289964710 (0xFFB3AAA6)
YUV	172.2350, -3.0739, 5.9329
Hunter-Lab	64.0986, -1.2047, 6.1062

# Details

The XYZ color **39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **39.1926, 42.0211, 48.6937**, and the grayscale version is **39.3453, 41.3944, 45.0785**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.2373, 76.7331, 79.3048**, and **18.1199, 18.6074, 18.5562** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.1054, 36.0481, 33.1139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.0405, 46.6573, 51.9778**.

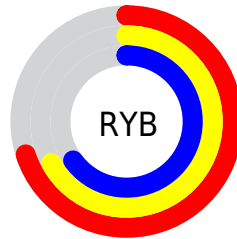
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (67%)

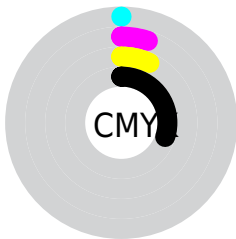
Blue (65%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (65%)

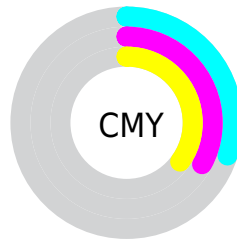


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066 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 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.8481, 41.0863,  
41.9066

■ 39.8481, 41.0863,  
41.9066

336.6283,  
350.6812, 369.8838

■ 27.6038, 28.3865,  
28.7031

■ 74.2180, 76.8149,  
79.3268

■ 18.1661, 18.6172,  
18.6127

■ 97.0742, 100.6125,  
104.3806

■ 11.1697, 11.3940,  
11.2168

124.1986,  
128.8781, 134.2217

■ 6.2493, 6.3325,  
6.0969

155.9563,  
161.9963, 169.2685

■ 3.0393, 3.0483,  
2.8343

192.7128,  
200.3512, 209.9395

■ 1.1746, 1.1570,  
1.0107

234.8334,

■ 0.0862, 0.0262,

244.3274, 256.6534

0.0000

282.6834,  
294.3093, 309.8287

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.8481, 41.0863,  
41.9066

■ 39.8481, 41.0863,  
41.9066

■ 36.1054, 36.0481,  
33.1139

■ 44.0405, 46.6573,  
51.9778

■ 32.7937, 31.5214,  
25.5457

■ 48.6939, 52.7707,  
63.3733

■ 29.8977, 27.4915,  
19.1478

■ 53.8232, 59.4429,  
76.1399

■ 27.4000, 23.9409,  
13.8611

■ 59.4420, 66.6878,  
90.3215

■ 25.2819, 20.8510,  
9.6212

■ 65.4820, 74.4864,  
105.5338

■ 23.5230, 18.2020,  
6.3571

■ 69.0919, 81.7063,  
106.7371

■ 22.1009, 15.9723,  
3.9886

■ 72.4007, 88.3239,  
107.8400

■ 20.9901, 14.1384,  
2.4228

■ 20.1564, 12.6724,  
1.5244

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.2536, 41.0863, 43.3794



39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066



39.2322, 41.0863, 41.1965

# Triad

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



39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066



37.7950, 41.0863, 44.2206



39.5318, 41.0863, 48.2319

# Complementary

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



39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066



39.1926, 42.0211, 48.6937

# 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.



38.8709, 41.0863, 48.4727



39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066



37.8732, 41.0863, 46.1206

# Square

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



39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066



38.0504, 41.0863, 42.5074



38.2652, 41.0863, 47.6900



40.0696, 41.0863, 47.0411



# Rectangle

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



39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066



38.7873, 41.0863, 41.2366



38.2652, 41.0863, 47.6900



39.3165, 41.0863, 48.4279

# Sweetspot

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



39.8492, 41.0881, 41.9075



75.1911, 78.6819, 84.1935



39.9749, 39.9558, 46.2149



16.6765, 17.4558, 18.6961



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



39.8492, 41.0881, 41.9075



70.0404, 71.8093, 71.9059



41.0779, 43.5453, 42.3170



8.7027, 8.9180, 8.9152



14.1579, 8.8143, 0.9551



0.4986, 0.3835, 0.0478



# Inverse Universe

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



39.1926, 42.0211, 48.6937



68.5769, 73.8882, 87.0286



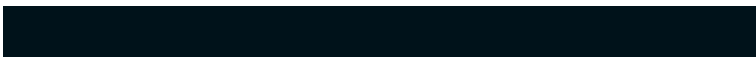
37.9768, 39.5896, 48.2884



8.5175, 9.1811, 10.8295



10.8922, 12.5849, 31.9920



0.3916, 0.4937, 1.0229



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

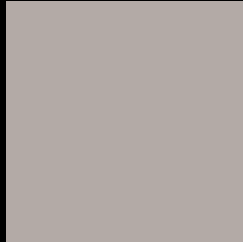
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

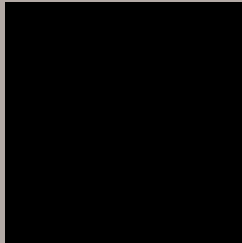
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

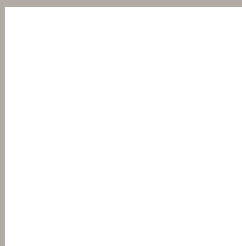
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.8481, 41.0863,



# 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

39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066

### Protanopia

39.4425, 41.1459, 42.4223

### Deuteranopia

41.8465, 41.0096, 42.2693



## Tritanopia

41.3992, 41.1652, 49.4798

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066

## Protanomaly

39.6694, 41.2630, 42.4330

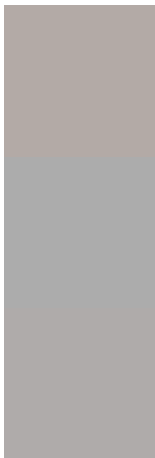
## Deuteranomaly

41.0435, 40.8666, 42.2840

## Tritanomaly

40.8468, 41.2138, 46.8765

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066

## Achromatopsia

39.2122, 41.2543, 44.9259

## Achromatomaly

39.4978, 41.1421, 43.8897

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066 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(179, 170, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 170, 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(179, 170, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 170, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066 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(179, 170, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 170, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 170, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 170, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 170, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 170,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 39.8481, 41.0863, 41.9066 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 170, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
170, 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](#).

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