

# Converting Colors

XYZ(45.2311, 35.9038, 25.3414)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(45.2311, 35.9038, 25.3414)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279)</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(45.3997, 36.0163,  
25.3279)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E68881
RGB	230, 136, 129
RGB Percent	90%, 53%, 51%
CMY	0.0980, 0.4666, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.44, 0.10
HSL	4°, 67%, 70%
HSV	4°, 44%, 90%
XYZ	45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279
YIQ	163.3080, 58.2710, 17.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

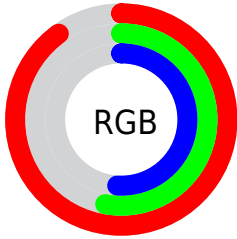
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">230, 137, 129</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15108225</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.53, 35.11, 19.30</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">67, 40.059, 28.796</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.0163, 0.4253, 0.3374</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293298305 (0xFFE68881)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">163.3080, -16.9138, 58.4889</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.0136, 30.0098, 16.9870</a>

# Details

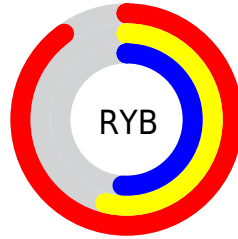
The XYZ color **45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **49.7224, 63.1526, 84.4317**, and the grayscale version is **35.0174, 36.8411, 40.1199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.0970, 61.4643, 52.5307**, and **21.4129, 15.5778, 9.4676** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3200, 30.0344, 17.2554**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.4273, 43.3433, 35.4145**.

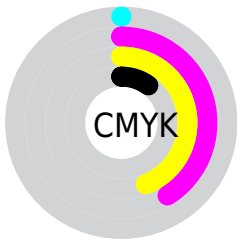
# Distribution



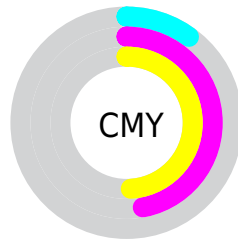
- Red (90%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279 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 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 45.3997, 36.0163,  
25.3279


 45.3997, 36.0163,  
25.3279


359.1465,  
329.0318, 292.9668


 31.9750, 24.4468,  
16.1003


 82.5533, 69.0572,  
53.1594

 21.4979, 15.6654,  
9.4400


 107.0128, 91.2974,  
72.6003

 13.6029, 9.2877,  
4.9286


 135.8814,  
117.8633, 96.2828

 7.9249, 4.9293,  
2.1474

169.5243,  
149.1393, 124.6253

 4.0983, 2.2058,  
0.6438

208.3069,  
185.5097, 158.0464

 1.7579, 0.7232,  
0.0000

252.5945,

 0.4921, 0.0000,

227.3590, 196.9647

0.0000

302.7526,  
275.0716, 241.7986

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 45.3997, 36.0163,  
25.3279

■ 45.3997, 36.0163,  
25.3279

■ 41.3200, 30.0344,  
17.2554

■ 50.4273, 43.3433,  
35.4145

■ 38.1261, 25.3109,  
11.0599

■ 56.4542, 52.0845,  
47.6358

■ 35.7526, 21.7572,  
6.5903

■ 63.5316, 62.3110,  
62.1054

■ 34.1242, 19.2710,  
3.6715

■ 71.7061, 74.0871,  
78.9282

■ 33.1512, 17.7326,  
2.0910

■ 81.0218, 87.4737,  
98.2025

■ 32.8176, 17.1921,  
1.5887

■ 86.4430, 95.5629,  
108.4972

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.1447, 36.0163, 39.9158



45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279



40.5801, 36.0163, 17.1613

# Triad

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



45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279



25.2632, 36.0163, 24.4377



33.9899, 36.0163, 82.5216

# Complementary

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



45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279



49.7224, 63.1526, 84.4317

# 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.



28.5838, 36.0163, 74.9120



45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279



23.9234, 36.0163, 38.5237

# Square

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



45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279



28.9587, 36.0163, 16.7632



25.0653, 36.0163, 57.4300



40.1104, 36.0163, 75.9887



# Rectangle

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



45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279



36.5290, 36.0163, 14.8732



25.0653, 36.0163, 57.4300



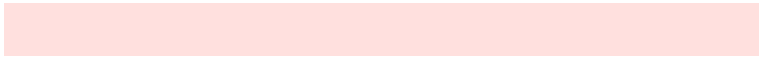
32.0342, 36.0163, 81.5012

# Sweetspot

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



45.4006, 36.0181, 25.3286



81.1005, 79.9175, 80.1530



53.8387, 37.8658, 74.4717



16.9032, 16.4482, 16.2214



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.



45.4006, 36.0181, 25.3286



52.5009, 38.3721, 22.3611



54.2037, 53.6243, 28.2629



14.4569, 14.5276, 14.9466



18.6112, 9.7965, 0.9100



1.4036, 0.7806, 0.0767



# Inverse Universe

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



49.7224, 63.1526, 84.4317



58.6170, 76.8864, 106.3589



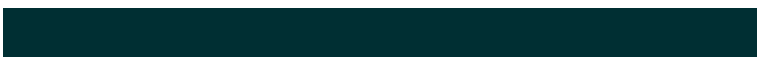
38.2353, 40.1783, 80.6026



14.7174, 16.1562, 18.4871



21.7440, 30.5502, 47.1339



1.6326, 2.3092, 3.4916



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

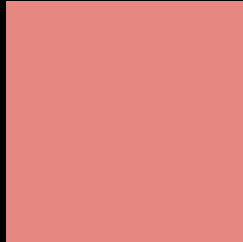
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279 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 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 45.3997, 36.0163,

25.3279.

# 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

45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279

### Protanopia

34.3804, 36.3397, 30.7934

### Deuteranopia

36.8253, 36.2048, 24.4493



## Tritanopia

46.5141, 36.0527, 30.8929

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279

## Protanomaly

37.6448, 35.7951, 28.5920

## Deuteranomaly

39.6902, 35.9804, 24.5917

## Tritanomaly

46.2792, 36.1810, 28.9705

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279

## Achromatopsia

34.8123, 36.6253, 39.8849

## Achromatomaly

37.4707, 35.5816, 34.1712

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279 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(230, 136, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 136, 129)  
}
```

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(230, 136, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 136, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279 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(230, 136, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 136, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 136, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 136, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 136, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 136,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 45.3997, 36.0163, 25.3279 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 136, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
136, 129) }
```

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