

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.6393, 35.5571, 31.3905)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.6393, 35.5571, 31.3905)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308)</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(40.8433, 35.7239,  
31.5308)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE9291
RGB	206, 146, 145
RGB Percent	81%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.1922, 0.4274, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.30, 0.19
HSL	1°, 38%, 69%
HSV	1°, 30%, 81%
XYZ	40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308
YIQ	163.8260, 36.0810, 12.4090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

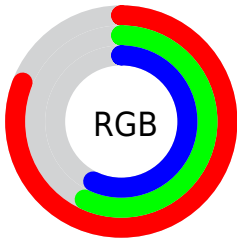
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 146, 145
Decimal	13537937
CIE Lab	66.31, 22.53, 9.59
CIE LCh	66, 24.488, 23.061
Yxy	35.7239, 0.3778, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291728017 (0xFFCE9291)
YUV	163.8260, -9.2812, 36.9866
Hunter-Lab	59.7695, 17.3809, 10.5608

# Details

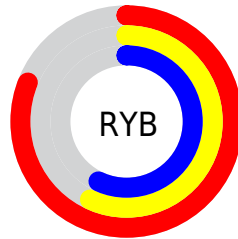
The XYZ color **40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **44.6482, 54.1368, 66.4889**, and the grayscale version is **35.2354, 37.0704, 40.3696**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.2031, 66.6921, 63.1002**, and **18.7354, 15.4947, 12.8298** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.5454, 29.4436, 22.9591**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.9847, 43.2297, 41.8054**.

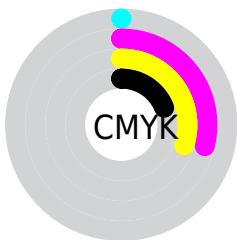
# Distribution



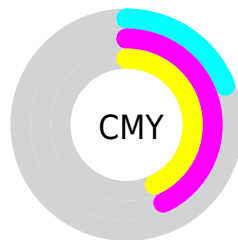
- Red (81%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308 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 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.8433, 35.7239,  
31.5308


 40.8433, 35.7239,  
31.5308


340.7390,  
327.7522, 323.4029

 28.3838, 24.2210,  
20.7415


 75.7222, 68.6057,  
63.1641

 18.7571, 15.4977,  
12.7458


 98.8722, 90.7534,  
84.8453

 11.5979, 9.1694,  
7.1251


126.3166,  
117.2182, 110.9941

 6.5407, 4.8518,  
3.4608

158.4205,  
148.3845, 142.0292

 3.2203, 2.1606,  
1.3345

195.5493,  
184.6366, 178.3691

 1.2713, 0.6984,  
0.0898

238.0684,

 0.1616, 0.0000,

226.3590, 220.4323

0.0000

286.3432,  
273.9361, 268.6374

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.8433, 35.7239,  
31.5308

■ 40.8433, 35.7239,  
31.5308

■ 36.5454, 29.4436,  
22.9591

■ 45.9847, 43.2297,  
41.8054

■ 33.0432, 24.3192,  
15.9963

■ 52.0081, 52.0159,  
53.8655

■ 30.2888, 20.2816,  
10.5427

■ 58.9533, 62.1401,  
67.7912

■ 28.2278, 17.2525,  
6.4867

■ 66.8567, 73.6550,  
83.6568

■ 26.7986, 15.1430,  
3.7010

■ 75.7527, 86.6104,  
101.5328

■ 25.9285, 13.8490,  
2.0357

■ 79.2636, 91.8618,  
108.1612

■ 25.5034, 13.2143,  
1.2294

■ 25.4904, 13.1954,  
1.2035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.4232, 35.7239, 41.3812



40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308



38.3577, 35.7239, 24.9204

# Triad

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



40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308



28.6391, 35.7239, 28.0074



33.1121, 35.7239, 62.5059

# Complementary

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



40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308



44.6482, 54.1368, 66.4889

# 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.



29.9019, 35.7239, 57.3137



40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308



27.4422, 35.7239, 36.5148

# Square

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



40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308



31.2742, 35.7239, 23.1558



27.8874, 35.7239, 47.3300



36.7837, 35.7239, 60.5220



# Rectangle

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



40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308



36.0445, 35.7239, 22.6392



27.8874, 35.7239, 47.3300



31.9468, 35.7239, 61.5149

# Sweetspot

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



40.8443, 35.7256, 31.5315



84.7898, 85.0434, 88.3273



46.7198, 37.8292, 63.2320



17.8187, 17.7219, 18.2449



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



40.8443, 35.7256, 31.5315



61.2719, 50.7177, 41.3045



45.9922, 46.0214, 33.2475



11.2269, 11.2427, 11.6578



15.7031, 8.1392, 0.7434



0.8154, 0.4305, 0.0401



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6482, 54.1368, 66.4889



68.4751, 85.5873, 107.5187



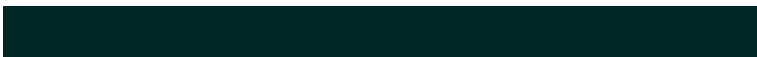
38.2454, 41.3313, 64.3546



11.5268, 12.6941, 14.4130



19.9610, 28.9460, 40.4914

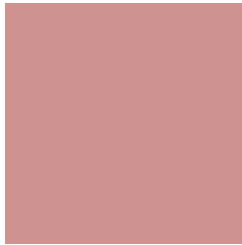


1.0349, 1.5036, 2.0906



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

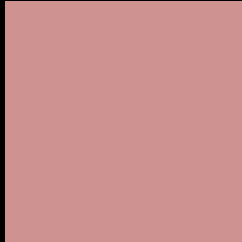
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308 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 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.8433, 35.7239,

31.5308.

# 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

40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308

### Protanopia

34.2205, 35.8966, 35.2621

### Deuteranopia

36.6136, 35.9505, 30.9960



## Tritanopia

41.6218, 35.5785, 35.6840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308

## Protanomaly

36.4495, 35.8027, 33.8437

## Deuteranomaly

38.0005, 35.6766, 31.2690

## Tritanomaly

41.4434, 35.7506, 33.9944

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308

## Achromatopsia

35.2861, 37.1238, 40.4278

## Achromatomaly

36.7332, 36.1320, 36.9364

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308 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(206, 146, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 146, 145)  
}
```

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(206, 146, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 146, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308 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(206, 146, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 146, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 146, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 146, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 146, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 146,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.8433, 35.7239, 31.5308 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 146, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
146, 145) }
```

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