

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.5652, 31.9103, 3.7051)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.5652, 31.9103, 3.7051)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175)</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(46.6026, 31.9851,  
3.7175)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF6C00
RGB	255, 108, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 42%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5764, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	25°, 100%, 50%
HSV	25°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175
YIQ	139.6410, 122.2800, -2.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

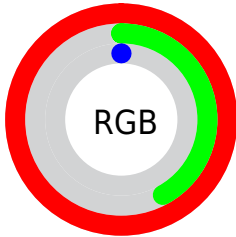
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 187, 0
Decimal	16739328
CIE Lab	63.33, 52.33, 71.89
CIE LCh	63, 88.922, 53.951
Yxy	31.9851, 0.5662, 0.3886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294929408 (0xFFFF6C00)
YUV	139.6410, -68.8430, 101.1698
Hunter-Lab	56.5554, 48.1152, 35.6915

# Details

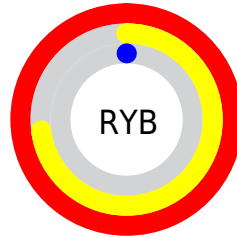
The XYZ color **46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **28.4832, 28.0864, 98.5271**, and the grayscale version is **25.0148, 26.3175, 28.6597**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.4114, 47.8841, 11.9523**, and **22.5083, 13.4934, 1.4182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.6028, 31.9861, 3.7177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4676, 35.4260, 5.2320**.

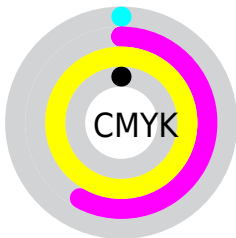
# Distribution



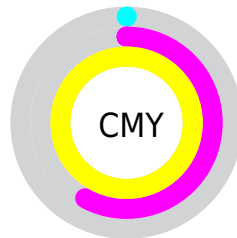
- Red (100%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175 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 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.6026, 31.9851,  
3.7175


 46.6026, 31.9851,  
3.7175


363.9015,  
311.0514, 145.0316


 32.9282, 21.3501,  
1.4717


 84.3425, 62.7877,  
13.3528

 22.2304, 13.3802,  
0.1967


 109.1387, 83.7242,  
21.5794


 14.1439, 7.6909,  
0.0000


 138.3729,  
108.8632, 32.6366

 8.3032, 3.8978,  
0.0000

 172.4105,  
138.5893, 46.9430

 4.3430, 1.6165,  
0.0000

 211.6168,  
173.2867, 64.9172


 1.8979, 0.3687,  
0.0000

 256.3572,


 0.5756, 0.0000,


213.3399, 86.9777


0.0000


 306.9969,  
259.1334, 113.5430


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 46.6026, 31.9851,  
3.7175


 46.6026, 31.9851,  
3.7175


 46.6028, 31.9861,  
3.7177

 48.4676, 35.4260,  
5.2320

 50.8412, 39.5065,  
8.0786

 53.8076, 44.2801,  
12.6411

 57.4216, 49.7860,  
19.1552

 61.7306, 56.0594,  
27.8191

66.7763, 63.1326,  
38.8060

72.5972, 71.0359,  
52.2714

79.2284, 79.7975,  
68.3572

86.7029, 89.4445,  
87.1945

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.6350, 31.9851, 13.8893



46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175



32.9692, 31.9851, 1.5384

# Triad

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



46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175



12.3892, 31.9851, 28.1479



41.0812, 31.9851, 141.0872

# Complementary

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



46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175



28.4832, 28.0864, 98.5271

# 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.



27.9695, 31.9851, 155.4512



46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175



13.4691, 31.9851, 70.3183

# Square

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



46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175



14.9744, 31.9851, 8.1969



18.4709, 31.9851, 123.6682



53.8908, 31.9851, 92.0404



# Rectangle

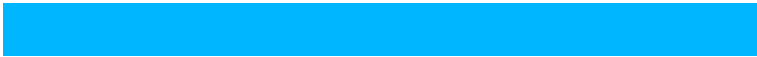
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175



25.0338, 31.9851, 1.7506



18.4709, 31.9851, 123.6682



36.4849, 31.9851, 151.0861

# Sweetspot

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



46.6033, 31.9869, 3.7180



72.5960, 71.0342, 52.2679



46.6449, 23.4220, 30.3927



14.9925, 14.4690, 9.9057



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.



46.6033, 31.9869, 3.7180



46.6032, 31.9863, 3.7177



70.5914, 79.9632, 11.7141



18.6418, 19.2517, 18.8778



24.4915, 16.9943, 1.9894



2.4901, 1.8656, 0.2288

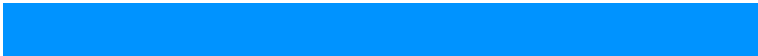


# Inverse Universe

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



28.4832, 28.0864, 98.5271



28.4828, 28.0857, 98.5276



18.3229, 7.7658, 95.1403



17.8726, 19.1169, 22.9979



15.0340, 14.9776, 51.5332



1.5721, 1.6749, 5.0537



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

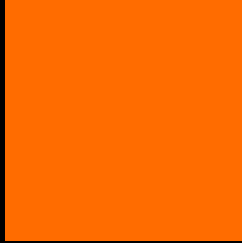
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175 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 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.6026, 31.9851,



# 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

46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175

### Protanopia

28.9541, 32.0614, 5.5266

### Deuteranopia

32.5270, 32.0271, 4.4675



## Tritanopia

48.8506, 32.0646, 18.0824

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175

## Protanomaly

33.6605, 30.6223, 4.5885

## Deuteranomaly

36.5702, 31.1015, 4.0757

## Tritanomaly

47.3658, 31.7928, 9.2704

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175

## Achromatopsia

24.9269, 26.2251, 28.5591

## Achromatomaly

28.8137, 26.1047, 12.9713

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175 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(255, 108, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 108, 0)  
}
```

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(255, 108, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 108, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175 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(255, 108, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 108, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 108, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 108, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 108, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 108,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.6026, 31.9851, 3.7175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 108, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
108, 0) }
```

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