

# Converting Colors

XYZ(39.8929, 40.9263, 53.1933)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(39.8929, 40.9263, 53.1933)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(39.8140, 40.8153,  
53.3567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9AABC
RGB	169, 170, 188
RGB Percent	66%, 67%, 74%
CMY	0.3372, 0.3333, 0.2627
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	237°, 12%, 70%
HSV	237°, 10%, 74%
XYZ	39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567
YIQ	171.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

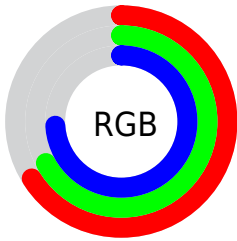
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	169, 170, 188
Decimal	11119292
CIE Lab	70.05, 3.22, -9.32
CIE LCh	70, 9.864, 289.073
Yxy	40.8153, 0.2972, 0.3046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289309372 (0xFFA9AABC)
YUV	171.7530, 8.0098, -2.4144
Hunter-Lab	63.8869, -0.5616, -4.7967

# Details

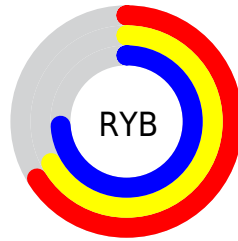
The XYZ color **39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **45.6710, 49.0963, 44.6063**, and the grayscale version is **39.0520, 41.0857, 44.7423**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.9948, 76.2294, 96.4017**, and **18.1877, 18.4880, 25.5316** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.9520, 32.6541, 52.1437**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.7105, 50.1833, 54.7494**.

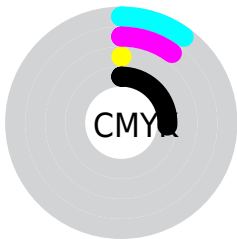
# Distribution



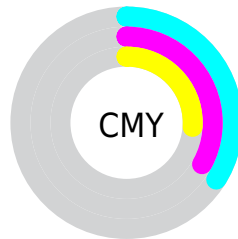
- Red (66%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567 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 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.8140, 40.8153,  
53.3567

■ 39.8140, 40.8153,  
53.3567

336.4869,  
349.5481, 416.7572

■ 27.5771, 28.1748,  
37.6979

■ 74.1663, 76.4034,  
96.5759

■ 18.1460, 18.4575,  
25.4483

■ 97.0125, 100.1199,  
124.9734

■ 11.1551, 11.2789,  
16.1893

124.1258,  
128.2970, 158.4542

■ 6.2393, 6.2548,  
9.5024

155.8716,  
161.3194, 197.4369

■ 3.0332, 3.0006,  
4.9691

192.6153,  
199.5712, 242.3400

■ 1.1713, 1.1320,  
2.1707

234.7221,

■ 0.0836, 0.0051,

243.4370, 293.5821

0.6574

282.5575,  
293.3012, 351.5816

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

39.8140, 40.8153,  
53.3567

39.8140, 40.8153,  
53.3567

32.9520, 32.6541,  
52.1437

47.7105, 50.1833,  
54.7494

27.0783, 25.6458,  
51.1006

56.6782, 60.7990,  
56.3257

22.1485, 19.7400,  
50.2205

66.7563, 72.7078,  
58.0932

18.1131, 14.8804,  
49.4952

77.9810, 85.9510,  
60.0578

14.9186, 11.0061,  
48.9157

86.0772, 96.4109,  
61.6500

■ 12.5055, 8.0496,  
48.4722

■ 10.8063, 5.9350,  
48.1536

■ 9.7424, 4.5741,  
47.9470

■ 9.1849, 3.8462,  
47.8359

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.2099, 40.8153, 53.7257



39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567



41.1797, 40.8153, 50.5050

# Triad

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



39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567



40.8570, 40.8153, 38.0740



35.8332, 40.8153, 42.7816

# Complementary

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



39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567



45.6710, 49.0963, 44.6063

# 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.



36.5017, 40.8153, 38.8828



39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567



39.3834, 40.8153, 36.2927

# Square

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



39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567



41.7933, 40.8153, 41.6066



37.7910, 40.8153, 36.5782



35.9412, 40.8153, 47.4011



# Rectangle

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



39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567



41.7573, 40.8153, 47.6831



37.7910, 40.8153, 36.5782



35.9738, 40.8153, 41.3491

# Sweetspot

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



39.8152, 40.8170, 53.3576



82.0574, 85.7214, 98.4472



43.2872, 47.9786, 53.8442



17.3922, 18.1329, 21.1259



90.7827, 95.5105, 104.0109



18.6292, 19.5994, 21.3438



# Same Dimension

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



39.8152, 40.8170, 53.3576



69.4060, 70.7040, 96.2153



41.4505, 41.3821, 53.3805



9.0558, 9.3040, 11.9908



6.2707, 2.6531, 32.5745



0.2596, 0.1319, 1.2806

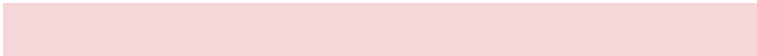


# Inverse Universe

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



42.1837, 41.9704, 43.9100



74.5160, 73.2020, 75.8298



43.9135, 48.5070, 44.5852



9.5500, 9.5443, 10.0195



14.1659, 7.2975, 0.9015

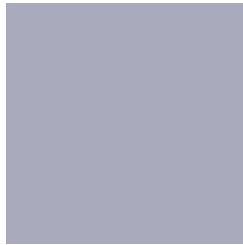


0.5619, 0.2887, 0.0725



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

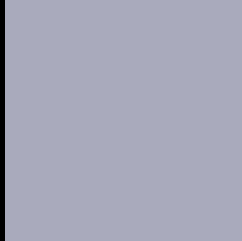
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

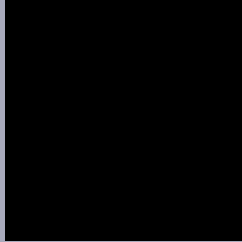
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.8140, 40.8153,



# 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

39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567

### Protanopia

39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567

### Deuteranopia

41.6439, 40.6499, 53.7954



## Tritanopia

39.3631, 40.9113, 51.1694

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567

## Protanomaly

39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567

## Deuteranomaly

40.9085, 40.5417, 53.8133

## Tritanomaly

39.4683, 40.9534, 51.7235

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567

## Achromatopsia

39.2122, 41.2543, 44.9259

## Achromatomaly

39.3934, 40.9981, 47.9567

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567 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, 170, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 170, 188)  
}
```

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, 170, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 170, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567 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".

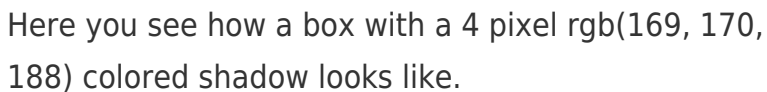
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 170, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 170, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 170, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 170, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 170, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 170,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 39.8140, 40.8153, 53.3567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 170, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
170, 188) }
```

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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