

Converting Colors

XYZ(9.8602, 13.4947, 14.4799)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(9.8602, 13.4947, 14.4799)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(9.8850, 13.5906,
14.4142)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	387165
RGB	56, 113, 101
RGB Percent	22%, 44%, 40%
CMY	0.7804, 0.5569, 0.6039
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.11, 0.56
HSL	167°, 34%, 33%
HSV	167°, 50%, 44%
XYZ	9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142
YIQ	94.5890, -30.1200, -15.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

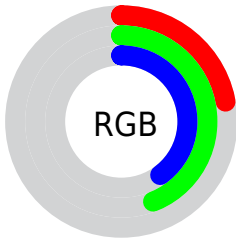
Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 88, 113
Decimal	3699045
CIE _{Lab}	43.64, -21.93, 0.90
CIE _{LCh}	44, 21.953, 177.660
Yxy	13.5906, 0.2609, 0.3587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281889125 (0xFF387165)
YUV	94.5890, 3.1606, -33.8426
Hunter-Lab	36.8654, -16.6520, 2.6237




Details

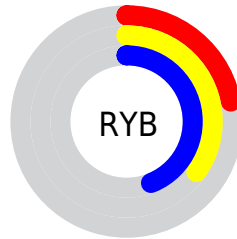
The XYZ color **9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **9.2681, 6.7568, 6.2851**, and the grayscale version is **10.7773, 11.3385, 12.3477**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.1860, 32.3031, 34.6134**, and **2.5562, 4.0469, 4.1364** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.2086, 13.2555, 13.7830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.7082, 14.0017, 15.0705**.

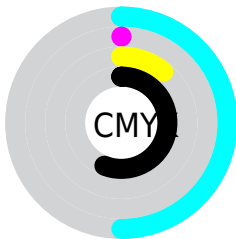
Distribution







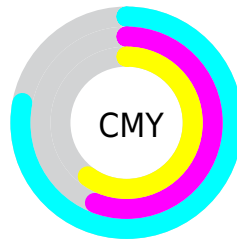
-  Red (22%)
-  Green (44%)
-  Blue (40%)






-  Red (22%)
-  Yellow (35%)
-  Blue (44%)



-  Cyan (50%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (11%)
-  Black (56%)



-  Cyan (78%)
-  Magenta (56%)
-  Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142 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 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 9.8850, 13.5906,
14.4142

■ 9.8850, 13.5906,
14.4142

■ 183.9201,
214.6688, 231.3099

■ 5.3845, 7.8365,
8.2673

■ 25.2306, 32.3608,
34.5498

■ 2.5116, 3.9905,
4.1762

■ 36.8064, 46.1457,
49.3756

■ 0.9011, 1.6682,
1.7225

■ 51.4713, 63.3763,
67.9314

■ 0.0000, 0.4030,
0.3761

■ 69.5907, 84.4370,
90.6358

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 91.5299, 109.7122,
117.9073

■ 117.6543,

139.5864, 150.1645

148.3293,
174.4438, 187.8258

■ 9.8850, 13.5906,
14.4142

■ 9.8850, 13.5906,
14.4142

■ 9.2086, 13.2555,
13.7830

■ 10.7082, 14.0017,
15.0705

■ 8.6680, 12.9897,
13.1754

■ 11.6859, 14.4916,
15.7514

■ 8.2527, 12.7881,
12.5910

■ 12.8265, 15.0652,
16.4579

■ 7.9500, 12.6442,
12.0290

■ 14.1377, 15.7263,
17.1904

■ 7.7174, 12.5355,
11.5103

■ 15.6265, 16.4785,
17.9495

■ 17.2996, 17.3254,
18.7355

■ 19.1633, 18.2701,
19.5489

■ 21.2236, 19.3157,
20.3900

■ 23.4863, 20.4653,
21.2594

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.3183, 13.5906, 10.2848



9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142



10.2024, 13.5906, 19.6480

Triad

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



9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142



14.5154, 13.5906, 24.8798



14.7699, 13.5906, 8.1478

Complementary

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



9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142



9.2681, 6.7568, 6.2851

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.



16.0759, 13.5906, 10.8198



9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142



15.9200, 13.5906, 20.4690

Square

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



9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142



12.7828, 13.5906, 26.4313



16.5142, 13.5906, 15.1883



13.0531, 13.5906, 7.2045

Rectangle

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



9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142



10.8143, 13.5906, 22.9670



16.5142, 13.5906, 15.1883



15.2771, 13.5906, 8.8397

Sweetspot

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



9.8854, 13.5911, 14.4145



24.1117, 27.5526, 30.1250



9.0278, 13.3379, 5.8403



5.4898, 6.3284, 6.9182



55.7959, 58.7016, 63.9261



6.5000, 6.8385, 7.4471

Same Dimension

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



9.8854, 13.5911, 14.4145



16.2568, 23.6209, 24.4382



8.8728, 10.5552, 17.1931



3.4464, 3.8037, 4.1568



8.7466, 14.2161, 13.0182



43.2490, 70.6882, 63.1556

Inverse Universe

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



9.2681, 6.7568, 6.2851



15.0198, 9.8119, 8.0636



9.8514, 8.4508, 4.8536



3.4106, 3.4119, 3.6889



7.9029, 4.0536, 1.2989



39.1029, 20.0865, 5.0742

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142.

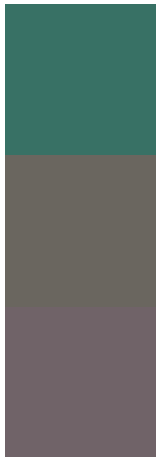


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 9.8850, 13.5906,

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

9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142

Protanopia

12.7608, 13.3931, 12.7390

Deuteranopia

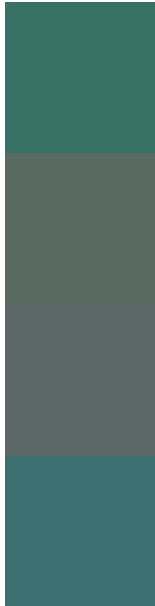
13.6426, 13.3679, 14.9579



Tritanopia

10.8923, 13.5079, 19.4860

Trichromacy



Original Color

9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142

Protanomaly

11.3362, 13.2458, 13.2685

Deuteranomaly

11.8121, 13.1552, 14.7486

Tritanomaly

10.4725, 13.4994, 17.3829

Monochromacy



Original Color

9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142

Achromatopsia

10.8771, 11.4435, 12.4620

Achromatomaly

10.3024, 12.1151, 13.1047

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142 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(56, 113, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 113, 101)  
}
```

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(56, 113, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 113, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142 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(56, 113, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 113, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 113, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 113, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 113, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 113,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 9.8850, 13.5906, 14.4142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 113, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 113,  
101) }
```

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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